30.24-4033

30.24-4025

HE STRESSED THE POINT THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN NORMALLY DOA BOUT 40 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S FOREIGN TRADING AND THAT THIS PERCENTAGE HAS INCREASED SOMEWHAT---ALL UNDER A SYSTEM OF FREE ENTERPRISE AND "NOT UNDER BARTER OR DICTATORIAL" MEANS.

A5XX539ACS

BRITAIN FEARS WAR WITH JAPANESE; GERMAN PLANE MACHINE-GUNS TOWN

30.24

London Admits Relations With Tokio Are Growing Progressively Worse.

U. S. GASOLINE BAN SCORED

Naval Spokesman Says American Action Was Aimed at Axis Powers.

AUG 2-1940

LONDON, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—Authoritative British spokesmen expressed the fear today that Japanese-British relations might grow progressively worse, even to the point where the Japanese would risk military pressure.

On the other hand, it was announced here today that six of the British subjects arrested by the Japanese authorities as spies have been released, leaving seven in custody. This was considered very satisfactory.

Fear Of Military Pressure By Japan Rises In London

London, Aug. 1 (AP)—The fear that British-Japanese relations might grow so "progressively worse" that Japan would resort to military pressure—although probably not to general war—was expressed today in authoritative British quarters.

AUG 2-1940

There was little likelihood in any case, these sources said, that the Japanese would take the full long step to total war, lest other powers—the United States, perhaps, or Russia—then become involved.

These informants speculated that if the current strains between the governments persisted and were heightened, the Japanese might try first to oust the British from North China and then from Hongkong. They acknowledged, too, that while any attempt to drive Britons from Hongkong would be met with force, it was not possible to defend the colony indefinitely.

Summing up, it was declared that the nature of future British-Japanese relations depended on whether Japanese "extremists" retained their power and that British reaction to Japanese pressure would be determined by the state of things in Europe itself.

TOKYO FREES SIX BRITONS

London, Aug. 1 (AP)—Six of the British subjects arrested by Japanese authorities have been released, authoritative British sources said today, leaving seven in custody. The sources indicated this was considered "very satisfactory."

AUG 2-1940

Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) reported today from Hongkong that the British Crown Colony Government there had prohibited the movement of munitions to outlying portions of Hongkong territory, thus meeting one of Japan's demands.

The movement of war supplies from Hongkong into Chinese territory already has been banned. The new order is intended to prevent smuggling across the border.

The dispatch said the Japanese Consul General was insisting that still further restrictions should be imposed at Hongkong, especially to prevent secret movements of munitions by junks, small Chinese boats which ply Hongkong waters by the hundreds.

Raider Dives Through Clouds From a Great Height to Drop Bombs.

HOUSES ARE SET ON FIRE

British Pursuit Ships Take Off in Chase After Daring Attack on Coast.

LONDON, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—Several persons were killed today when a German bomber dived through clouds from a great height and bombed and machine-gunned a town of southeastern England. Fires were started by bombs.

British planes rose to pursue the raider.

German raiders struck glancing blows in raids concentrated largely on coastal areas and harbor facilities on both the east and west coasts.

One German fighter was shot down, the Government stated.

The Ministry of Home Security announced that bombs had been dropped at a few points in the neighborhood of the Thames estuary and near Bristol Channel, the west coast waterway on which the ports of Bristol and Cardiff lie. The communique said that there was only slight damage, however, and no casualties.

Hospital Ward Is Struck.

Also there were scattered raids, mostly by small groups of lone planes, over most sections of England throughout the night and this morning.

Although comparatively large numbers of high explosive and incendiary bombs were reported dropped, apparently most of them fell in open fields, for there were few reports of damage and none of casualties.

One incendiary bomb struck the roof of a ward in a hospital near a southeast town of England. The resulting blaze was extinguished so quickly that it was not necessary to move patients.

Residents of Northern Ireland heard gunfire and the roar of motors for half an hour yesterday, but saw no planes.

Three Nazi aircraft were believed downed last night, one near the sea and two inland. Official figures said that July attacks on Britain had cost Germany 240 planes—almost eight a day—and 600 men.

The Hamburg and Bremen radio stations went off the air today at 11:31 A. M. (6:31 A. M., New York time), indicating possible British daylight bombing raids on Germany for the second successive day.

The withdrawal of civilians from areas in East Anglia, east and northeast of London and on the southeastern coast was ordered tonight by the Ministry of Home Security as a measure further to tighten Britain's defenses.

Highway Barriers Removed.

Meanwhile today a change in the plans for defending Great Britain was disclosed today by an order of the new Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, to remove many of the barriers which have been erected across roads throughout the island.

The order, reflecting a return to the traditional theory that attack is the best defense, calls for the removal of the steel and concrete barriers to permit the rapid movement of troops to any threatened sector.

The removal is already under way in the North of England, where all double road blocks have been ordered eliminated and single ones cut back.

These blocks were built to leave only a narrow zigzag passage which could be closed at a moment's notice.

The barriers were erected hurriedly two months ago at every point where it was thought that German troop transport planes might be able to land in an effort to seize strategic communication networks.

At that time, when comparatively few trained British soldiers remained in Britain, barricade to barricade defense by available troops was considered advisable.

Now, observers explained, a trained and equipped army of several million men has converted the island into an armed camp. Therefore, the barricades are considered not only unnecessary but a possible handicap which might operate to an invader's advantage by preventing the rapid shifting of British troops and supplies.

In the war at sea, the Admiralty acknowledged the 1,375-ton destroyer Delight had gone down with "small" loss of life. Her normal crew was 145 men. Sunk by enemy air attack, the Delight was the twenty-ninth British destroyer lost during the war.

BRITAIN TURNS TO 'OFFENSIVE DEFENSE' IDEA

AUG 2-1940

Clears Roads, Shifts Civilians To Promote Her Troops' Mobility

Dubious Of Axis Hints Of Deferred Blitz, She Chinks Fortifications

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 1—Great Britain has so strengthened herself against invasion that tonight she was preparing elaborately for an "offensive defense." This entailed removal of barriers once counted on to slow an enemy but now cast out as handicaps to her own troops' mobility.

An order today by the new commander in chief, General Sir Alan Brooke, to remove many of the steel and concrete traps and road blocks studding roadways throughout England announced this startling shift of strategy.

Back To Traditional Theory

It is a return to the traditional theory that attack is the best defense—provided there is sufficient man and machine power to execute it. Now a trained and equipped army and home guard of several million men has converted Britain into an armed camp.

Britain is ready for a hard-hitting war on wheels.

Barriers already are being removed in northern England where all double road blocks are being eliminated and single ones cut back.

They were erected swiftly two months ago at every point where it was thought an invader might try to seize strategic communications. Britain then envisioned a possible barricade-to-barricade defense by the comparatively few trained soldiers then available.

The change was explained as a natural development with the return from the Continent and reorganization of the British Expeditionary Force.

Mass Shift Of Civilians

Beaches and other costal landing points still bristle with defenses.

Still further tightening the defense—a campaign which already had brought mass transfer of thousands of civilians from strategic areas—the Ministry of Home Security ordered withdrawal of civilians from areas in East Anglia, east and northeast of London, and on the southeastern coast.

British airmen bombed military objectives in Germany and shipping off the Netherlands and German coast in daylight attacks yesterday. During the night they attacked other points of the German and Dutch interior, the Air Ministry said.

Four British planes were reported lost in these operations.

NAZIS BOMBARD GREAT BRITAIN WITH LEAFLETS

'Appeals To Reason' From Hitler Released Above Southern Cities

AUG 2-1940

Explosive And Incendiary Bombs Fall On Cities In Northeast Scotland

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Aug. 2—Striking at England for the first time with leaflets instead of bombs, Nazi air raiders today showered a southeastern port with thousands of four-page pamphlets containing Adolf Hitler's "last appeal to reason" for Britain to talk peace.

Within a few minutes the "pamphlet bombers" appeared over another town, this time in southeastern England, and poured down thousands more of the papers which contained a verbatim account of Hitler's July speech to the Reichstag which mingled a bid for peace with ominous threats of what war would bring to Britain.

The pre-dawn raiders, however, were not all on a propaganda mission.

Incendiary Bombs Dropped

Near one northeastern town heavy explosives and thirty to forty incendiary bombs were dropped while British defense planes battled with the raiders.

Big explosives and fire bombs also crashed down near a town in northeastern Scotland and raiders circled over several other communities in that section. The bombs fell near houses, but none was set afire.

While the Hitler pamphlets still fluttered in the air, British air-raid wardens, policemen and constables hustled out with flashlights and torches to gather them.

As soon as daylight comes larger forces will be turned out to make sure that not one is left.

Wishes He Could Sell Them

One warden decided too late that the papers might have a curio value. He said regretfully "if I could get back the copies turned over to police I could sell them at a shilling each."

The leaflets measuerd twelve by eight inches, bore the caption "A Last Appeal to Reason by Adolf Hitler," and suggested pointedly that the British public might not have had opportunity to read the Führer's speech of July 19.

Britons already were acquainted with the speech, however. London and provincial newspapers gave it large front-page headlines. Many printed the text. Too, the official German translation of the speech into English was heard in England by radio.

In that talk Hitler declared the British Empire would be destroyed if England insisted upon continuing the war.

Used By British Early In War

The propanganda shower was the Nazis' first try at the "message for the people" tactics of British airmen who dropped planeloads of leaflets into Germany at the outset of the war.

The pamphlet-carrying and bomb-bearing raiders swept over England and Scotland from the east before daybreak after an overnight lull in the daily air attacks.

The planes were heard crossing the coast in northeastern Scotland, northeastern England and southeastern England.

Frequently the sound of motors mingled with the rattle of machine-gun fire, indicating that the Royal Air Force was battling with the raiders in the darkness.

Bombers Attack Alone

For the most part the bombers apparently flew to the attack alone, crossing the coast as high as they could carry their bomb load, then diving to drop their explosives.

One such lone flyer struck boldly yesterday at Norwich, on the east coast, diving down through the clouds to bomb and machine-gun the city's industrial area. The British Press Association said five were killed in that attack alone.

The Air Ministry described other raids yesterday as limited to occasional flights over the English Channel and said one British plane was lost and two German planes were shot down in fighting there.

Channel Shipping Declared Crippled

AUG 2-1940

New Attack on Dover.

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—Five British fighter planes and two barrage balloons were shot down in an air battle near Britain's vital channel port of Dover in widespread raids on the south of England coast yesterday, the German High Command announced today.

The action off Dover was the second in three days.

British warplanes, the High Command declared, had bombed the center of Hanover, Germany, which was far, it said, from any military objective, killing and injuring a number of persons.

British air losses yesterday were listed as eight planes, against two German planes missing.

During the course of the day, the High Command said, three British warplanes entering Norwegian, Dutch and Danish territory, were shot down.

The command reported that, despite bad weather conditions, the Nazi air force carried out extensive operations, bombing shipping in the English Channel and west of the Scilly Islands.

Night raiders, it was announced, attacked British ports and searchlight positions during which fires and explosions were observed on the ground.

Concentrating on Harbors.

Germany has completed her preliminary studies for dive-bombing assaults on the British Isles, and the concentrated Stuka attack on Dover last Monday can be repeated endlessly at other vital British ports, German military observers said earlier today.

Nazi aviators regarded the port of Dover as out of commission for some time and the English Channel as so thoroughly under German air patrol as to be useless as a shipping lane.

Observation planes reported at least three ships sunk in Dover harbor and said that the dock facilities and machinery largely were wrecked.

In turning to the destruction of British ports to tighten the blockade of England, Germany considers Britain's trade and supply facilities the most vulnerable point in her defense, the military commentators said.

Before the Dover attack, the military commentators said, only ordinary bombers had visited the British Isles on missions described by Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering as "armed exploratory flights."

These commentators gave the impression that German strategy does not call for an immediate invasion of England by land forces.

Asked when the major attack on England would start, they replied: "It has been under way ever since the French armistice. With the sea and air forces sinking more ships in a week than can be replaced in months, Germany can be satisfied that excellent progress is being made."

Reports Speedy Results.

"Action against England must be of a different character from that against France, for instance. In the case of France, millions of men were involved and it was a vast land action.

"Against England, at least for the time being, the attack must be carried out by a few thousand men of the air force, submarines and speedboats.

"But these few thousand are tightening the blockade about England with a swiftness which leaves nothing to be desired."

The German press and the Propaganda Ministry, which has issued a 336-page book of documents concerning England, are giving the nation what is described as an inside view of British plutocracy.

The newspapers published side by side pictures of London society people and of hunger strikers; of rich children landing safely in Canada and of poor children in the Whitechapel tenement district of London, along with dozens of other photographs of British slums and of fashionable Ascot and of poverty-stricken Welsh mining communities.

Readers were challenged to find any such inequalities in Nazi Germany.

AUG 2-1940

"Major Attack" Under Way

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—Germany claimed victories tonight for her air arm with which she hopes to stagger Great Britain sufficiently for a knockout blow or, short of that, force her into surrender.

German military observers insist that the "major attack" on Britain now is under way, indicating that increased pressure by sea and air is the present strategy—rather than immediate land invasion.

Despite adverse weather, it was reported, Nazi airmen yesterday and last night bombed shipping in the English Channel and on the Atlantic side of the Scilly Islands, off Land's End, southwesternmost England, and Southern English ports and searchlight positions. Explosions and fires were "observed." Five British planes were shot down along with two barrage balloons at Dover, it was added.

British bombers were reported to have invaded Norwegian, Danish and Netherland territory. Three were shot down, it was claimed.

[The British Admiralty last night acknowledged the sinking of the 1,375-ton destroyer Delight, with a small loss of life, but did not say where the ship went down. Jane's Fighting Ship's lists the Eagle at 22,600 tons, a converted battleship which was completed as an aircraft carrier in 1924 and refitted in 1932.]

capital ships sailed from the Gibraltar Base yesterday.

Part of the force may also have been intended for duty in the Africa-to-Aretic blockade of the European continent which Great Britain put into effect at midnight last night.

Italians Sink British Warship

AUG 2-1940

London Acknowledges Loss of Destroyer—Rome Reports New Attack on Malta.

ROME, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that a British destroyer had been sunk on Sunday in an Italian air attack on warships in the eastern Mediterranean.

Two British planes were shot down in an air battle over the British base of Malta, the communique went on to say, adding that one Italian plane was missing.

The High Command also announced successful air bombing of an army motor truck camp at Wajer and of an airfield at Buna, where three planes were reported damaged on the ground. Both of these places are in Kenya Colony.

Slight damage was reported from British raids on Kassala, the post recently captured by the Italians in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Meanwhile today the Rome radio, quoting a report from Tangiers, said that fifteen British airplanes were destroyed in Italian air attacks on the fortress of Gibraltar on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Cruisers Attacked.

A dispatch to Il Piccolo of Rome indicated that the British warships, attacked in the eastern Mediterranean on Sunday, had left Alexandria to escort a convoy of freighters in the Ægean Sea. The dispatch said that the British detachment included fifteen or more warships, four of which were heavy cruisers and one the aircraft carrier Eagle, which, the dispatch reported, was hit by a bomb.

Italian Libyan Losses Tabulated By British

List 20 Killed, 20 Wounded, 472 Captured, 90 Vehicles And 16 Guns Taken

Libyan Frontier Casualties

LONDON, Aug. 1 (A. P.)—Italian losses in the Libyan frontier fighting thus far known to the British are twenty killed, twenty wounded, 472 captured, along with ninety vehicles and sixteen guns taken, the British announced officially today. British losses were listed at twenty killed and missing, ten wounded and ten vehicles captured.

The Admiralty acknowledged today that the 1,375-ton destroyer Delight had gone down with a small loss of life. Her normal crew was of 145 men. Sunk by enemy air attack, the Delight was the twenty-ninth British destroyer lost since the war began.

Possible new British naval operations in the Mediterranean were indicated by a Madrid broadcast heard here last night which said that five submarines, four destroyers, an aircraft carrier and three

MOLOTOV SEES MORE CRUSHING WAR VERY SOON

Predicts That U. S. Will Be Aiding England Against Italy and Germany.

ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

Foreign Commissar Says Recent Events Have Strengthened Relations With Nazis.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 1—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff told the Soviet Parliament today that Russia "is not taking part in the war" and predicted its early intensification with "England, assisted by the United States," fighting Germany and Italy.

Recent events, including collapse of France, had only improved Russia's relations with Germany, Molotoff declared in a review of foreign relations, while saying a better understanding with England could hardly be expected in view of past anti-Soviet manifestations by the British Government.

"Of our relations with the United States," Molotoff said, "it can be said that the United States do not like our successes, especially in the Baltics, but we are not interested. We can get along without the help of these misers.

"We support the protests of the Governments of the Baltics at freezing their gold in the United States. We warn the United States and England they will be held responsible."

Clash With Reich "Impossible"

RELEASED GENTLEMEN

30.24-4027

30.24—4027

American Aid To Great Britain In War Predicted By Molotoff

Russian Premier Asserts U. S. "Imperialistic Designs" In This Hemisphere May Broaden War

AUG 2 1940 Hassett Hancock

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 1—"Imperialist designs" in the United States may turn the war into a "world imperialist" struggle, Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Premier-Foreign Minister, told the Supreme Soviet today in predicting that England would be assisted by America in fighting Germany and Italy.

His speech was filled with antagonism toward England and the United States and at one point he said he hesitated to dwell on Russian relations with the United States because "there is nothing good that can be said about them."

"Imperialist appetites are growing," he told the parliament, "not only in distant Japan but also in the United States, where there are not a few people who like to conceal their imperialist designs behind well-advertised 'concern' for the interests of the entire 'Western Hemisphere' which these gentlemen are prepared to turn into their property with all its numerous republics and with the colonial possessions of other countries on islands in the neighborhood of the American continent.

"Must Enhance Vigilance"

"All this harbors danger of further extension and fanning of the war and its being turned into a world imperialist war. Under these conditions the Soviet Union must enhance its vigilance in the matter of its external security and in the matter of strengthening all its positions, both at home and abroad."

Germany, Molotoff said, will have the advantage of a "calm feeling of security in the east," thanks to the Russo-German non-aggression pact. Relations with Italy, Germany's ally, also "have lately improved."

But as for America: "There are certain people in the United States who are not pleased with successes of Soviet foreign policy in the Baltic countries, but we are not worried. We can get along without the help of these displeased gentlemen."

Resent Gold Embargo

"However," Molotoff continued, "the fact that authorities in the United States unlawfully placed an embargo on gold which our state bank recently purchased from the banks of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia meets with a most energetic protest on our part.

"In this case we can only remind both the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, which adopted the same procedure, of their responsibility for these illegal acts."

Josef Stalin, secretary-general of the Communist party and dictator of Russia, attended the session in a special booth.

Of the catastrophic defeat of France, Molotoff said it was due not only to military weakness but to the fact that "leading circles in France treated too lightly the role and weight of the Soviet Union in European affairs."

No Russo-Nazi Rift

He ridiculed those who saw in Russia's recent expansion in the Baltic and Danubian regions the seeds of an early conflict between Russia and Germany, or attempted to "intimidate us with the prospect of Germany's growing might." He declared that Russo-German friendship was based "not on fortuitous considerations of a transient nature but on fundamental state interests of both the U. S. S. R. and Germany."

Molotoff conceded that Britain's recent appointment of one of her left-wing politicians, Sir Stafford Cripps, as Ambassador in Moscow seems to "reflect a desire on the part of Britain to improve relations." But he said Britain's previous "hostile acts against the U. S. S. R." made it "difficult to expect that Soviet-British relations would develop favorably."

England, he said, rejected Adolf Hitler's peace appeal because she "does not wish to give up colonies" and prefers to "continue the war for world supremacy." Although her French ally is gone, she has "decided to continue the war relying on the assistance of the United States."

There are also indications of a desire by Japan to improve relations with the Soviet Union, Molotoff said, and in this case an improvement "is feasible."

"However," he added, "it must be admitted that there is still much that is unclean in the program of the new Japanese Government regarding the establishment of a 'new political structure.'

"It is apparent that the southward expansion about which Japanese newspapers are shouting is attracting the attention of leading circles in Japan to an ever greater extent. . . . But the real political aspirations of these circles still are unclear."

While his references to Britain were far from cordial, Molotoff made no prediction of early German victory. He said the "end of the war is not yet in sight," and observed that while Germany has "achieved great successes, she has not yet achieved her principal objective—termination of the war on terms which she considers desirable."

Depends On Finland

Of Russo-Finnish relations, Molotoff said their improvement "depends on Finland herself." He added a warning that these relations would become worse instead of better unless "Finnish ruling circles do not cease their persecution" of elements in Finland working for "good neighborly relations with the U. S. S. R."

About Norway he said "nothing definite" could be stated, and as for Sweden "the particularly important point to be noted is that both our countries are interested in a considerable development of trade and economic relations."

Referring to Rumania's surrender of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina to the Soviet Union, Molotoff expressed gratification that this problem had been peacefully settled and mentioned the "tremendous joy" with which inhabitants of the ceded areas welcomed Soviet rule.

Baltic People Pleased, Too

He described as equally pleased the inhabitants of the Baltic states, whose formal acceptance into the Soviet Union is on the agenda of the present session.

As a result of territory acquired since the beginning of the war in Poland, in Finland, the Baltic states and Rumania, Russia's frontiers have reached the Danube, Molotoff proudly reminded his hearers, and her population has been increased in less than a year by more than 23,000,000.

"The fact that the Soviet frontier now will be shifted to the Baltic coast," he added, "is of first-rate importance for our country. We now shall have the ice-free ports in the Baltic which we so badly need."

Molotoff said Soviet Russia's relations with Turkey remained "essentially unchanged," but pointed out that recent German white-book allegations of a plot to wreck the Batum oil fields "have shed an unpleasant light" on certain Turkish activities, especially certain unauthorized Turkish airplane flights over Batum last April.

Kind Of Plane Obvious

"After publication of the mentioned documents in Germany," he added, "it is obvious what kind of airplane it was."

Molotoff mentioned a similar mysterious airplane flight over the Baku oil fields from the direction of Iran last March, and said:

"The Iran Government deemed it necessary to deny this fact. But in this case, too, the mentioned documents published in the German 'white paper' provide sufficient explanation.

"It must be remarked that repetition of the dispatch of such foreign scouting planes could lead to nothing but complication of our relations with our neighbors. . . . We must intensify our vigilance on these southern Soviet frontiers."

Warning that the status of Finland in the Soviet's good graces is entirely "up to Finland," Molotoff said certain circles there must discontinue their anti-Soviet tendencies or there would be a deterioration of relations.

Britain, he said, is trying to "scare" Russia with the prospect of a clash with Germany, but he declared this was "impossible."

"The basis of German-Soviet relations for both countries is good," he declared.

"No Fortuitous Basis"

"Lately the foreign, and particularly the English, and the Anglophile press has been frequently speculating on the possibility of disagreements between the Soviet Union and Germany, and attempting to intimidate us by the prospect of the growth of Germany's might.

"These attempts have been exposed more than once by ourselves as well as by Germany, and swept aside as worthless. We can only reiterate that in our opinion good neighborly and friendly relations that have been established between the Soviet Union and Germany are not based on fortuitous considerations of a transient nature, but on fundamental states of interests of both the U. S. S. R. and Germany."

AUG 2 1940

Molotoff hailed Rumania's cession of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina to Russia. "As a result the frontiers of the Soviet Union have shifted to the west and reached the Danube, which next to the Volga is the biggest river in Europe and one of the most important commercial routes for a number of European countries," Molotoff said.

Italian "Possibilities"

Relations with Italy, Molotoff continued, "are full of possibilities." The Soviet, he said, is keeping up normal trade relations with Rome. "After consultation, it is possible to achieve mutual understanding with Italy," he added.

He acknowledged that the appointment of the British Leftist leader, Sir Stafford Cripps, as Ambassador to Moscow, "reflects England's desire to improve understanding."

Expects Swedish Pacts

Molotoff disclosed that the Finns had agreed to demilitarization of the Aaland Islands, which control the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia and the approach to Sweden's eastern coast.

Molotoff said trade agreements were expected to be signed with Sweden. He reported that no real change in the relations with Turkey had taken place.

Molotoff said relations with Germany "wholly remain as laid down in the Soviet-German agreement"—the non-aggression pact which was signed last August.

On Japan's Attitude

"This agreement," he said, "strictly observed by our Government, removed the possibility of friction in Soviet-German relations when Soviet measures were carried out along our western frontier and at the same time it has assured Germany a calm feeling of security in the East."

Molotoff said relations with the free Chinese Republic "are the best," and "there are certain signs that Japan now wants to improve relations. Such improvement is possible, but much is not clear in the new (Japanese) Cabinet's foreign policy."

Taking In Baltic States

The Supreme Soviet was to receive the three Baltic states—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania—and recent territorial acquisitions from Rumania into the Soviet Union.

The first business was adoption of an agenda for the session, which will last several days.

Josef Stalin attended the session during the adoption of the agenda, sitting beside Molotoff in a special booth.

Incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet was regarded merely as a formality. The new Communist Parliaments of the three, in simultaneous sessions July 21, already had voted to join.

Merger Steps Taken

(Baltic dispatches to DNB, the official German news agency, told of steps already being taken to incorporate the three formerly independent states into the Union. Latvia and Estonia ordered all their ships abroad to return to the Russian ports of Murmansk in the Arctic or Vladivostok in the Far East, DNB reported. Lithuanian ships were instructed to return to Lithuania or Latvian ports.

The Supreme Soviet, he continued, "will examine" in this session the question of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia joining the Soviet Union.

"There is not the slightest doubt" that these countries, released from their "ruling bourgeois groups which had pursued a course hostile toward the Soviet, will be assured of "rapid economic development and flourishing national culture" within the family of Soviet republics, M. Molotov said.

Joseph Stalin attended the session during the adoption of the agenda, sitting in a special booth with Mr. Molotov. Andre Andreyeff, secretary of the Central Communist Party Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet, presided.

Comments on France.

Mr. Molotov said that aside from France's "exceptional weakness" in her military establishment, the cause of her collapse was the fact that, "unlike Germany, leading circles in France treated too lightly the role and weight of the Soviet Union in European affairs."

"More than that," he continued, "the ruling circles of France were not connected with their people and, far from relying on the people's support, they feared their people, which is deservedly famed as liberty loving, with glorious revolutionary traditions."

The task of regeneration now facing the French, he declared, cannot be accomplished by "old methods."

Germany, however, has not yet achieved her principal objectives—"termination of the war on terms which she considers desirable."

Recalling Adolf Hitler's "last" peace offer of July 19 to Great Britain, M. Molotov said Britain had rejected the German leader's proposal because she does "not wish to give up the colonies" which she possesses in all parts of the world.

All Well in China.

He said relations with the free Chinese republic "are the best," and "there are certain signs that Japan now wants to improve relations. Such improvement is possible, but much is not clear in the new (Japanese) Cabinet's foreign policy."

Turning to "successful solution" of problems of foreign policy which he said had brought about "considerable expansion of our territory and multiplied the forces of the Soviet Union," M. Molotov hailed Rumania's cession of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina.

"As a result the frontiers of the Soviet Union have shifted to the west and reached the Danube, which, next to the Volga, is the biggest river in Europe and one of the most important commercial routes for a number of European countries," he said.

Relations with Rumania "should now run in a quite normal channel," he said.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, Aug. 1—A Ministry of Home Security communiqué early today said:

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few points in the neighborhood of the Thames Estuary and Bristol Channel last night. Some houses were slightly damaged. No casualties have been reported.

A communiqué issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries tonight stated:

A single enemy aircraft flying at a great height crossed the east coast this afternoon and later dropped its bombs on Norwich, causing some damage to industrial premises and a number of civilian casualties, several of which were fatal.

Elsewhere enemy activity has been confined to occasional flights over the English Channel, where two enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters this evening. One of our fighters has failed to return from patrol.

An Air Ministry communiqué tonight said:

Yesterday R. A. F. aircraft of the bomber command carried out daylight attacks on military objectives in Germany and shipping off the Dutch and German coasts.

In the course of these raids our bombers were engaged by enemy fighters, two of which were shot down. One of our bombers is missing.

Oil refineries in Misburg, near Hanover, and Emmerich, near the Dutch-German frontier, were attacked by our bombers last night. Other aircraft bombed the supply depots at Osnabruck, shipping in the Zuider Zee and enemy airdromes in Holland and Germany. Two of our aircraft were lost.

Yesterday a Sunderland flying boat of the Royal Australian Air Force three times repelled enemy air attacks on the convoy it was escorting.

An aircraft of the Coastal Command engaged in reconnoissance over Norway has failed to return.

Another Air Ministry communiqué said:

Our fighters intercepted and engaged a small force of enemy aircraft which approached the southeast coast yesterday evening. An enemy fighter was shot down. Two of our fighters failed to return from yesterday's patrols.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Royal Air Force communiqué stated:

In the last two days enemy concentrations in the vicinity of Kassala were subjected to intensive bombing raids by R. A. F. aircraft. On July 30 the raids continued from early morning until dusk and yesterday two further attacks were made on military objectives within the target area.

Severe damage was done to troop concentrations and machine-gun and anti-aircraft posts. In all, ten separate raids were made. All our aircraft returned safely.

During a raid on Macaaca direct hits were registered on two hangars, which were followed by large clouds of smoke.

A single enemy bomber, escorted by a large formation of fighters, flew over Malta yesterday. Our fighters immediately engaged the enemy. The bomber turned back, but one of the enemy aircraft was shot down into the sea.

The British at Cairo issued the following communiqué announcing the sinking of two Italian submarines:

On the first occasion an aircraft on patrol duty sighted a submarine on the surface. The pilot immediately attacked, the first salvo of bombs exploding so close to the stern of the submarine that in all probability its screw and hydroplane were damaged.

The submarine attempted to submerge stern first, but the damage evidently was severe, for it manoeuvred clumsily. Meanwhile, the squadron leader in charge of the plane dropped a second salvo when the submarine was at conning-tower depth, scoring direct hits abaft the conning tower.

The submarine now was completely submerged, but the attack continued, the final salvo crashing into the water at the U-boat's estimated position. The aircraft cruised over the spot a considerable length of time while air bubbles rose and a large patch of oil formed.

The other action occurred three days ago, when R. A. F. planes rushed to the attack upon sighting a submarine, dropping two salvos. The first fell fifteen yards astern, but the second hit the target, the conning tower. Nothing more was seen of the submarine, but a patch of oil a half a mile square rapidly formed on the surface, while air bubbles rose for a long time.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 1 (AP)—The following British communiqué was issued today:

Quiet today. Our bombers carried out a raid on an enemy airdrome at Yavello, the results of which are awaited.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—The text of today's German High Command communiqué:

Weather conditions seriously hampered air force activity July 31. In the course of armed reconnoissance in the Channel and in the region west of the Scilly Islands singly sailing armed enemy merchant ships were bombarded.

Night raids were conducted with smaller forces directed against ships and facilities in a Southern English port, as well as against enemy searchlight positions. Explosions and fires were observed.

Air fights developed in the evening hours near Dover between British Spitfire pursuit planes and German Messerschmitt chasers. In the course of this action five British pursuit ships and two barrage balloons were shot down without losses.

Of singly flying British bombers entering Norwegian, Danish and Dutch territory in the course of the day, three were shot down.

Bombs dropped by enemy planes in the course of the night of July 31-Aug. 1 in Northwestern Germany caused little property damage.

One enemy plane flying at a great height above the clouds dropped a number of bombs in the center of Hanover, far from any military objective. Several houses were badly damaged and a number of persons killed and injured.

The enemy's total losses yesterday were eight planes. Two of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP)—The text of today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In an air action July 28 against warships in the Eastern Mediterranean an English destroyer was sunk.

During a reconnoissance flight over Malta one of our chaser formations engaged in a fight with an enemy formation. Two enemy planes were shot down. One of our planes failed to return.

In East Africa our aviation carried out effective actions at Wajeir, where a motor-truck camp was bombed successfully, and at the Buna air field, where three planes on the ground were hit seriously and damaged.

The enemy carried out air bombardment of Kassala, causing light damage.

Windsors Sail for New York Today on American Steamship

Travel as 'Capt. and Mrs. Wood'—British War Craft to Keep Long-distance Watch on the Excalibur.

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, traveling simply as "Captain and Mrs. Wood," were to sail for New York aboard the American Export liner Excalibur at 6 P. M. today (1 P. M., New York time). The ship is due in New York on August 9.

En route to the Bahamas, where the Duke will take over his post as Governor and commander-in-chief, the famous couple will make the trip aboard the 9,359-ton cargo liner with Major Gray Phillips, the Duke's secretary, and his two aids-de-camp, Capt. George Wood and Capt. Vyvyan Drury.

None of their household staff is expected to travel with the Duke and Duchess.

For the man who renounced kingdom and empire for "the woman I love" the trip will be in strange contrast to his previous visits to the United States—in 1919, when he went there as official good-will ambassador and was greeted with one of Broadway's first post-war showers of ticker tape, and in 1924, when, as now, he traveled incognito and, except for a formal visit to President Coolidge, devoted all of his time to making the rounds of gay social functions on Long Island and elsewhere.

American Envoys on Board.

Also sailing on the Excalibur will be William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Rome, who is going home for a brief vacation; Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland; John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, and George Gordon, Minister to the Netherlands. Most of the other passengers will be war refugees of various nationalities.

The Excalibur arrived here several days ago, but it was only on Tuesday that the Windsors decided to sail. Yesterday they went aboard to inspect their accommodations.

The three members of the Duke's staff are all Etonians. Major Phillips, 52 years old, is a former private secretary to the Duke of Sutherland; Capt. Wood, 51, is a big game hunter who once crossed Africa alone on foot from the Congo to Kenya Colony, and Capt. Drury, 48, is a specialist on the Bahamas, who is said to know the conditions of nearly every island in the group the Duke will govern.

In London the press published without comment the statement by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles in Washington that it would be a violation of American neutrality law for British warships to convoy the Excalibur.

It was assumed, however, that British warships in the Atlantic would keep a long-distance watch on the Windsors's passage without infringing on American neutrality and would be ready to prevent any enemy coup that might damage the prestige of British sea power.

London papers made front-page news of the Windsors' preparations for departure and of the report attributed to the Duchess's friends in New York that she is to undergo plastic surgery in the United States.

after the Duke arrived to join his Duchess, three dogs and fifty-two pieces of baggage. It is due in New York August 9.

Warships Presumed In Offing

Presumably British warships lurked behind the Excalibur to protect the Duke from seizure by German or Italian raiders.

Lord Selby, British Ambassador to Portugal; Lady Selby, and British Minister Sir Noel Charles also awaited the tardy Duke to wish him well in his new post as Governor of the British Bahamas off the Florida coast.

Sir Noel handed the Duchess two big bunches of roses.

The Windsors' accommodations aboard the small liner consisted of a simple comfortable veranda suite on a deck which has a small hall with six two-bed cabins.

Sewing Machine In Luggage

Crowds who gathered on the dock were surprised to see a sewing machine among the Windsors' luggage.

The couple traveled as "Mr. and Mrs. Windsor," although the reservations originally were made for "Captain and Mrs. Wood."

"Captain and Mrs. Wood" were in fact aboard the ship with the Windsors. The captain is an aide-de-camp to the former King. Two maids, the Duke's valet and a Detective Fletcher, of Scotland Yard, who arrived here a few days ago from England, also were aboard.

The Windsors were given two staterooms and two other near by were occupied by the Woods and the detective. All the cabins are off the veranda, which will be shared as a private dining room.

It is believed the Windsors will spend only a short time in New York before going to Nassau, where the Duke will govern twenty rocky islands with a population of 67,000.

The 46-year-old Duke has not been to the Duke's close friendship with Charles Bedeaux, American efficiency expert.

In Baltimore In 1926-27

The 44-year-old Baltimore-born Duchess has not been in her native land for many years. She was in Baltimore in 1926 and 1927 while awaiting her divorce from her first husband, Commander Earl Winfield Spencer, of the United States Navy.

She went to London and was married to Ernest Simpson, English shipping broker, on July 21, 1928. That marriage ended in divorce October 27, 1936, after which the Duke quit the British throne in December to marry her the following year in France.

Cudahy Remains Behind

Three United States diplomats, William Phillips and Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Ambassadors to Italy and Poland, respectively, and George Gordon, Minister to the Netherlands, were fellow-travelers with the Windsors.

John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, who was scheduled to sail, changed his plans at the last minute and did not board the Excalibur. His reason was not immediately disclosed.

British authorities especially were perturbed over the Duke's safety because of at least one German raider known to be roaming the Atlantic Ocean. The Nazi ship crippled the 22,209-ton British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara Sunday in a naval battle off the coast of Brazil.

Ship Due Here Aug. 9

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor and other passengers aboard the American Export liner Excalibur tapped their collective heels for forty minutes past sailing time tonight while waiting for the Duke of Windsor.

The Excalibur sailed as soon as the Duke arrived to join his Duchess, three dogs and fifty-two pieces of baggage. The ship is due in New York Aug. 9.

Windsor Keeps His Duchess And Ship Waiting At Pier

Excalibur Sails 40 Minutes Late For New York, Presumably Trailed By British Warships

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 1—The Duchess of Windsor and other passengers aboard the United States-bound American Export liner Excalibur tapped their collective heels for forty minutes past sailing time tonight while waiting for the Duke of Windsor.

The Excalibur sailed at 8.15 P. M. in America since 1924 when he was Prince of Wales and a target for fluttering debutantes.

The Duke and Duchess canceled plans to visit the United States in November, 1937, because of the reaction in labor circles there to the sponsorship of his tour. Labor leaders objected

Urges Struggle Against U. S.

Madrid, Aug. 1 (AP)—The newspaper *El Pueblo*, organ of the Falangist (Fascist) syndicates, today called upon "Spandiards of all countries to unite" and carry on "the struggle for freedom of Hispanic nations" against the "economic imperialism" of the United States.

30-24-4029

New Spanish Claim On Gibraltar

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Aug. 1—The newspaper *Arriba*, an organ of the dominant Falangist party, declared today "the keys of Gibraltar are in our hands."

Breaking the recent press silence on "Spain's No. 1 territorial claim," the newspaper charged that British "piracy" conquered Gibraltar, and added "two centuries of British intrusion have failed to enervate Spain's recuperative ardor."

Arriba's assertions were based on an article in the French newspaper *Gringoire*, which said:

"Sir Samuel Hoare, new British Ambassador to Spain, should have brought Spaniards the keys to Gibraltar on his arrival in Madrid as a token of friendship and justice."

Articles Given Prominence

The *Gringoire* article was displayed prominently in Spanish newspapers today.

"If George VI's nation returns Gibraltar of its own accord, it is because the hour for its rescue is ripe," *Arriba* said.

The newspaper *ABC*, meanwhile, offered the first comment on the extension of the British naval blockade, asserting that "England's decision seems too ambitious."

"Behold England against the world," said *ABC*, which declared the British had been unable to lift Germany's counter-blockade.

"Uneasiness" In U. S.

"Even the United States, which shows such sympathy for England, reveals uneasiness before the attempt that may and does affect her commerce.

"The extension of the blockade outside the orbit of the belligerents is of grave importance; much more if it affects not this and that country, but the entire Continent. It is unbelievable that Britain sufficiently meditated this step."

GEORGE VI AT HULL

King and Queen Talk With Bomb Raid Victims.

LONDON, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—King George and Queen Elizabeth, on a tour of northeast England, talked today with men and women whose homes at Hull were wrecked by Nazi bombers.

The people lined the sidewalk when the royal car came up the narrow street. There was much handshaking.

"How many people were hurt?" asked the King.

"No one, your Majesty," replied a woman. "We were all in our air raid shelters."

"I think you all have had wonderful escapes and you must have been very brave," said the Queen.

U. S. Clerk Accused

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 1—Tyler Kent, former United States Embassy clerk here whose arrest was announced June 1, was formally charged under the Official Secrets Act at the Bow street police station today.

Accused with him was a beautiful Russian woman identified only as Anna Wolkoff.

Kent formerly worked in the United States Embassy at Moscow. The proceedings today were secret, but an official statement afterward said the two had been remanded for seven days.

Dismissed By Embassy

The Home Secretary announced June 1 that Kent was detained as a result of action by United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy. He previously had been dismissed from his position at the embassy.

He was born twenty-nine years ago at Newchang, Manchuria, of American parents. His mother is living in the United States. His father, A. H. P. Kent, is dead.

The former clerk attended St. Alban's school in Washington, Princeton University, the Sorbonne in Paris, the University of Madrid, and George Washington University in Washington before his appointment to the Embassy in Moscow in 1934. He was appointed to the London Embassy last September twelfth.

Embassy officials remained silent about the case, just as they did when the Home Office first announced the arrest "in consequence of action taken by the American Ambassador, cooperating with British authorities."

That announcement then said Kent was dismissed from employment by the American Government and "under observation."

Civilians Fall Back

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 1—Withdrawal of civilians from areas in East Angelia, east and northeast of London, and on the southeastern coast was ordered tonight by the Ministry of Home Security as a measure further to tighten Britain's defenses.

A German plane bombed and machined-gunned a town of southeastern England late today, causing fires and killing several persons. British planes rose to pursue the raider.

Early raids today were concentrated on coastal areas and harbor facilities.

The Ministry said that bombs had been dropped "at a few points" in the neighborhood of the Thames estuary and near Bristol Channel, the west coast waterway on which lie the ports of Bristol and Cardiff.

The communique said there was "slight damage" and no casualties.

Russian Beauty Held In London With Former Clerk Of U. S. Embassy

London, Aug. 1 (AP)—A beautiful Russian dressmaker said to have had family connections with a high officer in the Czarist regime, was arraigned and remanded today with Tyler Kent, ex-former United States Embassy clerk here, on charges under the Official Secrets Act.

The woman, Anna Wolkoff, also was charged under the Defense Act. The specific offenses were not disclosed; the hearing was secret.

The couturiere appeared in Bow Street Court wearing a handsome fur coat. She is understood to have operated a fashionable dress shop in London before the war.

Kent was born in Manchuria of American parents. His father, A. H. P. Kent, is dead; his mother lives in the United States. He attended St. Albans School in Washington and Princeton University.

Queen Praises Modest Heroine

Hull, England, Aug. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Nora Cardwell, who won the Order of the British Empire for single-handedly capturing a downed German airman, confessed to Queen Elizabeth today that "I think I was very foolish but very lucky."

"You were very brave," the Queen told Mrs. Cardwell, who early this month subdued the man with nothing more than a "fierce frown" and marched him off down the road until she met some British soldiers.

Children May Cable Parents—Vice Versa

Separated British Families Given Permission To Send Messages Free Once A Month

London, Aug. 1 (AP)—A free monthly exchange of cable greetings between stay-at-home British parents and their children removed to the dominions under the Government scheme was announced today by Sir Edward Wilshaw, chairman of cable and wireless.

The youngsters may wire their parents one of eight standard texts monthly, such as "Arrived safely, well and happy, writing," and "Now going to school and like it." (There's no provision for those who don't like it.)

Parents may send "Have received your telegram. Glad to know you are safe. Write soon." "Is there anything you specially require?" or six similar replies.

—Or Deaf?

London, Aug. 1 (AP)—British factory workers are becoming accustomed to work right through air raids, the Ministry of Labor said today.

Officials cited the bombing of a factory "somewhere in England" in which not one minute's production was lost, although one end of the factory was hit.

Phlegmatic—

London, Aug. 1 (AP)—The daily expectation of Nazi invasion hasn't dampened the Englishman's interest in horse racing.

A notice published in the *Racing Calendar* today held out hope for a "moderate amount" of racing during the autumn and winter seasons under both National Hunt Committee and Jockey Club auspices.

Tweeds For Tanks

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 1—Women's fashions have been hitched to war's chariot in Britain's determination to put everything the nation has into the fight against Germany. If the plan works, bonnets will go to America and bring back bombers; tweeds will turn into tanks and Scotch homespuns into weapons for home defense.

A line of wartime wear for women, which the Government hopes to "convert" into American airplanes, was exhibited today at a showing for United States buyers. The idea is to use the dollar proceeds to buy planes, incidentally helping the British clothing industry to profit from the collapse of Paris as a world style center.

320 Models Ready

Today's exhibit included 320 models ready for shipment to the New York World's Fair and other American centers. A sales delegation representing 110 British firms will accompany the models.

The style collection includes a variety of sports and travel coats, three-piece suits and tailored costumes in such distinctively British materials as Scotch homespuns, West of England cloth, Shetland, Orkney and Cumberland tweeds.

Large patch pockets set off many of the travel coats. Some suits have pleated skirts and reversible jackets—plain on one side and plaid on the other.

Sir Cecil Weir, member of the Export Council who opened the show, said British manufacturers were not out to take business away from American firms, but "merely to supply the American public with imports no longer available since the Continent was cut off by the British blockade."

649th Anniversary Celebrated By Swiss

Nation's Leaders Pledge Anew Their Determination To Resist Any Invasion

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 1 (AP)—By the light of hundreds of fires blazing from Alpine peaks, Swiss residents celebrated tonight their six hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of union and freedom and heard their leaders pledge anew a firm determination to defend the nation against any and all invaders.

Gen. Henri Guisan, commander of the Swiss army, and Dr. Marcel Pilet-Golaz, President of the Swiss Confederation, joined in telling the people the armed forces and the Government would fight "to the end" to maintain Swiss neutrality and independence.

"The war around us is not ended; the armistice is not a peace," both declared. They counseled the people to go about their work as usual, but to remember they might become soldiers on a moment's notice.

Tens of thousands of Switzerland's people joined in the celebration. In the cities where the peak fires were only pinpoints on the horizon, urbanites marched and sang through the streets in torchlight and lantern parades.

A candle or electric light burned in every window, lending a Christmas-in-August note to the festive occasion.

Farmers to Receive Loans

VICHY, France, Aug 1 (AP)—The French Government has set aside 2,000,000,000 francs for loans to farmers in the German-occupied zone to facilitate rapid resumption of farm work.

Petain Regime Shuffles French Diplomatic Corps

Henry-Haye's Assignment To Washington Part Of Sweeping Shift In Officials

Vichy, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—It was disclosed today that the nomination of Gaston Henry-Haye as the new French Ambassador to Washington is but part of a sweeping shift in diplomatic assignments by the Petain Government.

Rene Massigli, Ambassador to Turkey; Adrien Thierry, Ambassador to Rumania, and Ambassador Bruges in Yugoslavia were relieved of their posts for unspecified reasons. Their places were not filled immediately.

Minister Entil in Uruguay was assigned to Portugal.

Jean Paul-Boncour, who left Bordeaux shortly after the armistice was signed to become press counselor of the French Embassy in Washington, was named counselor of the embassy in China instead.

Ambassador Rene Doynel de St. Quentin, whom Henry-Haye is replacing, has not yet been reassigned. Vice-Consul Bibily's appointment to San Francisco has been revoked.

Count And Countess De Chambrun Injured

Former Envoy To Italy Was On Way To Vichy To Head French Red Cross

Vichy, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—The newspaper *Le Tempo* tonight said Count and Countess Charles Pineton de Chambrun, members of one of France's oldest titled families, were injured Wednesday in an automobile accident near Versailles.

Count de Chambrun, former Ambassador to Italy, was said to have suffered a broken arm and the Countess, the former Princess Murat, a serious cut on the head.

The dispatch said Count de Chambrun was en route to Vichy to begin his work as president of the newly formed French Red Cross.

For correct story on Tyler Kent see 1944 sheet 12462

MORE FRENCH DEMOBILIZED

125,000 Twenty-Year-Olds Organized Into Groups

Vichy, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—Twenty-year-olds called to the colors June 8 and 9 were demobilized by decree today and were organized into "youth groups" for six months of obligation service.

These 125,000 youths joined the army when Germans were descending on Paris.

ROUND-ABOUT WAR NEWS

Grenoble, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—News took roundabout ways to reach newspapers in the unoccupied regions of France following the collapse of resistance.

Le Petit Dauphinois, of Grenoble, leading provincial newspaper of the French Alps, had more foreign news than most other French papers because it was close to Switzerland. Even so, its dispatches began like this:

"Bern—A dispatch from Budapest reports that a Rumanian newspaper hears, according to news from Berlin, that . . ."

or

"Bern—The Swiss radio announces that the Swiss Telegraphic Agency learns from its Rome correspondent that it is reported from Belgrade that an official spokesman told the press that Yugoslavia, which has no obligations toward Rumania regards the situation (the Soviet Bessarabian grab) as an observer."

FRANCE STAYS IN LEAGUE

Vichy, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—France will not resign from the League of Nations, although its attitude toward the League is one of "indifference," a French Foreign Office spokesman said today. "We recognize the value of certain of its technical services," he said. "For this reason France will not resign from the international body."

DIPLOMAT LOSES JOB

Vichy, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—The French Government announced today that its Ambassador to Turkey, Rene Massigli, had been relieved of his post and would not be assigned to a new one immediately.

The reason was not given. Massigli played a prominent part in arranging the Turkish-British-French mutual-assistance accord shortly after the war began.

France Registering Aliens In Paris Area

[By the Associated Press]

Paris (Via Berlin), July 31 (Delayed).—Prefect Achille Villey of Seine Department has ordered a census, starting August 5, of all foreigners living in the department, according to nationality, occupation and length of residence in France.

Reports in neutral diplomatic circles, meanwhile, indicated that many British residents of Paris were being investigated. Whether they would be interned was not indicated.

Germans Replace Tourists

The Prefect also has ordered a complete industrial and commercial census designed to show the percentage of enterprises back in operation under the German occupation, their employment situation and their financial ability to continue or increase production.

Although the typical summer tourists are absent from Paris, German military units have taken their places to some extent, visiting cafes and strolling along the boulevards. German youth groups—boys in leather shorts and girls in brightly colored dirndls—have been visiting the capital.

Diversions Increasing

Diversions for Parisians are increasing as both German and French authorities strive to bring the city back to normal.

Military bands give concerts in all sections of Paris, and sports circles are swinging into action again. The first boxing matches since the occupation were held yesterday as preliminaries to proposed exhibitions between German and Italian fighters. Football clubs are reorganizing, and swimming and cycling groups are training for future events.

Ban On Sunday Driving

Many of the city's swimming pools, reserved for use of German soldiers, have been opened to the general public on Sundays.

New Regulations forbid driving of private automobiles on Sundays, although cars or trucks needed to supply markets, and diplomats' automobiles are allowed to operate.

MANY FRENCH REFUGEES LOSE THEIR ESTATES

2 Rothschilds Among Those Also Ordered Deprived of Citizenship.

ACTIONS ARE HELD HARMFUL

Leaving Country Without Valid Reasons Given as Basis for Confiscation Move.

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—A long list of prominent Frenchmen, reading like pages from France's pre-armistice Who's Who, have been ordered deprived of their citizenship and their properties confiscated, the German radio announced today.

The list, the first since the Petain regime decreed action against those who left France "without valid reasons" between May 10 and June 30, included two members of the internationally known Rothschild family. It was broadcast by the Government station at Vichy and picked up here.

The two Rothschilds were Baron Edouard, head of the French branch of the family's far-flung banking operations, and Baron Maurice, a member of the French Senate.

[Baron Maurice de Rothschild arrived in Montreal this week with a cousin, Baron Robert de Rothschild, the latter's wife and daughter; after having taken temporary refuge in Britain. Baron Edouard, his baroness and their daughter arrived in New York July 10 by Clipper plane.

[Baron Maurice, described by fellow passengers as "nervous and shaken" by his experiences, declined to comment today on the French Government's action.]

Others on List.

Others on the list included some of France's leading industrialists, political leaders and journalists.

Among them were Deputies Harri Mayer of the international banking firm of Lazare Freres, and Edouard Jonas, widely known Paris antique dealer; Louis Rosengart, automobile manufacturer; M. Solenski, one of France's largest hat makers; Raoul Buchard, a leading industrialist; M. Huysman and M. Coen, directors of the Beaux Arts and National Library; M. Levitan, furniture and radio magnate, and Louis Louis-Dreyfus, banker and importer.

Journalists included were Elie J. Bois, publisher of Le Petit Parisien; Madame Genevieve Tabouis, foreign editor of L'Oeuvre; Pierre Lazareff and Joseph Kessel of Paris-Soir; Henri de Kerillis and Andre Geraud.

[Geraud, who writes under the name "Pertinax," and Mme. Tabouis are in the United States.]

"Persons in this list may yet try to explain why they left France between May 10 and June 30 in order to retain their French citizenship and prevent confiscation of their property," the Vichy radio said.

Explanation Doubted.

"It is doubted, however, whether any one of these persons will be able to give a plausible explanation for their leaving. It is stressed, moreover, that all those whose names are mentioned in the provisional list were engaged in activities detrimental to the interests of the French State already prior to May 10.

"The composition of the provisional list appears to confirm rumors prevalent here for some time that drastic measures are to be taken above all against persons of the Jewish race who engaged in activities detrimental to French national interests.

"As a great part of those on the list are of the Jewish race it appears certain their interests in France will be confiscated by the State unless they can prove their interests served only France, which, according to opinion prevalent here, will prove extremely difficult. . . .

"It was found that a majority of French financial undertakings were owned by Jews, and therefore not serving France alone, but international interests.

"It is pointed out here that the property of those on the list will include probate property and all properties belonging to their enterprises themselves, together with equipment, as well as all securities still found in France."

"These people on whom the French people bestowed the highest honors placed their private interests above those of the French nation, thus showing that they were not all Frenchmen," the Vichy broadcast said.

"They supposedly left France on a special mission, but it was strange that most of them took along on this mission not only their families, but also their money and household pets."

Freemasonry

Berlin, Aug. 1 (AP) (Via Radio)—The German radio today quoted Col. Francois de la Rocque, head of the semi-Fascist Croix de Feu organization, as saying freemasonry is expected to be prohibited in all of France.

The announcement took the form of a request for dissolution of freemasonry printed in the newspaper *Le Petit Journal*, in Vichy.

De la Rocque was quoted as saying that if the problem of freemasonry was not solved, the French Government would be neglecting one of its most important questions and tolerating an evil from which France has suffered.

Berlin Expects Balkans To Settle Quarrels Soon

Nazis Say They're Rebuilding Europe While War Goes On

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP).—Watching developments at Bucharest with obvious satisfaction, authorized German sources predicted today that Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary would settle their differences while the European war is still in progress.

This shows, they said, that Germany, at the same time she is fighting the war with England, has the "leisure, courage, time and strength to pursue constructive ideas in southeastern Europe."

Fuehrer Adolph Hitler's ideas for a rearrangement in the southeast, they said, has as its paramount conception a lasting order which would end generations of strife in the Balkans.

Germans Put Dutch Army Dead at 2890

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (A. P. via Radio).—The German wireless reported today from a "competent German quarter" at the Hague that the final casualty list of the Dutch Army in the fighting last May was 2,890 killed, 6,889 wounded, 29 missing.

Just after Holland's capitulation her Foreign Minister, Eelco N. van Kieffens, then a refugee in Paris, declared the Dutch Army had lost 100,000 killed, nearly a quarter of the entire army. Military men at the time thought this figures much too high.

Burnished Eagles Give Goering Individual Tone

His Reichsmarshal Uniform Had To Be Different, and Is

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP).—In elevating Hermann Wilhelm Goering to the distinctive post of Reichsmarshal, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler created a problem in uniforming and insignia to set off the No. 2 Nazi from ordinary field marshals.

The suspense of Goering's admirers over the form of his new resplendency was broken today when it was disclosed that on the golden-knotted epaulets of his field marshal's uniform will be a burnished spread eagle clutching the swastika imposed on the crossed gold batons of his former rank of air marshal.

In place of the ordinary field marshal's baton now carried by a dozen other men, the Reichsmarshal will have a super-baton tipped with the Reichsapfel (imperial orb).

Vatican Lauds Youth Groups

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 1 (AP).—"L'Osservatore Romano," the Vatican City newspaper, said today the disbanding of teachers' committees in France and establishment of the ministry of the family and youth was a step "on the way of reform" by the Petain government.

The Vatican organ said the teachers' committees, which were said to have been virtual trade unions, had taken control of education in France and had become "a state within a state" and "professed free thinking from its philosophical premises down to its consequent social and political doctrines."

Commenting on the dissolution of the committees, "L'Osservatore" said: "Catholics who have fought against atheism in the schools cannot fail to appreciate this factual premise as a very significant sign of the reform which will come from it, and are confident of its goodness and efficiency."

All Holy See's Diplomats Now Citizens of Vatican

Italy Consents to Step Taken Because of Her War Role

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Vatican announced today that Vatican citizenship had been conferred on all its diplomatic representatives abroad, including the staffs of nunciatures and Apostolic delegations.

The announcement said this action had been taken with the consent of the Italian government as virtually all Vatican diplomats are Italians.

It was believed intended to clarify the situation of the Holy See's representatives abroad, in view of Italy's status as a belligerent.

Mussolini Visits Aircraft Plant

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP).—Premier Benito Mussolini visited today the Caproni aircraft factory at Predappio, his birthplace, and inspected a new type plane specially designed for stunt flying.

Rome Reports 15 R.A.F. Losses

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP via Radio).—The Rome radio, quoting a report from Tangier, said today that fifteen British airplanes were destroyed in Italian air attacks on the fortress of Gibraltar Tuesday and Wednesday.

Narvik Loss In Millions

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, Norway, Aug. 1—Damage totaling millions of dollars was done at Narvik, Norwegian Arctic iron ore port, by the struggle between Allied and German forces last spring, a correspondent of the newspaper *Aftenposten* reports.

"The harbor is a real ship graveyard, with masts and funnels sticking up from the surface everywhere, demanding the greatest care when navigating," the correspondent said.

365 Buildings Ruined

"One hundred and fifty-one buildings valued at $2,000,000 were destroyed in the central part of the city and 214 other structures were so damaged that

30.24-4031

they must be pulled down.

"The Lofoten railway, carrying iron ore from Sweden, was damaged to the extent of $5,000,000."

The correspondent said no figures were available for casualties among the 8,000 inhabitants, few of whom were able to leave the city during the fighting.

FRENCH, BRITISH FRIENDLY AT SUEZ

English Afforded Full Facilities By Erstwhile Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Ismailia, Egypt, Aug. 1—From a sandbagged building flying the tricolor of France, the French-controlled Suez Canal management carried on today almost as if nothing had happened in Europe.

Except for a vast reduction in traffic, the canal is operating normally, with the British afforded full facilities by their erstwhile allies.

The canal's immediate activities are directed by the French from a single-story building in this palm-lined oasis bordering the Arabian desert and midway between Port Said and Suez.

Real Control In Fleet

But the British say real control of the the 104.5-mile waterway splitting the land bridge between Africa and Asia lies in the British eastern Mediterranean fleet steaming in ceaseless vigil off its entrance. The canal's directors are twenty-one Frenchmen, ten Englishmen and one Netherlander.

A visit today disclosed a spirit of cordiality among the canal's administrative staff, still practicaly intact despite the war. Some who joined the French army in Syria have returned.

The Egyptian newspaper *Alwafd Elmisri* has been urging Egypt to take control now to solve "difficulties" facing the French administration because of France's capitulation to Germany.

Let Italians "Come And Get It"

Informed British sources expressed amusement at reports that Italy was asking Germany to turn over to her bonds and shares seized in Paris to give the Rome Government control.

"If the Italians want the canal, let them come and get it," the Britons commented.

The Rome radio quoted a Tangiers report that fifteen British planes were damaged in Italian air raids on Gibraltar.

At Alexandria a lone Italian reconnaissance plane was driven off.

A British communique from Cairo said Italian troop concentrations near Kassala, Sudan post recently captured by the British, had been subjected to ten raids in two days by the Royal Air Force, inflicting "severe damage."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Italian high command acknowledged "slight damage" by British attacks at Kassala.]

The British also announced that two Italian submarines had been sunk in air attacks in the Mediterranean last month. The sinkings were not reported heretofore "for strategical reasons."

"Quiet" On Kenya Front.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Aug. 1 (AP)—The following British communique was issued today:

"Quiet day. Our bombers carried out a raid on an enemy airdrome at Yavello, the results of which are awaited.

Alexandria Guns in Action.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—A lone Italian reconnaissance plane was driven away from Alexandria by heavy anti-aircraft fire today.

Italy's War

Cairo

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 1—Italian troop concentrations in the vicinity of Kassala, Sudan post recently captured from the British, have been subjected to ten raids in two days by the Royal Air Force, a British communique stated today.

The R. A. F., reported that "severe damage" was done to the concentrations and machine gun and anti-aircraft posts in raids Tuesday and yesterday.

(In Rome, the Italian high command acknowledged that "slight damage" had been done at Kassala.)

Report Two More Subs Sunk

The British air force announced also today the sinking of two Italian submarines by British planes in the Mediterranean last month, adding that the sinking had been unreported until now for strategical reasons.

The air ministry's communique said:

On July 30 the raids (at Kassala) continued from early morning until dusk and yesterday two further attacks were made on military objectives within the target area. In all, ten separate raids were made. All our aircraft returned safely.

"During a raid on Macaaca direct hits were registered on two hangars, which were followed by large clouds of smoke.

"A single enemy bomber, escorted by a large formation of fighters, flew over Malta yesterday. Our fighters immediately engaged the enemy. The bomber turned back but one of the enemy aircraft was shot down into the sea."

The communique described the sinking of the two Italian submarines:

"On the first occasion an aircraft on patrol duty sighted a submarine on the surface. The pilot immediately attacked. A salvo of bombs exploded close to the stern of the submarine. It attempted to submerge, but the damage evidently was severe, for it maneuvered clumsily.

"Meanwhile, the plane dropped a second salvo when the submarine was at conning tower depth, scoring direct hits abaft the conning tower.

Oil Patches On Water

"The submarine now was completely submerged but the attack continued, the final salvo crashing into the water at the U-boat's estimated position. The aircraft cruised over the spot a considerable length of time while air bubbles rose and a large patch of oil formed.

"The other action occurred three days ago when R. A. F. planes rushed to the attack upon sighting a submarine, dropping two salvos. The first fell fifteen yards astern but the second hit the target, the conning tower. Nothing more was seen of the submarine but a patch of oil a half a mile square rapidly formed on the surface while air bubbles rose for a long time."

DOUGLAS HELD AS SPY?

Bucharest, Aug. 1 (AP)—The disappearance of Albrecht Douglas, of New York, German-American chemist missing for two weeks, was partly explained today. The United States Legation announced he was held by Rumanian secret police for nine days, then released, and might again be in custody.

Douglas was suspected of espionage. The legation is investigating.

Douglas, 43, was working on an artificial blood formula of importance in wartime, his friends said.

With his wife, the former German Baroness Maltzahn, who had a Chilean passport, he disappeared July 18. The couple left money, clothing and personal papers at their boarding house.

U. S. Queries Rumania On New Yorker's Arrest

Chemist and Wife Disappeared After Seizure July 18

BUCHAREST, Aug. 1 (AP).—American Minister Franklin Gunther asked Premier Ion Gigurtu today to investigate the arrest of Albrecht Douglas, a German-American chemist from New York, who was conducting artificial blood experiments here.

Douglas and his wife, the former German Baroness Maltzahn, who had a Chilean passport, vanished July 18. Later it was learned Douglas had been arrested by the military police. Believing Douglas was rearrested by civil authorities after the military released him, American Consul William Scotten made a three-hour search of police stations without result.

A native of Hamburg, Douglas changed his name from Sauerman when he became a naturalized American citizen. He came here from Berlin in May and had been working as a chemist in the Contacurzino Institute.

TOKIO OUTLINES NEW JAPANESE FASCIST ORDER

Announces Foreign Policy Aimed at Domination of South Seas.

BUT MOVES NO CLOSER TO AXIS

Hopes to Establish Hegemony Over French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies.

TOKIO, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The Government of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye announced today a plan for a brand new Japanese State, based on a sweeping totalitarianism at home and dedicated to an independent foreign policy which would extend Japan's domination southward over French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

In a statement of policy the Government outlined a strongly centralized and unified State designed for the creation of "a new order for Greater East Asia" founded upon the Yen bloc—Japan and her continental satellites whose currencies are based on the yen.

The statement failed to take Japan any closer to the Rome-Berlin axis despite its aspect of totalitarianism at home. It pulled Japan away from the other Western Powers, however, and called for an extensive rearmament program.

No More Toadyism.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka said in an interview that Japan had discarded the policy of trying to win the friendship of "recalcitrant nations."

As for the European war, he said that for the present Japan would maintain a policy of non-involvement.

"We strive to make whatever friends we can under the prevailing environment," he said, "but henceforth we shall not make a vain effort to grasp the hands of those countries which cannot be turned into friends. The Government is through with toadyism."

Includes South Seas.

The Government's statement coined the phrase "Greater East Asia" in naming the sphere which Japan aims to dominate—Previously it had been simply East Asia, meaning Japan, Manchoukuo and the occupied sections of China.

Of this Mr. Matsuoka said:

"Needless to say, the term 'Greater East Asia' includes the South Seas. The final aim is the establishment of a stabilizing force for a self-sufficiency embracing not only Japan, Manchoukuo and China, but also Indo-China and the East Indies."

He said that Japan would try to fulfill her mission "in concert with those friendly Powers which are prepared to co-operate with us."

Sweeping Changes.

The long statement was issued to the people following an agreement between military and Government leaders at a recent liaison conference. Sweeping changes in politics, finance, industry and education are outlined.

"Japan's foreign policy, which aims ultimately at the construction of a new order for Greater East Asia, will be directed at first toward a complete settlement of the China affair and the advancement of the national fortune by taking a far-sighted view of the drastic changes in the international situation and formulating both constructive and flexible measures," the statement said.

To Serve the State.

In sounding the keynote for future living in Japan, it promised to rectify the inequality of present wartime conditions with a view to maintaining "a standard of living which will enable the nation to lead a plain, solid and vigorous life and surmount the national crisis by persevering truly through years of hardship."

"The Government," said the statement, "will strive for the repletion of armaments adequate for the execution of the national policies by taking into consideration the new developments both at home and abroad."

Paralleling this will be the building up of a national structure under which all citizens will be expected to serve the State and all resources under a planned economy will be directed toward strengthening the national defense.

Outline of National Life.

This is the plan of the new State, first envisaged in general terms with no formation of the Konoye Government on July 18:

Politics: Establishment of a new political structure based on service to the State by all persons, regardless of status; renovation of the Diet (parliament) as an organ for assisting the Throne; renovation of the administrative machinery, and reformation of the bureaucracy toward a greater degree of efficiency.

Economy: Establishment of "a sphere of economies with Japan, Manchoukuo and the China group one of the units;" renovation of the foreign trade policy to conform to the new world situation (apparently strengthening barter agreements); "inauguration of a planned economy through cooperation of the Government and the people, and especially the perfection of a unitary control system covering production, distribution and consumption of important commodities." Establishment of a financial scheme reinforcing banking control toward development of the nation's total economic power; expansion of vital industries, especially the chemical, machine and heavy industries; promotion of science and the "rationalization" of production.

Education; A thorough renovation emphasizing service to the State, and the "eradication of all selfish and materialistic thoughts"

While the statement did not mention it, the creation of a single party was believed to be a fundamental part of the plan of the new State.

DUTCH INDIES AND INDO-CHINA EYED BY JAPAN

Konoye Regime Bares Aggressively Expansive Foreign Policy

Plans For "Greater East Asia" Widens Rift With Western Powers

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 1—An aggressively expansive Japanese foreign policy, which seeks domination not merely in "East Asia" as formerly, but in "Greater East Asia"—including French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies—was announced to the people today.

The statement, by the regime of Premier-Prince Fumimaro Konoye, did not directly bring Japan closer than it already had been to Germany and Italy, but apparently widened the breach between the empire and other Western powers.

Japan's Intentions Disclosed

It disclosed these intentions:

1. Creation of "a new order for Greater East Asia," with the ultimate aim as explained by Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, to be "establishment of a stabilizing force for a self-sufficiency embracing not only Japan, Manchoukuo and China, but also Indo-China and the East Indies."

2. Rearmament at a scale "adequate for execution of the national policies by taking into consideration the new developments both at home and abroad."
3. Construction of a government in which every person must serve the State, with national economy to be planned toward strengthening national defense, and a "unitary control system" set up "covering production, distribution and consumption of important commodities."
4. Chances in the educational system to emphasize "service to the state" and "eradication of all selfish and materialistic thoughts."
5. An end of "toadyism" to other powers, with the explanation: "We strive to make whatever friends we can under the prevailing environment, but henceforth we will not make a vain effort to grasp the hands of those countries which cannot be turned into friends." It was implied by Matsuoka that Britain and the United States were meant.

Follows U. S. Gasoline Ban

The Government's statement followed, by some hours, an assertion by an Admiralty spokesman that President Roosevelt's ban on export of aviation gasoline was directed against Japan, Germany and Italy.

"If America continues on the same lines it is bound to cause repercussions," he said.

Another development was the disclosure through Domei, the official Japanese news agency, that the Japanese Ambassador in London "certainly" would sharply protest Britain's extended blockade of Europe.

This measure, it was stated, would hurt Japan's trade with Spain, Portugal and other neutrals.

respondents against "illegitimate activities."

The American aviation gasoline embargo, he said, was "an attempt to kill two birds with one stone," namely the Rome-Berlin Axis and Japan. "Under whatever pretext the order was issued," he said, "it undoubtedly is designed to exert economic pressure on Japan. If America continues on the same lines it is bound to cause repercussions."

Statement On Embargo

(President Roosevelt signed the order yesterday in "the interest of national defense." Japan, although formerly a good customer for this gasoline, has received practically none since a "moral embargo" was imposed by the United States last year because of the bombing of Chinese civilians. During the first six months of 1940 Germany and Italy likewise bought none, practically all of the export going to Britain and France.)

The Admiralty spokesman declined to discuss the roundup of espionage suspects on the ground that it was still under way.

"It is entirely an internal affair," he said, "and it must be clear to everybody that national secrets during an emergency period must be strictly observed.

"The measures being taken are normal and in accordance with the law of the realm. It would be entirely irrelevant for Britain to take retaliatory measures. Also, it would cause trouble if correspondents should abuse their privileges by going beyond the legitimate bounds."

Protesting To Britain

Japanese Ambassador Shigemitsu in London will "certainly" protest sharply against Britain's new blockade of Europe, Domei declared.

The news agency said Japan would not accept the new measure by which Japan's trade with Spain, Portugal and other neutrals stands to suffer.

Ambassador Shigemitsu has been instructed to seek clarification of the Order in Council, described as "illegal," the agency said.

The chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Tokyo, Relman Morin, was questioned by Japanese gendarmes for several hours last night about his dispatches concerning the death of Melville James Cox, British newspaperman, who died while under arrest in the alleged espionage roundup.

Morin was taken from his office to the gendarmerie headquarters for the questioning, during which time no communication with him was permitted.

U. S. 'Gas' Embargo Brings Tokyo Threat

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 1—President Roosevelt's ban on the export of aviation gasoline to points outside the Western Hemisphere was interpreted by the Admiralty spokesman today as a move against Japan, Germany and Italy which might lead to "repercussions."

The spokesman also inferentially warned foreign powers against interfering in the current roundup of persons—apparently mostly Britons—suspected of espionage. He said this was entirely an internal affair, and in this connection he warned newspaper cor-

BULLETIN

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Friday, Aug. 2—The "Greater East Asia" seen by the Konoye Government as Japan's sphere of domination "definitely includes other places in the South Seas in addition to the East Indies," Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said today.

Suma declined, however, to define the exact area referred to by the term, and declined to specify whether it included the Philippine Islands.

SHANGHAI BOMB PLOT FRUSTRATED

Explosive Found in Time in U. S. Newspaper Office.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1 (A. P.)—A bomb was found today in the press room of the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

A Russian member of the French Concession Police guarding the newspaper building was reported seen in the press room two hours earlier.

Randall Gould, editor of the newspaper, and C. V. Starr, publisher, are among the American newspaper men whose arrest and deportation have been ordered by Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-supported regime at Nanking.

Earlier today a British coastal steamship, Shanghai-bound from Hongkong, was detained by a Japanese warship when she put in at an anchorage within the zone of the Chinese coast forbidden by Japanese to foreign shipping, but was released three and a half hours later.

Shanghai White Russian Leader Is Assassinated In U. S. Defense Sector

Shanghai, *Friday*, Aug. 2 (AP)—Charles Metzler, head of the White Russian community here, was assassinated by gunmen this morning in the International Settlement within the American defense sector.

Metzler for some years after the Bolshevics came to power in 1917 handled all Russian affairs in Shanghai as a virtual White Russian consul general.

Recently he had resisted attempts to reorganize the Russian emigrants' committee of which he is chairman into a pro-Japanese body.

Robert W. Service Safe In Canada as a Refugee

Away 28 Years, He Was in Russia When War Started

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Aug. 1 (AP).—Robert W. Service, sixty-six years old, who wrote "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" and numerous other popular rhymes of the Yukon, returned to Canada today as a war refugee after an absence of twenty-eight years.

He was in Russia when the war started. After many difficulties he reached France, but fled when the Nazis swept down the Coast of Brittany.

Mr. Service, a native of England, said he lost a 40,000-word manuscript of a novel he was writing and left two other completed novels in a safety deposit box in Nice.

AUSTRALIAN GERMANS

Canberra, Australia, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Australian Government ordered the former German colony of New Guinea, now an Australian mandate, included in the commonwealth defense system today.

New Guinea and Papua have been formed into the eighth military district.

Under the League of Nations' mandate, Australia is permitted to take such action "for defense."

Says Submarine Missed Passenger Ship Twice

Canadian Minister Reports Gunner On Collier Thinks His Shots Later Hit U-Boat

Montreal, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Rev. Bruce Taylor, former principal of Queen's University, said today a submarine had fired two torpedoes at the ship on which he was a passenger—and missed.

The attack, he said, occurred June 21, and was directed at the collier in which Dr. Taylor left Cannes two days earlier.

"After the second torpedo our gunner on the stern began to fire," Dr. Taylor said. "He thought his second shot hit the U-boat and he followed it up with two more. Nobody could see if he hit it, but the submarine disappeared."

ALCANTARA AT RIO FOR BATTLE REPAIR

British Ship Moves Slowly After Fighting Raider.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—The heavily gunned British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, damaged in a running sea fight with a German raider in the South Atlantic, steamed slowly into the harbor here today.

It was reported that the 22,209-ton Alcantara would dock at shipyards on the island of Vianna for repairs.

British warcraft presumably were continuing pursuit of the raider, as indicated in an Admiralty statement in London yesterday.

An embassy statement said the sea battle occurred near the Brazilian island of Trinidade—well within the American neutrality zone—and that both ships were hit, the Alcantara suffering "slight damages." The embassy said the raider mounted eight six-inch guns.

New York shipping circles said the circumstances suggested that the raider was the 10,000-ton Narvik, understood to carry disappearing six-inch guns. The Alcantara mounts ten guns.

ALCANTARA, IN FOR REPAIR, CLAIMS VICTORY

Chief Officer Of Armed British Cruiser Declares Nazi Raider Fled

Ship Puts Into Yard In Brazil Showing Marks After Sea Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 1—The 22,209-ton British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara put in today at Vianna Island naval shipyard to repair damage suffered in a short but sharp battle with a Nazi raider.

Her chief officer said the engagement was fought outside the American neutrality belt—and not inside as previously reported.

The commander clung to the British claim of victory, asserting that the raider fled rather than close in for combat.

Given Time Extension

Although twenty-four hours is the normal period which a belligerent ship may remain in a neutral port, the Brazilian Government authorized the Alcantara to remain more than forty-eight hours.

She steamed in with seven wounded—two dead having been buried at sea—and with three marks from enemy shells showing—one of her funnels, another near the water line and a third on her hull about fifteen feet above the water line.

But, said her chief officer, Charles Gordon Fellowes, it was only a "lucky" shot into the Alcantara's engine room that enabled the German to make off hidden by a smoke screen.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Germans declared that heavy hits on the Alcantara put the armed merchant cruiser to flight and forced her to seek shelter in Rio de Janeiro harbor, while the Nazi raider steamed off to continue her hit-and-run warfare on British shipping.]

Topmasts Sighted

He said the engagement was fought near the Brazilian island of Trinidad.

This is his story:

"A ship's topmasts were sighted in the early forenoon of Sunday, July 28, and the Alcantara altered her course to investigate. The ship first altered her course toward us, but subsequently turned away and made off at a high speed which appeared suspicious.

"The Alcantara increased her speed and was overhauling the ship when, about 2 P. M., she turned to starboard and disclosed her enemy identity, hoisting the Nazi ensign and opening fire.

"Hits Were Scored"

"We immediately returned the fire, and hits were scored.

"Her (the Germans') firing at once became erratic and there also was obvious internal damage done as her speed was considerably reduced.

"Unfortunately, a lucky shot holed the Alcantara's engine room and the enemy made off under cover of a smoke screen.

"The Alcantara was unable to maintain sufficient speed to keep the enemy within range and the raider, evidently not relishing the treatment she had received, did not show a desire to close the range and continue the engagement.

Has Eight 6-Inch Guns

"Apart from the hit in the engine room, the Alcantara's damage was slight. The British casualties were one officer and one seaman killed; two officers and five seamen injured.

The victims, Gordon Fellowes said, had stood near the damaged funnel, and steel splinters rained upon them.

The wounded remained in the ship's hospital.

The Alcantara is armed with eight 6-inch guns—four on each broadside.

As she lay in the naval yards tonight, her officers would not disclose what plans had been made for her departure.

Most Of 81 Are Described As European "Refugees"

Panama, Panama, Aug. 1 (AP)—Leopoldo Arosemena, Panama Minister of the Interior and acting Foreign Minister, said tonight the eighty-one "foreign agents" held in the Canal Zone were mostly European "refugees."

He said authorities picked them up and turned them over to Canal Zone officials when it was found their papers were not in order. They were delivered to Canal Zone authorities because that was their point of entry into Panama, he added.

United States military authorities here said they had not received in-

30.24-4033

structions from Washington on how to dispose of the aliens.

Reliable sources said the steamship lines held responsible for dropping the refugees here may be required to return them. However, that was held difficult in cases where German, Italian, French and Danish steamers were involved since they no longer operate because of the war.

Held At Quarantine

United States Army intelligence officers disclaimed knowledge that eighty-one foreign agents were being held. They said the only group of foreigners approaching that figure known to be in the Canal Zone were those detained at the immigration quarantine station in Balboa—mostly refugees and some of whom have been there a year or more awaiting permission to enter some American country.

A week ago that group numbered ninety, of whom sixty-eight were Germans. Quarantine officials at that time said they were interned for several reasons—some stowaways, sailors who jumped ship, and aliens whose visas had expired in Panama.

Most Going To South America

Most of them were bound for South American countries only to discover rules permitting their entry into those countries had been changed while they were en route.

The Jewish Welfare Agency in New York has been paying the expenses of many of those refugees while trying to obtain permission for them to enter the United States or other countries.

At various times since June, 1939, when the refugee flow from Europe became heavy, the quarantine station has housed as many as 200, most of whom subsequently obtained permission to enter some country.

New Destroyer Guard Placed At Panama Canal

Cristobal, C. Z., Aug. 1 (AP)—Canal Zone naval officials said today that four United States destroyers had taken posts near the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the canal to replace ships returned to the United States for overhauling.

The naval district headquarters declined to identify the destroyers now stationed, two at each entrance. They said, however, that the original ships probably would return to the canal after being overhauled. They have been gone for several weeks.

REICH QUERIES ARGENTINA

Objects to Inquiry About Nazis and Seizing of Hitler Pictures

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 1 (AP)—The German Embassy today questioned the propriety of the Argentine Federal police investigation into reported Nazi activities in the northern provinces and was said to have demanded return of swastika flags and pictures of Adolf Hitler seized from German sympathizers.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the German note about the investigation was "more in the nature of expressing a point of view" than a formal protest.

The newspaper Critica reported from the Chaco territory that Gottloff Diertoff, escaped officer of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, had been arrested. He was said to have been active in Nazi propaganda since he fled from internment in Buenos Aires two months ago.

Reports from Misiones, in the north, indicated new large seizures of cached guns and ammunition by the police.

MANDATE PROBLEM GIVEN TO ROOSEVELT

President Discusses Pan-American Question With Army And Navy Chiefs

Welles Also Attends Parley On Issues Raised By Trusteeships

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 1—Problems which would be posed for the United States if events forced the Pan-American nations to establish a trusteeship over European possessions in this hemisphere were canvassed today by President Roosevelt and army and navy heads.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, also attended the conference with Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, and Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.

While they were meeting, another phase of the Administration's program for defense of the Western Hemisphere was advanced a step at the Capitol.

Boost In Bank's Capital

The Senate Banking Committee approved, 8 to 6, the President's proposal to increase the Export-Import Bank's capital by $500,000,000 so it could make loans to assist Latin-American nations in meeting wartime trade problems.

There was no word from the White House conference as to the details of the problems discussed.

Presumably, however, Mr. Roosevelt and his defense advisers were concerned chiefly with the military and naval problems which would be involved in the establishment of a trusteeship over any Western Hemisphere territory threatened with a change of sovereignty from one European nation to another.

Would Have To Be By U. S.

The recent Havana conference provided for the American nations to assume such a trusteeship jointly. Any dispatch of armed forces, however, would have to be by the United States since no other American nation is in a position to take such a step.

The trusteeship proposal was advanced at the Havana meeting by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Returning here today, he warmly praised the attitude of the Havana conferees.

The attending diplomats, he said, all exhibited a full sense of the responsibilities, emergencies and problems with which they were faced, and the work accomplished was on a parity with the seriousness of the problems.

The close vote in the Senate committee on the increase in the Export-Import Bank's capital was accepted as an indication that there would be a warm debate in the Senate.

"Unfortunate Difference"

Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), chairman, said there had been "an unfortunate differences of opinion" and that Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio) would file a minority opinion in opposition.

Senator Adams (Dem., Col.) joined Taft and four other Republicans, Frazier of North Dakota, Townsend of Delaware, Danaher of Connecticut and Tobey of New Hampshire, in opposing the bill.

In addition to Wagner, Senators supporting the measure, all Democrats, were Barkley of Kentucky, Bankhead of Alabama, Maloney of Connecticut, Radcliffe of Maryland, Smathers of New Jersey, Miller of Arkansas, and Clark of Idaho.

Colony Parley

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 1 — President Roosevelt called in three of his top military and foreign affairs advisers today for a conference expected to deal with the question of setting up trusteeships over threatened European possessions in this hemisphere.

The White House formally described the discussion as one which would be devoted to "hemispheric defense and national defense." Summoned to the meeting were Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State; Admiral Harold R. Stark, naval operations chief, and Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.

The trusteeship plan put forward by Secretary of State Cordell Hull won Pan-American support at the Havana conference this week. In substance it provides for the American nations to set up trusteeships over American territories threatened with a change of sovereignty from one non-American power to another.

Hull and his party of advisers returned from Havana today and the Secretary set to work immediately on clearing up details of the conference. The formal agreement embodying the trusteeship plan eventually will be submitted to the Senate for ratification, Administration officials have said.

Mr. Roosevelt also had a meeting with three persons associated with the Committee to Keep America Out of War by Aiding the Allies. They were Herbert Agar, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal;* Clark Eichelberger and Ward Cheney. The latter are from Washington. They urged the President to sell World War destroyers to the British and said they got a "non-committal reply."

$500,000,000 Okayed For Hemisphere Fund

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 1—Creation of a $500,000,000 fund, requested by President Roosevelt to assist the Western Hemisphere in meeting economic conditions caused by the war was approved eight to six today by the Senate Banking Committee.

Legislation providing the fund would increase the capital and lending authority of the Government's Export-Import Bank from the present $200,000,000 to $700,000,000.

Chairman Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) said there had been an "unfortunate difference of opinion" among committee members over the White House proposal and that Senator Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio) would file a minority report in opposition.

Wagner said those who voted for the half-billion-dollar fund were Senators Alben Barkley (Dem., Ky.), John H. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.), Francis T. Maloney (Dem., Conn.), George L. Radcliffe (Dem., Md.), William H. Smathers (Dem., N. J.), John E. Miller (Dem., Ark.), D. Worth Clark (Dem., Idaho) and Wagner.

Opposing the legislation were five Republicans—Senators Taft, of Ohio; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware; John A. Danaher, of Connecticut, and Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire—and a single Democrat, Alva B. Adams, of Colorado.

MODIFICATION FAILS TO PLEASE FOES OF DRAFT

Senator Wheeler Says Age Limit of 21-31 Doesn't Alter His Views.

HOUSE GROUP IS FAVORABLE

Stimson's Testimony Believed to Have Bolstered Backers in Lower Chamber.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—Sharp curtailment of military registration plans failed today to win over leading Senate opponents of conscription.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, declared that the action of the Senate Military Committee in voting to limit registration to men between 21 and 31, did not alter his objections to the compulsory training program.

The original Burke-Wadsworth bill called for registration of all men between 18 and 65, with only those between 21 and 31 likely to come under an immediate selective draft.

Senator Wheeler announced, however, that he would not oppose legislation authorizing the President to call out the National Guard and the Officers Reserve Corps for a year's intensive training.

Democratic Leader Barkley decided to take up that bill in the Senate this afternoon. There was every advance indication that it would encounter little opposition.

Get Big Defense Bill.

While Senators were deep in debate over man power, they received from the House a quickly approved bill adding $4,963,151,957 to the vast preparedness fund. The money, asked by President Roosevelt, would begin work on the proposed two-ocean navy, provide 14,394 more army and navy planes and purchase equipment for 2,000,000 soldiers.

Of the total, $2,234,191,957 was in direct appropriations which can be expended during this fiscal year, and the remainder was for contract authorizations.

Passed with little criticism in a listless two-hour session, the bill was one of the largest—if not the largest — appropriation measures ever approved by the House. If the Senate agrees, its enactment will boost defense funds for this session to $10,040,225,543.

The unanimous decision of the Senate Military Committee to narrow the registration age limits was taken in the face of growing congressional opposition to the conscription bill.

Opponents, including Senators Wheeler, Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, and Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, argued that the special training for the National Guard should be sufficient at this time. They also have been advocating greater efforts to obtain voluntary army enlistments.

The Military Committee made a concession on that point by voting to reduce the enlistment period from three years to one year and to make voluntary service available to all men 18 to 35.

There were indications that the House Military Committee would follow the lead of the Senate group in requiring registration only for men from 21 to 31. House advocates of the bill expressed the hope that testimony yesterday by Secretary of War Stimson would quell some of the opposition in that chamber.

TVA Bill Is Signed.

Other defense developments included:

President Roosevelt signed into law yesterday a bill allowing $25,000,000 to increase the TVA's power production capacity. The project is designed to help produce aluminum used in airplanes.

The House voted to repeal authority for the Secretary of the Navy to take over and operate private industrial plants for defense purposes. Representative Vinson, Democrat of Georgia, called the power too broad for peace time.

Representatives of the aviation industry agreed to start expansion for defense contracts without waiting for Congress to decide on excess profits taxes.

Amendments Delay Draft Bill

More Testimony Required on Lee's Proposal Limiting Conscripts to a Million.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (A. P.),—Beset by demands that the Burke-Wadsworth military training bill be further restricted, the Senate Military Committee agreed today to delay a vote on the measure until Monday, and the Senate put over until that day consideration of a bill for calling out the National Guard.

The latest proposed restriction was advocated by Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, with the support of Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire. It would limit to 1,000,000 the number of men past 21 and under 31 who would be conscripted for training.

For consideration of this amendment the committee called War Department officials to appear tomorrow.

A short time later in the Senate, where the National Guard bill had been scheduled for debate today, Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republic leader, announced that he had asked that the measure go over until Monday.

Barkley Agrees to Delay.

Democratic Leader Barkley thereupon disclosed that he had informed Mr. McNary that consideration would be delayed to give all Senators more time to study the bill.

Several of the lawmakers have reported an extraordinarily heavy mail on the subject of compulsory service.

Two 500,000 Drafts.

The limitation, suggested by Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and seconded by Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, would give the President specific authority to order conscription next October of 500,000 men.

Another 500,000 men could be called early next year, although the date was not set in a rough draft of the amendment introduced at a closed committee session.

Senator Bridges said that the committee agreed to hear War Department officials on the question tomorrow morning, thus further delaying final committee action on the bill, which had been expected today.

Sections of the bill calling for registration of all males between 21 and 30 years, inclusive, would not be disturbed by the amendment, Senator Bridges said.

Army officers previously had testified that from the 12,000,000 expected to register in this class, about 4,500,000 were expected to be available for training after all exemptions had been granted.

Other actions today included adoption of an amendment, sponsored by Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, for exemption of reserve officers' training corps cadets, thus allowing them to complete their educations and obtain reserve officer's commission before being called for active service.

Senator Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, proposed that divinity students be exempted from the conscription bill's provisions.

BRITISH SHIP SENDS S O S

New York, Aug. 1 (AP)—The British steamer Theseus was reported by Mackay Radio today to have sent out a distress signal saying she was being attacked by a submarine off the southwest coast of Ireland. No other details were immediately available.

The Theseus is a 6,527-ton passenger liner owned by the Ocean Steamship Company, Ltd., of Liverpool.

The ship listed her position as latitude 51.48 north, longitude 21.21 west, which would put her 500 miles west of Foynes, Ireland.

The Theseus was last reported at Marseille, France.

Her position indicated that she might be in a convoy bound for Canada, possibly with refugee children.

Roosevelt Urged to Sell Destroyers to Britain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Three members of the Committee to Keep America Out of War by aiding the Allies urged President Roosevelt to sell world war destroyers to the British and said they got a non-committal reply.

Legislation would be required to sell destroyers to Britain.

Those who saw the President were Herbert Agar, of the Louisville Courier Journal, and Clark Eichelberger and Ward Cheney of Washington.

Tells Of 1,500 Germans Imprisoned In Canada

Minneapolis Resident Describes Concentration Camp Heavily Manned By Armed Guards

Minneapolis, Aug. 1 (AP)—Returning today from a Canadian vacation, E. A. Spika, Minneapolis surgical supplies salesman, described today a visit to what he said was a concentration camp housing some 1,500 Germans.

He said the camp was thirteen miles from Nipigon, Ont.

He was ushered through first one high-wire-fence inclosure, Spika said, and then another at the corners of which were towers heavily manned by armed guards. Inside the second inclosure were some 1,50 bedraggled men, some in sailors' uniforms, some in army garb and some in only underclothes.

About one hundred bunkhouses occupied the grounds.

Young Nazi Calmly Describes Dive From British Prison Ship

First Escaped Prisoner Tells Of Swim In St. Lawrence And How He Hid In Canadian Woods Four Days

AUG 2 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Aug. 1—A slim, blond German machinist's mate calmly related tonight how he wriggled through the porthole of a British prison ship in the St. Lawrence river July 15 and evaded the enemy for four days and five nights until he reached safety in the United States.

Walter Kurt Reich, 23, survivor of a sunken submarine and first German war prisoner known to have escaped to this country, credited his expert swimming ability—he was in the cold water two hours—and knowledge of geography for carrying him to a haven here.

Under international law, a prisoner escaping to a neutral nation becomes free, but Reich has yet to deal with the immigration authorities who regard him as an alien here without a passport or proper visa. He was placed under supervision of the German consulate in Boston, which posted a bond for him.

Four Months In Prison Camp

In an interview at the consulate, Reich told how he spent four months in a British prison camp at Manchester, England, before he was loaded with other German prisoners on a ship bound for Canada.

He could tell by the sun, he said, that the ship's course was westward and he bided his time until "we could see land in the distance."

"Then that night when it was dark, I wriggled through a porthole," he continued. "I did it alone, with no help or connivance. It was a tight fit going through, but I wore only short, thin pants and on my feet sneakers.

Through Head First

"I went through headfirst; that was the worst, for when my head was through, I could not know if some guard was seeing my feet and coming to stop me.

"It was not far to the water, for we were kept always below decks as prisoners. Yat, that water was cold in the St. Lawrence river.

"I think it was about two hours swimming before I reached leand. It was woodland and I quickly hid myself and waited through the day to take my bearing as best I could by the sun."

For four days and five nights, the young German said, he walked with blistered feet and with "nothing to eat but wild strawberries and blackberries."

Found In Farmhouse

Once, while hiding in a farmhouse, he said, the occupants saw him and "I was afraid I would be retaken by the British, because I know only two or three English words."

The family was French, however, and Reich said he answered their questions in the few words he knew and successfully escaped detection.

He said he had walked twenty-five miles inside the United States boundary, when two United States immigration inspectors in an automobile, noticing his ragged clothing, took him into custody.

LONDON, AUG. 1—(AP)—ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES BOMBED MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY AND SHIPPING OFF THE NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN COASTS IN DAYLIGHT ATTACKS YESTERDAY AND ATTACKED OTHER POINTS IN THE GERMAN AND DUTCH INTERIOR DURING THE NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

FOUR BRITISH PLANES WERE LOST IN OPERATIONS OVER GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY YESTERDAY, IT SAID.

AUG 2-1940

LONDON, AUG. 1—(AP)—THE BRITISH MAGAZINE AEROPLANE ESTIMATED TODAY GERMANY'S AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION AT 1,500 MACHINES A MONTH AND ADDED THERE REMAINS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THE POTENTIAL OUTPUT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA IS MUCH IN EXCESS OF THAT."

"ON THAT APPROXIMATE BASIS—1,500 MONTHLY—WE DO KNOW THAT THE RATE OF THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY HAS BEEN EXPANDED TO A FIGURE IN EXCESS OF ESTIMATED GERMAN PRODUCTION," THE MAGAZINE SAID.

"ON TOP OF THAT, WE HAVE A STEADILY INCREASING FLOW OF AIRPLANES from Canada and the United States.

ED 10:32 AED

30, 2 4- 4035

30.24-4035

LONDON, AUG. 1 (AP)--- HOME SECRETARY SIR JOHN ANDERSON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT 192 INTERNED GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS HAD BEEN RELEASED.

AUG 2-1940

LONDON, AUG. 1 (AP).-STOP US IF YOU'VE HEARD THIS ONE BEFORE, BUT.....

IT SEEMS AN ELDERLY PROFESSOR WALKED UP TO THE SOUTHGATE METAL DUMP, WHERE SCRAP IS BEING COLLECTED FOR USE IN MAKING ARMAMENTS. IN ONE HAND HE CARRIED A BUNDLE OF BRASS STAIR RODS. IN THE OTHER WAS AN UMBRELLA.

HE THREW THE UMBRELLA ON THE SCRAP HEAP AND STROLLED AWAY.

A FEW MINUTES LATER HE CAME DASHING BACK, AND SHEEPISHLY SNAPPED THE BRASS RODS FOR THE UMBRELLA.

LONDON, AUG.1-(AP)-MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO LAUGHED OUT OF EXISTENCE INFORMATION MINISTER ALFRED DUFF COOPER'S "SILENT COLUMN" BAN ON RUMORMONGERING, AFTER A FLOOD OF ARRESTS, ARE TURNING AUG 2-1940 NOW AGAINST HIS "SAMPLING" OF PUBLIC OPINION THROUGH AMERICAN-STYLE POLLS.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS, IN A RAGE AT DUFF COOPER'S APPARENT DISREGARD OF THEIR APPEALS FOR MORE FAIRNESS AND EFFICIENCY IN CENSORSHIP OF WAR NEWS, AND BECAUSE OF HIS TENDENCY TOWARD MORE DRASTIC CURBS ON THE PRESS, ARE EGGING ON THE PARLIAMENTARY ATTACK. AUG 2-1940

POLLTAKERS HAVE BEEN DUBBED "COOPER SNOOPERS" BY METROPOLITAN PAPERS WHICH MAKE MUCH OF THE BRITISH CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

INFLUENTIAL PROVINCIAL PAPERS, INCLUDING THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN AND THE YORKSHIRE POST--WHICH IS OWNED BY THE FAMILY OF DUFF COOPER'S FRIEND, WAR SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, HAVE BEEN MORE SYMPATHETIC TO THE POLLS OF PUBLIC OPINION, WHICH DUFF COOPER CALLS A VALUABLE AID TO GOOD GOVERNMENT IN THE ABSENCE OF ELECTIONS.

THE MINISTRY POSITION, VOICED YESTERDAY BY DUFF COOPER DURING A PRELIMINARY BARRAGE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IS THAT ITS DUTY IS TO KEEP CLOSELY IN TOUCH WITH OPINION REGARDING RATIONING METHODS, AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS AND THE EFFECTS OF RUMORS.

HE SAID THERE HAS BEEN GREAT ADVANCE IN SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF TESTING PUBLIC OPINION AND THAT ONLY 2 PER CENT OF THOSE

QUESTIONED SHOWED SIGNS OF RESENTING THE INQUIRY.

OPPONENTS MAY SAY A MORE SERIOUS DANGER THAN RESENTMENT IS THE POSSIBILITY THE POLLS GIVE AN OPENING FOR SPIES AND FIFTH COLUMNISTS POSING AS OFFICIALS. THEY ALSO ASK WHY A GOVERNMENT PLEDGED TO DIE FIGHTING SHOULD BE CONCERNED OVER MOMENTARY MISGIVINGS OF THE MASSES.

AUG 2-1940

THE MORNING PAPERS DESCRIBED AS A "NASTY SNUB" FOR THE MINISTRY THE NOTICE GIVEN BY THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF DERBY TO HOUSEHOLDERS THAT "NOBODY IN DERBY EXCEPT THOSE OFFICIALLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE POLICE FORCE HAS ANY FORM OF POLICE PERMIT TO ASK ANY QUESTIONS."

A WRITER IN THE DAILY MIRROR BEGAN A CAMPAIGN FOR ELIMINATION OF THE INFORMATION MINISTRY, DECLARING ITS ACTIVITY "FAIRLY SMELLS OF MEN WHO HAVE TO THINK UP SOMETHING, ANYTHING TO DO TO JUSTIFY THEIR EXISTENCE." -GZ-APL THOMPSONS 1149 THRU FOURTH-730AED-

DEPLOYED THEIR TROOPS AND CLEARED THE WAY FOR A "TOTAL DEFENSE."

DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN, QUOTING MILITARY OBSERVERS AS INDICATING GERMANY FOR THE PRESENT WILL RELY UPON INCREASED PRESSURE FROM THE AIR AND SUBMARINE AND TORPEDO BOAT ACTION---RATHER THAN AN "ALL OUT" ASSAULT BY THESE AND LAND ARMIES---GAIN BUT QUESTIONING WELCOME.

THESE STATEMENTS ARE ALONG THE LINE OF THE RECENT PRONOUNCEMENT BY VIRGINIO GAYDA, AUTHORITATIVE ROME EDITOR, THAT A BLITZKRIEG AGAINST ENGLAND IS NOT AT PRESENT "FEASIBLE."

THERE IS LITTLE IN THE DAY'S REPORTS OF GERMAN AIR ACTIVITY TO INDICATE ANY CHANGE FROM THE HARASSMENT THAT HAS BEEN UNDER WAY NOW FOR A MONTH AND A HALF. 5 killed Norwich

THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCED THAT SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED AND INJURED AND "INDUSTRIAL PREMISES" DAMAGED AT NORWICH, ON THE EAST COAST, BY A SINGLE GERMAN BOMBER.

OTHER REPORTS SAID THE BOMBER DIVED THROUGH CLOUDS, DROPPING BOMBS AND BLASTING WITH MACHINE-GUNS.

THE MINISTRY SAID OTHER AIR ACTIVITY WAS LIMITED TO OCCASIONAL FLIGHTS OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WHERE TWO GERMAN PLANES AND ONE BRITISH FIGHTER WERE LOST.

A11 Adv. London — Aug. 1 xx

THESE WITHDRAWALS IN ADVANCE, RATHER THAN THE CLOGGING OF ROADS WITH REFUGEES WHICH WOULD COME WITH AN ENEMY LANDING, WOULD CLEAR THE WAY FOR BRITAIN'S OWN SWIFT "OFFENSIVE DEFENSE" MOVEMENT OF ARMIES.

DUBIOUS OF ALMOST TOO FRANK STATEMENTS FROM BOTH ENDS OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS THAT BLITZ INVASION OF BRITISH SOIL IS NOT IMMEDIATELY CONTEMPLATED, THE BRITISH CHINKED THEIR FORTIFICATIONS,

AUG 2-1940

Adv. London - Aug. 1 xxx was hit

"WORKERS HAVE ASSURED US," SAID LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN, "THAT THEY WILL NOT LEAVE THEIR POSTS, PROVIDED THEY CAN BE ASSURED THEIR FAMILIES IN NEARBY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS RECEIVE WARNING IN TIME TO SEEK SHELTER."

30.24-4037

30.24-4037

Add-London Aug. 1 xxx pressure

THESE CIRCLES, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT JAPAN WOULD NOT VENTURE INTO "TOTAL WAR" WITH BRITAIN BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF OTHER POWERS--THE UNITED STATES, PERHAPS, OR RUSSIA.

THE NATURE OF FUTURE JAPANESE-BRITISH RELATIONS, IT WAS ADDED, DEPENDED ON WHETHER THE "EXTREMISTS" WITHIN THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RETAINED THE UPPER HAND.

AUG 2-1940

THE ARREST OF 14 BRITONS IN CONNECTION WITH JAPANESE INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGED FOREIGN ESPIONAGE WAS MENTIONED AS AN INSTANCE OF "EXTREMIST" PRESSURE UPON BRITAIN, FOLLOWING UPON HER CONCESSION TO JAPAN ON CLOSING THE BURMA ARMS ROUTE TO CHINA.

GRIFFED

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 1 (AP).--JUSTICE SUDDENLY FOUND ITSELF BLOCKED TODAY IN THE UNOCCUPIED PART OF FRANCE WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT A MAN CONVICTED OF MURDER COULD NOT BE EXECUTED BECAUSE BOTH THE OFFICIAL EXECUTIONER, DEFARGE, AND HIS GUILLOTINE ARE IN PARIS, IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED AREA.

AUG 2-1940

"MONSIEUR DE PARIS", AS THE OFFICIAL HIGH WIELDER OF THE GUILLOTINE IS KNOWN, REMAINED IN PARIS WHEN THE SS NAZIS ARRIVED. HE HAS STAYED THERE EVER SINCE, THOUGH NO REPORTS HAVE COME THROUGH OF HIS SERVICES BEING USED.

RATHER THAN ORDER EXECUTION BY AXE, WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED AS A SUBSTITUTE, THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE HAS GRANTED A STAY OF SENTENCE UNTIL SUCH TIME AS IT CAN BE CARRIED OUT PROPERLY.

AUG 2-1940

Add Vichy-Aug. 1 -- xxx farm work

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LOANS WILL BE SUPERVISED BY A NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF FARMERS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THIS IS THE SECOND GOVERNMENT MOVE TO STIMULATE FOOD PRODUCTION. PREVIOUSLY DEPARTMENTAL DAIRY BOARDS WERE SET UP TO REGULATE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, SALE AND RETENTION OF RESERVE STOCKS IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY. A NATIONAL COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATING THESE BOARDS WILL FUNCTION UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

-GZ-VICHYS LLOYDS 00930 PW--633AED-

Add Vichy-Aug. 1 -- xxx on Youth

THE YOUTH GROUPS WILL BE UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF JEAN YBARNEGARAY, MINISTER OF YOUTH AND FAMILY, WHO HAS PROMISED TO BUILD STRONG FRENCHMEN BY ATHLETIC TRAINING, WORK AND "DIRECTED CLEAN LIVING WHILE STILL YOUNG." IT HAS BEEN INDICATED SUCH GROUPS WOULD BE PUT TO WORK HELPING REFUGEES, THEN ON REBUILDING ROADS ANS

AUG 2-1940

BRIDGES.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED ARMY DEMOBILIZATION WOULD GET INTO FULL SWING BETWEEN AUG 3-7 WHEN ALL RESERVISTS 23 YEARS OF AGE WHOSE HOMES ARE IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE WOULD BE RELEASED.

ALL HIGH RANKING RESERVE OFFICERS WILL BE DEMOBILIZED SIMULTANEOUSLY, ALONG WITH CAPTAINS OVER 30 AND LIEUTENANTS UNDER 25.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUGUST 1 - (AP) — THE FRENCH RIVIERA, FAMED PLAYGROUND OF THE WORLD'S GAYEST CROWDS, IS UNDERGOING AN ENFORCED REFORM.

WHERE ONCE ANYTHING WENT, BATHERS UNDER NEW DECREES MUST WEAR COMPLETE BATHING SUITS. NO HANDBALL OR OTHER GAMES ARE PERMITTED ON THE SAND, AND BASKING BATHERS MUST POINT THEIR TOES SEDATELY TOWARD THE SEA -- NEVER TOWARD THE BOARDWALK.

ENTERING OR LEAVING THE BEACH, BATHERS MUST BE FULLY CLOTHED; NO BATHROBE COMPROMISE ALLOWED. SINCE THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH BATHHOUSES ON MANY BEACHES DURING THE CROWDED SEASON, MANY BATHERS FIND IT NECESSARY TO DRESS AND UNDRESS ON THE BEACH, OFTEN HIDING BEHIND BEACH PARASOLS OR FELLOW-BATHERS.

NO SHORTS OR OTHER "PROVOCATIVE" COSTUMES ARE PERMITTED ON THE PROMENADES AT NICE, CANNES OR OTHER BOARDWALK AND CAFE-STUDDED SEAFRONTS.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG.1-(AP)-GENERAL HENRI GUISAN PLEDGED THE SWISS ARMY ANEW TODAY TO DEFEND THE PASSAGE OF THE ALPS "TO THE END" IN A BROADCAST ON THE 649TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST OATH OF UNION OF THE SWISS CANTONS.

THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY WARNED THIS NATION WHICH IS HOLDING STEADFASTLY TO NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE AMID THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT THAT "THE WAR IS NOT ENDED; THE ARMISTICE IS NOT A PEACE."

HE SPOKE FIRST IN FRENCH AND THEN IN GERMAN.

HE RECALLED THAT ALL SOLDIERS IN THE NATION'S CITIZEN ARMY OF MORE THAN 500,000 WERE SWORN TO DEFEND THE NATION WITH THEIR LIVES WHEN GENERAL MOBILIZATION BEGAN A YEAR AGO.

"WE TOOK THE OATH LIKE OUR FOREFATHERS ON RUTLI PLAINS," HE SAID. "OUR WATCHWORD, OUR PLEDGE, REMAINS THE SAME. WE GUARD THE PASSAGE OF THE ALPS--GUARD THEM TO THE END."

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 1 (AP).-SWITZERLAND CELEBRATES TODAY WHAT ONE NEUTRAL DIPLOMAT HAS CALLED THE "MIRACLE OF 1940"--THE CONTINUED INDEPENDENCE AND NEUTRALITY OF THIS LITTLE DEMOCRACY AMID A SEA OF WESTERN EUROPEAN BELLIGERENCE AND TOTALITARIANISM.

30.24-4039

30.24-4039

FOR THE REST OF THE WORLD THIS IS THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMANY'S ENTRY INTO THE WORLD WAR WITH HER DECLARATION OF WAR ON RUSSIA.

BUT FOR SWITZERLAND BE IT IS THE 649TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PACT, SO SWORN TO SECRETLY ON RUTLI MEADOW, WHICH WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE SWISS UNION FOR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

THIS YEAR THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY TAKES ON NEW SIGNIFICANCE, ONE OF JOYFUL CELEBRATION THAT SWITZERLAND SO FAR HAS BEEN SPARED INVASION. [illegible] ATTRIBUTE THE FACT SHE HAS ESCAPED THE FATE OF THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM,

TONIGHT, THOUSANDS WILL GLOW MOUNTAIN PEAKS IN THE ALPS AND SEND THE JURA [illegible] TO WATCH FOR THE FIRST FLARE OF LIGHT FROM BONFIRES SET ABLAZE ON HUNDREDS OF PEAKS, AS A [illegible]

AUG 2-1940

AMSTERDAM (VIA BERLIN) AUG. 2-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-A NEW GERMAN ORDER ANNOUNCED TODAY INCREASES TOBACCO TAXES IN THE NETHERLANDS, EFFECTIVE SEPT. 15.

THE TAX ON CIGARS IS INCREASED BY 7 1/2 PER CENT, ON CIGARETS BY FROM 5 TO 55 PER CENT, AND ON PIPE TOBACCO AND SNUFF BY FROM 7 1/2 TO 30 PER CENT.

AMSTERDAM (VIA BERLIN) AUG. 1-(AP)- THE DUTCH WERE GIVEN WARNING TODAY NOT TO DEMONSTRATE IN FAVOR OF THE DUTCH ROYAL FAMILY WHEN THEY CELEBRATE THEIR MEMORIAL DAY NEXT WEEK.

ANY SUCH DEMONSTRATION, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WOULD BE CONSTRUED AS A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST GERMAN OCCUPATION AND WOULD BE PROSECUTED SEVERELY.

AUG 2-1940

THERE WAS A SIMILAR WARNING ISSUED LAST FRIDAY, WHEN IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE QUEEN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY ARE STUBBORNLY CONTINUING THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

HENIZ BERLIN 11740-JF 1247P

WINDSORS

AUG 2-1940

LISBON, AUG. 1-(AP)-MANY AMERICANS CROWDED THE DOCK TODAY FOR A GLIMPSE OF THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR AS SHE BOARDED SHIP ENROUTE TO THE DUKE'S NEW POST AS GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS.

BUT SHE PASSED THEM ALMOST UNNOTICED, HATLESS, WEARING A LIGHT BLUE LINEN SUMMER FROCK AND WITH DARK SUN GLASSES.

THE DUKE, GOING ABOARD LATER, WAS EASIER TO RECOGNIZE. HE WORE A GREY PIN-STRIPED SUIT AND STRAW HAT AND WAVED TO THE CROWD FROM THE GANGWAY OF THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR.

BERLIN, AUG. 1-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY QUOTED COL. FRANCOIS DE LA ROCQUE, HEAD OF THE SEMI-FASCIST CROIX DE FEU ORGANIZATION, AS SAYING FREEMASONRY BE EXPECTED TO BE PROHIBITED IN ALL OF FRANCE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT TOOK THE FORM OF A REQUEST FOR DISSOLUTION OF FREEMASONRY PRINTED IN THE NEWSPAPER LE PETIT JOURNAL, IN VICHY, FRANCE.

DE LA ROCQUE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT IF THE PROBLEM OF FREEMASONRY WAS NOT SOLVED, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD BE NEGLECTING ONE OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AND TOLERATING AN EVIL FROM WHICH FRANCE HAS SUFFERED.

AUG 2-1940

ED102AED

BERLIN, AUG. 1-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT A GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC DAMAGED AND PUT TO FLIGHT THE ARMED BRITISH MERCHANT CRUISER ALCANTARA AND IS CONTINUING ITS WARFARE ON BRITISH TRADE.

THE GERMAN RAIDER SCORED HEAVY HITS ON THE ALCANTARA, SAID DNB, FORCING IT TO SEEK THE SHELTER OF NEUTRAL RIO DE JANEIRO HARBOR.

BERLIN, AUG. 1-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, IN ITS ACCOUNT OF A SEA FIGHT IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, ASSERTED TODAY THAT A GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER HAD FORCED THE BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER ALCANTARA TO SEEK THE SHELTER OF RIO DE JANEIRO HARBOR AFTER A SHORT FIGHT. (THE BRITISH VERSION, PUBLISHED YESTERDAY, WAS THAT THE GERMAN VESSEL FLED.)

AUG 2-1940

WE129PED

BERLIN - 1ST ADD FIRST LEAD ALCANTARA X X X HARBOR.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID THE GERMAN VESSEL FLED AFTER "A LUCKY SHOT" REDUCED THE SPEED OF THE ALCANTARA, WHICH MOUNTS TEN GUNS.)

(TODAY THE ALCANTARA ENTERED RIO DE JANEIRO HARBOR FOR REPAIRS.)

(NO PICKUP)

AUG 2-1940

BE135PED

BERLIN, AUG. 1-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM KAUNAS THAT ALL LITHUANIAN SHIPS IN FOREIGN WATERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN DIRECTLY TO THE LITHUANIAN [illegible] OR THE LATVIAN PORT OF LIEPAJA WITHOUT ENTERING ANY FOREIGN PORT.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT [illegible] RELATIVES OF SAILORS WHO DISOBEY THE ORDER [illegible] WOULD BE ARRESTED.

DNB REPORTED LAST NIGHT FROM TALLINN THAT THE ESTONIAN ECONOMICS MINISTRY HAD ORDERED ESTONIAN SHIPS EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO TURN ABOUT AND GO TO THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORT OF MURMANSK. ESTONIAN SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC WERE DIRECTED TO VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN PORT. ALL WERE ORDERED TO RAISE THE RUSSIAN FLAG.

(THE BALTIC NATIONS--ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA--HAVE ELECTED COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS COMMITTED TO REUNION WITH RUSSIA.)

30.24-4041

30.24-4041

MOSCOW, AUG.1-(AP)-THE SUPREME SOVIET, RUSSIA'S PARLIAMENT, GATHERED TODAY FOR A SESSION AT WHICH ADMISSION OF THE BALTIC STATES--ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA--INTO THE SOVIET UNION WAS A PRINCIPAL ITEM OF BUSINESS.

THE SESSION, WHICH IS TO LAST SEVERAL DAYS, IS EXPECTED TO HEAR PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF REVIEW RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

AUG 2-1940

ONE HOUSE, THE SOVIET OF THE UNION, WAS CALLED FOR 2 P.M. (6 A.M. EST); THE OTHER, THE SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES, FOR 4 P.M. (8 A.M. EST) TODAY.

THE BALTIC STATES, WHICH FELL UNDER SOVIET MILITARY DOMINATION LAST YEAR, RECENTLY ELECTED COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS COMMITTED TO UNION WITH RUSSIA. THEY WERE PART OF TSARIST RUSSIA BEFORE THE WORLD WAR.

(A DISPATCH FROM TALLINN, ESTONIA, TO DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE ESTONIAN ECONOMICS MINISTRY HAD ORDERED ESTONIAN SHIPS EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO TURN ABOUT AND GO TO THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORT OF MURMANSK. ESTONIAN SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC WERE DIRECTED TO VALDIVOSTOK, RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN PORT. ALL WERE ORDERED TO RAISE THE RUSSIAN FLAG.)

-GZ-TASS--NEW NITE--450AED-

AUG 2-1940

TOKYO, AUG.1-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE ADMIRALTY TODAY DESCRIBED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BAN ON EXPORT OF AVIATION GASOLINE FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AS AN ACT DIRECTED AGAINST JAPAN AND THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

FH110AED

BULLETIN MATTER

AUG 2-1940

TOKYO--FIRST ADD ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN XXX AXIS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE GASOLINE ORDER WAS AN ATTEMPT TO "KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE"--NAMELY THE AXIS AND JAPAN.

"UNDER WHATEVER PRETEXT THE ORDER ON AVIATION GASOLINE WAS ISSUED," SAID THE SPOKESMAN, "IT UNDOUBTEDLY IS DESIGNED TO EXERT ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON JAPAN.

"IF AMERICA CONTINUES ON THE SAME LINES IT IS BOUND TO CAUSE REPERCUSSIONS."

FH115AED

TOKYO, AUG. 1-(AP VIA RADIO)-JAPANESE AMBASSADOR MAMORU SHIGEMITSU IN LONDON WILL "CERTAINLY" PROTEST SHARPLY AGAINST BRITAIN'S NEW BLOCKADE OF EUROPE, DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, DECLARED TODAY.

AUG 2-1940

THE AGENCY SAID JAPAN WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE NEW MEASURE BY

WHICH JAPAN'S TRADE WITH SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND OTHER NEUTRALS STANDS TO SUFFER.

AMBASSADOR SHIGEMITSU HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SEEK CLARIFICATION OF THE NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL, DESCRIBED AS "ILLEGAL," THE AGENCY SAID.

AUG 2-1940

N9O9AED

HONGKONG, AUG. 1-(AP)-THREE AMERICANS WHO SET OUT FOR CALIFORNIA JUNE 22 IN A 40-TON SAILING VESSEL CAME BACK TO HONGKONG TODAY, FREED AFTER A TWO-WEEK DETENTION BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AT FORMOSA BUT WITHOUT THEIR BOAT.

THE AMERICANS--JOSEPH G. [illegible], HIS WIFE CYNTHIA AND HER BROTHER, MORGAN PATTERSON JR., ALL OF SAN FRANCISCO--WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY PENDING AN INVESTIGATION AND THEIR YACHT CHIAO WAS CONFISCATED WHEN A STORM DROVE THEM INTO THE FORMOSA FORTIFIED ZONE.

ARRIVING HERE ABOARD A JAPANESE STEAMER, THEY SAID THE JAPANESE INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO RELEASE THEIR BOAT EVENTUALLY. THEY SAID THEY HAD NO COMPLAINTS AGAINST THEIR TREATMENT. THEIR RELEASE FOLLOWED NEGOTIATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN TOKYO.

J1O9AED

AUG 2-1940

OTTAWA, AUG. 1-(AP)-THE FIRST FLEET OF LOADED WITH FISH

10 TO 15 FRENCH TRAWLERS ARE ENROUTE TO MARTINIQUE AND OTHER WEST INDIES POINTS FROM THE ISLANDS OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON, OFF NEWFOUNDLAND, IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

CP3O -EDB-134P

AUG 2-1940

MONTREAL, AUG. 1-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION, TO SAY THE LEAST, HAS RISEN BETWEEN THE RANEE OF SARAWAK AND LORD MARLEY OVER THE CHOICE OF BRITISH CHILD REFUGEES.

EARLY THIS WEEK AN INTERVIEWER QUOTED THE RANEE AS SAYING THAT "NICE YOUNGSTERS AND ROTTEN YOUNGSTERS" WERE MIXED.

THIS MORNING, SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL, LORD MARLEY, BRITISH LABOR PEER AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENTARY REFUGEE COMMITTEE, DROPPED HIS BREAKFAST KNIFE AND FORK TO EXCLAIM:

"SHE HAS NO RIGHT TO SAY THAT. IT IS COMPLETELY, ABSOLUTELY AND UTTERLY UNTRUE. THE CHILDREN ARE MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED."

MEANWHILE, THE RANEE, WIFE OF SIR RICHARD VINER BROOKE, THE "WHITE RAJAH OF SARAWAK," A STATE IN BORNEO, LEFT MONTREAL, APPARENTLY FOR THE "GOOD WILL" VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES WHICH SHE HAD BEEN PLANNING.

"WOMEN OF ENGLAND ARE FAKING NAMES OF RELATIVES IN CANADA JUST SO THEY CAN GET RID OF THEIR CHILDREN," SHE SAID BEFORE DEPARTURE.

"IT'S A SHAMEFUL SITUATION--I'M GOING TO SEE MRS. ROOSEVELT ABOUT IT."

FW725PED

AUG 2-1940

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 1-(AP)-THE HEAVILY GUNNED BRITISH ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER ALCANTARA, DAMAGED IN A RUNNING SEA FIGHT WITH A GERMAN RAIDER IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, STEAMED SLOWLY INTO THE HARBOR HERE AT MID-MORNING.

AUG 2-1940

IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE 22,209-TON ALCANTARA WOULD DOCK AT SHIPYARDS ON THE ISLAND OF VIANNA FOR REPAIRS.

BRITISH WARCRAFT X X X ETC. PICKING UP FOURTH GRAF PVS.

N1OO9AED

30.24-4043

30.24-4043

THE ALCANTARA WAS HEAVILY CAMOUFLAGED.

FROM THE SHORE ONLY ONE OF HER TWO NORMAL FUNNELS WAS VISIBLE. SHE MOVED AT ONCE TOWARD THE VIANNA ISLAND SHIPYARDS.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IS THE NORMA PERIO WHICH A SHI

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IS THE NORMAL PERIOD WHICH A SHIP OF A BELLIGERENT NATION IS PERMITTED TO REMAIN IN A NEUTRAL PORT. EXTENSIONS MAY BE GRANTED UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, SUCH AS WHEN REPAIRS ARE NECESSARY TO MAKE HER SEAWORTHY.

AUG 2-1940

A BRAZILIAN NAVY SPOKESMAN INDICATED LAST NIGHT THE ALCANTARA MIGHT HAVE DELAYED HER ARRIVAL TO FACILITATE PREPARATIONS FOR QUICK REPAIR WORK.

BRITISH WARCRAFT X X X ETC. AGAIN PICKING UP FOURTH GRAF PVS.

MOSDAED

CHIEF OFFICER CHARLES GORDON-FELLOWES SAID THE FIGHT WAS OUTSIDE THE NEUTRALITY ZONE ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, WHICH EXTENDS 300 MILES FROM SHORE.

THE ALCANTARA, A VESSEL OF 22,209 TONS, WAS TO BE REPAIRED AT SHIPYARDS ON THE ISLAND OF VIANNA.

BRITISH WARCRAFT, ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE AND ELIMINATING 2ND GRAF FIRST LEAD STARTING "IT WAS REPORTED," ETC., AND ENDING "X X X FOR REPAIRS."

ADDED

RIO DE JANEIRO - AUG. 1- THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE

ARMED BRITISH MERCHANT CRUISER ALCANTARA, DESCRIBING [redacted]

AUG 9-1940

BETWEEN HIS VESSEL AND A GERMAN COMMERCE RAIDER, SAID TODAY

THE OTHER SHIP WAS BEING SLOWLY OVERTAKEN WHEN IT SUDDENLY HOISTED

THE NAZI ENSIGN AND OPENED FIRE.

THE [redacted] ALCANTARA, DAMAGED IN THE RUNNING FIGHT

IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, STEAMED SLOWLY INTO THE HARBOR HERE AT

MID-MORNING.

AUG 2-1940

9 THE ENEMY RAIDER, ACCORDING TO THE CHIEF OFFICER, CHARLES

FELLOWES

GORDON, SHOWED NO INCLINATION TO COME TO CLOSE QUARTERS WITH

THE 22,209-TON ALCANTARA.

THE BATTLE, HE SAID, TOOK PLACE OUTSIDE THE NEUTRALITY BELT

WHICH RUNS 300 MILES EAST OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHORES OF

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

[redacted]

9 FELLOWES THUS HE CLEARED UP A POINT WHICH HAD BEEN MADE SINCE NEWS OF

AUG 2-1940 IN QUESTION

THE ENGAGEMENT FIRST BECAME KNOWN YESTERDAY IN DISPATCHES FROM

LONDON. THE BATTLE, HE SAID, TOOK PLACE NEAR THE BRAZILIAN ISLAND

OF TRINDADE, AND THE FIRST IMPRESSION HERE WAS THAT IT HAD TAKEN

ALCANTARA'S DAMAGE WAS SLIGHT. THE BRITISH CASUALITIES WERE ONE OFFICER AND ONE SEAMAN KILLED; TWO OFFICERS AND FIVE SEAMEN INJURED."

OF THESE CASUALTIES THOSE IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED WERE:

DEAD-- LIEUT. W.O. ICKERSILL AND SEAMAN COGGAN;

WOUNDED-- LIEUT. BOLLAND AND PAYMASTER BENTLEY.

THE MEN HIT, GORDON FELLOWES SAID, HAD STOOD NEAR THE FUNNEL WHEN THE NAZI SCORED A HIT THERE, AND STEEL SPLINTERS RAINED UPON THEM.

THE WOUNDED REMAINED ABOARD THE SHIP'S HOSPITAL, WHICH WAS EQUIPPED WITH 16 BEDS.

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 1-(AP)-ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL ARE PLANNING A CONFERENCE ON EXCHANGE OF EXPORTABLE SURPLUS PRODUCTS IN THE FIRST STEP TO ACT ON ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS AT THE CONFERENCE OF HAVANA.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS, DECLARING THE EXPROBLEM OF FINDING MARKETS FOR THE SURPLUSES OF THE TWO NATIONS IS URGENT, SAID THE MEETING EXPROBABLY WOULD BE HELD IN RIO DE JANEIRO IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

THEY SAID ARGENTINA COULD ABSORB BRAZIL SURPLUS COTTON FIBER AND TEXTILES FROM BRAZIL WHILE PLACING IN THE BRAZILIAN MARKET OTHER TEXTILES, CERTAIN KINDS OF MEAT AND PERHAPS CORN.

BOTH NATIONS HAVE LOST IMPORTANT WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKETS BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

-GZ-BAIRES 2000 THRU THIRD-AQ---535AED-

Add Buenos Aires — Aug — 1

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE GERMAN NOTE ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION WAS "MORE IN THE NATURE OF EXPRESSING A POINT OF VIEW" THAN A FORMAL PROTEST.

CRITICA SAID THE GENDARMES, WITH THE COOPERATION OF PARAGUAYAN OFFICIALS, UNCOVERED LARGE HIDDEN SUPPLIES OF MACHINE-GUNS AND RIFLES NEAR THE BORDER AND WERE CONCENTRATING ON AN EFFORT TO HALT ARMS SMUGGLING ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

FW1011PED

30.24-4045

30.24-4045

TIJUANA, MEX., AUG.1-(AP)-FILLING STATION OPERATORS SAID TODAY THIS BORDER COMMUNITY FACED A POSSIBLE MOTOR FUEL SHORTAGE AT THE HEIGHT OF ITS TOURIST SEASON BECAUSE OF THE UNITED STATES EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF AVIATION GASOLINE.

TWENTY LARGE AND FIVE SMALL TRUCKS MOVED ACROSS THE BORDER JUST BEFORE THE MIDNIGHT DEADLINE, CARRYING SUFFICIENT GASOLINE FOR POSSIBLY 10 DAYS, CARLOS FUNCKE, MAJOR STATION OPERATOR, REPORTED.

FUNCKE AND OTHER DEALERS SAID THEY WERE COMMUNICATING WITH MEXICO CITY TO DETERMINE WHETHER GASOLINE PRODUCED IN MEXICO WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO BAJA CALIFORNIA IN AN EMERGENCY.

ALTHOUGH MEXICO HAS AN OIL SURPLUS THE PRODUCING SECTION IS SO REMOTE FROM TIJUANA IT HAS BEEN CHEAPER TO OBTAIN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM SAN DIEGO THAN TO SHIP IT FROM MEXICAN FIELDS.

FR738PCS

AUG 2-1940

CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE, AUG. 1-(AP)-CANAL ZONE NAVAL OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT FOUR UNITED STATES DESTROYERS HAD TAKEN POSTS NEAR THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC ENTRANCES TO THE CANAL TO REPLACE SHIPS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR OVERHAULING.

THE NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS DECLINED TO IDENTIFY THE DESTROYERS NOW STATIONED, TWO AT EACH ENTRANCE. THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE ORIGINAL SHIPS PROBABLY WOULD RETURN TO THE CANAL AFTER BEING OVERHAULED. THEY HAVE BEEN GONE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

FW807PED

WASHINGTON,AUG 1-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TONIGHT ANNOUNCED A PLAN WHEREBY INDIVIDUAL PACKAGES MAY BE SENT PRISONERS OF WAR IN ANY BELLIGERENT NATION BY THEIR AMERICAN RELATIVES OR FRIENDS.

THE PACKAGES WILL BE CARRIED POSTAGE FREE BY THE U.S.POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT IN AN ARRANGEMENT WORKED OUT UNDER THE TREATY OF GENEVA.

AUG 2-1940

AMERICANS MAY SEND PACKAGES ONLY IF THEY HAVE DETAILED KNOWLEDGE OF THE LOCATION OF THE PRISONER. THE PACKAGES MUST NOT EXCEED 11 POUNDS AND MAY CONTAIN ONLY FOOD, CLOTHING, GAMES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, SOAP, TOWELS AND TOOTH BRUSHES.

55PESNM

WASHINGTON,AUG 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED CONGRESS TODAY TO MAKE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY $125,000 TO BE USED BY THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU IN ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING STANDARDS FOR CARE OF EUROPEAN REFUGEE CHILDREN.

AUG 2

"THE COMING INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER VISITOR OR IMMIGRATION VISA OF GREAT NUMBERS OF CHILDREN FROM EUROPE IS IMPOSING ON THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THE DUTY OF ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING THE STANDARDS TO GOVERN THE RECEPTION AND CARE OF THESE CHILDREN WHILE IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGISTER OF SUCH CHILDREN," BUDGET DIRECTOR HAROLD SMITH SAID IN A LETTER ACCOMPANYING THE REQUEST.

"THESE STANDARDS WILL COVER SUCH FACTORS AS CONDITIONS OF FOSTER HOMES OR INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, NUTRITIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACIL-

ITIES AND PROCEDURES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH WILL CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE PLACEMENT OF THESE CHILDREN."

SM311PESNM

WASHINGTON,AUG. 1-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL, BACK FROM THE PANAMERICAN CONFERENCE AT HAVANA, SAID TODAY RESPONSIBILITIES FACING WESTERN HEMISPHERE GOVERNMENTS WERE HANDLED THERE ADEQUATELY BY HIGH CLASS STATESMEN.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED AT HAVANA, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, WAS ON A PARITY WITH THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEMS STUDIED. HE ADDED THAT THE ATTENDING DIPLOMATS ALL EXHIBITED A FULL SENSE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES, EMERGENCIES AND PROBLEMS WITH WHICH THEY WERE FACED.

AUG 2-1940

ONE OF HULL'S TASKS NOW IS TO DECIDE WHO WILL BE THE UNITED STATES MEMBER OF AN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO TAKE A HAND IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANY EUROPEAN POSSESSION IN THIS HEMISPHERE IF A CHANGE IN ITS SOVEREIGNTY IS THREATENED BEFORE RATIFICATION BY THE AMERICAN NATIONS OF AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING PERMANENT MACHINERY FOR THE SETTING UP OF PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES.

HULL DECLINED TO COMMENT ON JAPAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF A FOREIGN POLICY WHICH WOULD EXTEND HER DOMINATION OVER FRENCH INDO CHINA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. IN THE PAST HULL HAS DECLARED THAT ANY CHANGE BY FORCE IN THE STATUS QUO OF THE PACIFIC AREA WOULD BE CONSIDERED TO ENDANGER THE PEACE OF THE PACIFIC.

SU139PES

WASHINGTON,AUG 1-(AP)-THIS GOVERNMENT'S NEW EMBARGO AGAINST THE EXPORT OF AVIATION GASOLINE TO EUROPE AND ASIA LED JUAN FRANCISCO DE CARDENAS, THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR, TO INFORM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY THAT SPAIN'S OIL IMPORTS DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS HAD BEEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR ITS OWN NEEDS AND NOT FOR NAZI GERMANY OR FASCIST ITALY.

THE AMBASSADOR CALLED UPON SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, TO "CLARIFY" THE SITUATION. HE TOLD REPORTERS THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WAS NOT PROTESTING AGAINST THE EMBARGO.

IN A STATEMENT GIVEN TO REPORTERS LATER, CARDENAS SAID:

"SOME PAPERS HAVE GIVEN SPACE IN THEIR COLUMNS TO NEWS LEADING THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO BELIEVE THE OIL IMPORTED INTO SPAIN HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

"OFFICIAL INFORMATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN RECEIVED AT THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON STATES THE IMPORTATIONS OF OIL IN SPAIN, ESPECIALLY FOR AVIATION PURPOSES, HAS BEEN VERY LIMITED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS, SPAIN HAVING MADE USE OF HER CIVIL WAR RESERVES OF THE PRODUCT.

AUG 2-1940

"BRITISH OFFICIALS WHO HAVE RECENTLY VISITED SPAIN HAVE BEEN ABLE TO VERIFY THE PERFECT NORMALCY IN THE OIL CONSUMPTION THERE AND THE EXCLUSIVE USE MADE OF IT FOR INTERNAL NEEDS ONLY."

SM215PESNM

AUG 2-1940

NEW YORK, JULY 31-(AP)-THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS SAYS THAT THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, HEADED BY LORD BEAVERBROOK, HAS OPENED A DRIVE TO RECRUIT AMERICAN FLIERS AT $150 A WEEK TO FERRY NEW WAR PLANES FROM BRITISH FACTORIES TO AIRFIELDS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

30.24-4047

AMERICAN FLIERS WOULD BE PAID IN UNITED STATES MONEY, WITH NO EXCHANGE DISCOUNT, THE PAPER SAID, WITH CONTRACTS RUNNING FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

THE NEWS SAID THE BRITISH PLAN CALLS FOR SETTLEMENT OF CONTRACTS ON A 12-MONTHS BASIS, IF THE WAR LASTS MORE THAN A YEAR, AND PROVIDES ROUND-TRIP TRANSPORTATION FOR THE FLIERS AND A $500 BONUS FOR EACH AT THE END OF HIS SERVICE.

AMERICAN AIRMEN SO EMPLOYED, THE NEWS SAID, WOULD BE CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OF GREAT BRITAIN, WOULD NOT WEAR UNIFORMS, AND WOULD NOT LOSE THEIR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

FH1231AED

AUG 9-1940

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON,AUG 1-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON SAID TODAY THAT 81 FOREIGN AGENTS IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE HAD BEEN DETAINED FOR DEPORTATION.

SM358PES

AUG 9-1940

BULLETIN MATTER

AUG 2-1940

WASHINGTON-1ST ADD FOREIGN AGENTS X X X FOR DEPORTATION.

STIMSON WAS ASKED AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TO COMMENT ON A NEWSPAPER REPORT THAT 265 NAZIS WERE WORKING ON PANAMA CANAL PROJECTS.

IN RESPONSE HE READ A STATEMENT WHICH SAID: (ABOUT 100):

"THERE ARE NOW 81 FOREIGN AGENTS ILLEGALLY IN THE CANAL ZONE. THEY ARE BEING DETAINED AT THE IMMIGRATION STATION AWAITING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEPORTATION OR OTHER DISPOSITION.

"THERE ARE NO ALIENS EMPLOYED EITHER BY THE ARMY OR BY THE CANAL ZONE OTHER THAN PANAMANIANS.

"ALL ALIENS OTHER THAN PANAMANIANS FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY EITHER THE ARMY OR THE CANAL ZONE HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED.

"THERE ARE NO PERSONS WORKING ON FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT IN THE CANAL ZONE OTHER THAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS OR AMERICAN ENGINEERS. UNDER THE LAW, THESE INDIVIDUALS MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS AND THEIR CITIZENSHIP AND AFFILIATIONS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY INVESTIGATED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES."

SM402PES

BY RICHARD L.TURNER

AUG 2-1940

WASHINGTON,AUG 1-(AP)-A BROAD CLEANUP OF ALIENS IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE, INVOLVING THE DETENTION OF 81 PERSONS DESCRIBED AS FOREIGN AGENTS, WAS TERSELY ANNOUNCED TODAY BY SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON.

AS THE RESULT OF A PAINSTAKING CHECK, HE SAID, ALL ALIENS, OTHER THAN PANAMANIANS, HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF EITHER THE ARMY OR THE CANAL ZONE, FOR THE PROTECTION OF THAT VITAL LINK IN THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SYSTEM.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR MADE HIS DISCLOSURE AT THE END OF A DAY WHICH SAW THE PEACE-TIME CONSCRIPTION BILL AND THE MEASURE AUTHORIZING THE MOBILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ENCOUNTER NEW DELAYS IN THE SENATE.

A SENATORIAL PROPOSAL THAT THE NUMBER OF CONSCRIPTS BE LIMITED TO

1,000,000 FORCED THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE TO POSTPONE FINAL ACTION ON THE DRAFT BILL UNTIL AFTER WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS CAN BE HEARD. LEADERS AGREED TO DEFER SENATE CONSIDERATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD MEASURE UNTIL NEXT WEEK, IN COMPLIANCE WITH REQUESTS FROM SEVERAL LEGISLATORS FOR MORE TIME TO STUDY THE BILL.

LATE IN THE DAY, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION LENT A HAND TO THE DRIVE FOR CONSCRIPTION WITH A STATEMENT FAVORING THAT METHOD OF BUILDING UP THE ARMED FORCES. SELECTIVE SERVICE, IT SAID, WOULD "PREVENT THE DISRUPTION OF INDUSTRY THROUGH THE ENTRY INTO MILITARY SERVICE OF MANY WHO WOULD BE MORE NEEDED IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BECAUSE OF SPECIAL SKILLS."

AUG 2-1940

MEANWHILE, SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) A LEADING OPPONENT OF CONSCRIPTION, POINTEDLY DEMANDED, FOR A SECOND TIME, THAT WENDELL L.WILLKIE, THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, MAKE PUBLIC HIS VIEWS ON THAT QUESTION.

STIMSON'S DISCLOSURE CAME IN REPLY TO A REQUEST FOR COMMENT ON A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (PUBLISHED IN THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS) ASSERTING THAT 265 NAZIS WERE WORKING ON PANAMA CANAL PROJECTS. HIS RESPONSE WAS A PREPARED STATEMENT WHICH HE READ TO ASSEMBLED NEWSPAPERMEN.

"THERE ARE NOW 81 FOREIGN AGENTS ILLEGALLY IN THE CANAL ZONE," HE SAID. "THEY ARE BEING DETAINED AT THE IMMIGRATION STATION AWAITING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEPORTATION OR OTHER DISPOSITION.

"THERE ARE NO ALIENS EMPLOYED EITHER BY THE ARMY OR BY THE CANAL ZONE OTHER THAN PANAMANIANS.

"ALL ALIENS OTHER THAN PANAMANIANS FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY EITHER THE ARMY OR THE CANAL ZONE HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED.

"THERE ARE NO PERSONS WORKING ON FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT IN THE CANAL ZONE OTHER THAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS OR AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

"UNDER THE LAW THESE INDIVIDUALS MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS AND THEIR CITIZENSHIP AND AFFILIATIONS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY INVESTIGATED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES."

WHEELER, IN A FORMAL STATEMENT, RECALLED THAT EARLIER THIS WEEK HE HAD SAID ALL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE THEIR POSITION ON CONSCRIPTION KNOWN. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, HE ADDED, HAD INDICATED HIS APPROVAL OF THE PENDING BILL, AND EASTERN NEWSPAPERS WERE REPORTING THAT "THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. WILLKIE ON FOREIGN POLICY, INCLUDING INTERVENTION IN EUROPE AND ASIA."

FURTHER HE SAID THAT THE EASTERN NEWSPAPERS WERE GENERALLY SUPPORTING THE CONSCRIPTION BILL, WHILE FARM ORGANIZATIONS, THE CHURCHES, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND PEACE GROUPS WERE OPPOSING IT.

"UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, MR.WILLKIE," THE SENATOR ASKED, "DON'T YOU THINK YOU SHOULD LET THE PEOPLE AND THE CONGRESS KNOW YOUR POSITION? IT IS STATED THAT SOME OF THE LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW YORK SUPPORTING YOUR CANDIDACY WILL REFUSE TO SUPPORT YOU IF YOU OPPOSE THE LEGISLATION. THIS WOULD BE A GOOD TIME TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW ON WHICH SIDE YOU ARE GOING TO STAND."

AUG 2-1940

THE PROPOSAL TO LIMIT CONSCRIPTS TO 1,000,000 WAS MADE BY SENATORS LEE (D-OKLA) AND BRIDGES (R-NH). THEIR AMENDMENT WOULD GIVE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THE POWER TO DRAFT 500,000 MEN 21 TO 30 YEARS OLD, INCLUSIVE, NEXT OCTOBER FOR A TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD OF TRAINING. EARLY NEXT YEAR, THE EXACT DATE NOT SET, HE COULD CALL UP ANOTHER 500,000.

30.24-4049

30.24-4049

WASHINGTON-1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD DEFENSE XXX FOR SERVICE.

ONE AMENDMENT WAS APPROVED AT TODAY'S SESSION, A CHANGE OFFERED BY SENATOR CHANDLER (D-KY) EXEMPTING FROM THE DRAFT CADETS IN THE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS, ON THE GROUND THAT THEY SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO COMPLETE THEIR COURSE AND RECEIVE COMMISSIONS BEFORE BEING CALLED INTO SERVICE.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT WAS PROPOSED BY BOTH SENATOR GREEN (D-RI) AND SENATOR GUFFEY (D-PENN) TO EXEMPT THEOLOGICAL AND DIVINITY STUDENTS. GREEN SPECIFIED THAT TO CLAIM AN EXEMPTION SUCH A STUDENT WOULD HAVE TO HAVE BEEN ENROLLED FOR A YEAR PRIOR TO THE TIME OF CONSCRIPTION.

WHEN THE SENATE MET, A LARGE CROWD WAS IN THE GALLERIES, EXPECTING TO HEAR THE NATIONAL GUARD BILL DEBATED. HOWEVER, SENATOR MCNARY OF OREGON, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD REQUESTED A POSTPONEMENT UNTIL MONDAY, AND SENATOR BARKLEY OF KENTUCKY, THE MAJORITY LEADER, SAID HE HAD INFORMED MCNARY THAT CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGISLATION WOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL NEXT WEEK "TO GIVE ALL SENATORS MORE TIME TO STUDY THE BILL."

AUG 9 - 1940

PREVIOUSLY, THE SENATE INDULGED IN A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE. SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS) GOT IN A WORD FOR HIS BILL TO FIX THE SIZE OF THE ARMY AT 750,000, WITH 400,000 TO BE MUSTERED BY A SELECTIVE DRAFT.

"MY BILL IS A SIMPLE DEFENSE BILL," HE SAID. "ITS AIM IS TO BRING OUR ARMY UP TO ITS TOP STRENGTH, ALWAYS IN HARMONY WITH OUR EXISTING PROGRAM FOR PROCURING WEAPONS."

ON THE HOUSE SIDE, CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY) OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO ORDER INTO ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE, FOR NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR DURING THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, ANY AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMPONENT RESERVES AND RETIRED PERSONNEL OF THE U.S.ARMY.

SM640PES

X WASHINGTON, AUG 1-(AP)-SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER THE COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD BE RENEWED INCREASED TODAY AS CONSTANTINE A. OUMANSKY, THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR, CONFERRED FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF WITH SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE.

BOTH OUMANSKY AND WELLES DECLINED TO TELL NEWSMEN WHAT THEY HAD DISCUSSED. AMONG THE ISSUES NOW CONFRONTING THE TWO COUNTRIES ARE THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT ON AUGUST 6, THE RECENT SOVIET PROTEST AGAINST THIS GOVERNMENT'S "FREEZING" OF AMERICAN ASSETS OF THE SOVIETIZED BALTIC REPUBLICS, AND THE RESTRICTIONS ON AMERICAN EXPORTS OF MACHINE TOOLS, SOME CATEGORIES OF WHICH ARE BEING KEPT IN THIS COUNTRY ON THE GROUNDS THAT THEY ARE VITAL TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

AUG 2 - 1940

UNDER THE EXPIRING COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AGREED TO PURCHASE AT LEAST $40,000,000 WORTH OF AMERICAN GOODS DURING THE 12 MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 6. THE UNITED STATES AGREED IN TURN TO GRANT THE SOVIET UNION ALL TRADE CONCESSIONS EXTENDED TO OTHER NATIONS, EXCEPT FOR A LIMITATION ON THE AMOUNT OF SOVIET COAL WHICH THIS COUNTRY WOULD TAKE.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT FIGURES SHOW THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS TAKEN MUCH MORE THAN SHE AGREED TO, BUT HER PURCHASES HAVE DECLINED SUB-

STANTIALLY IN RECENT MONTHS DUE TO THE RESTRICTIONS ON MACHINE TOOL EXPORTS AND TO OTHER FACTORS. RUSSIA PURCHASED $65,000,000 WORTH OF AMERICAN-MADE PRODUCTS DURING THE 11 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA DURING THE FIRST 10 MONTHS AFTER THE EXISTING AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED AMOUNTED TO $21,429,000.

RUSSIA HAS PROTESTED TO THIS GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE PLACING OF BALT REPUBLIC ASSETS UNDER A TREASURY LICENSING SYSTEM, BUT OUMANSKY SAID AFTER HIS CONFERENCE WITH WELLES TODAY THAT THIS SUBJECT HAD NOT BEEN DISCUSSED.

SM646PES

SPY MESSAGES....."

A BEDRAGGLED STRANGER, REFUSING TO GIVE HIS NAME, IS USHERED INTO THE G-MAN'S OFFICE AND SAYS: "I HAPPEN TO KNOW THAT THAT 'HOBO' THEY ARRESTED IN KANSAS CITY FRIDAY IS A FOREIGN AGENT MAPPING AMERICAN COMMUNI-CATIONS...."

THOUSANDS OF SUCH "TIPS" ON SPY AND SABOTAGE SUSPECTS FLOW DAILY INTO THE FIFTY OFFICES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS. HUNDREDS OF THEM ORIGINATE IN NEW YORK, WHICH HOLDS THE WORLD'S LARGEST FOREIGN COLONIES AND IS THE NATION'S NERVE CENTER.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, AUG. 1.)

COMBATTING THE SPY MENACE

F.B.I. OFFICES FLOODED WITH "TIPS"
ON SUSPECTS, MANY OF WHICH PROVE
VALUABLE (429

AUG 2-1940

BY PAT MCGRADY

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, AUG. 1-(AP)-THE G-MAN FINGERS A CRUDELY-PENCILED NOTE: "J---- S-----, WHO RAISES PIGEONS AT ------ LONG ISLAND, IS USING THEM TO DELIVER VITAL DEFENSE SECRETS TO SUBMARINES OFF CONEY ISLAND...."

THE TELEPHONE ON THE G-MAN'S DESK RINGS, AND A HOLLOW, ANONYMOUS VOICE SAID: "M---- R------, OF SO-AND-SO STREET, BROOKLYN, PRETENDS HE IS STUDYING RADIO ENGINEERING....HE IS REALLY PREPARING TO TRANSMIT

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, AUGUST 1)

(ADVANCE)--NEW YORK, FIRST ADD SPY TIPS X X X THE NATION'S NERVE CENTER.

AUG 2-1940

SOME OF THE LETTERS ARE FROM CRANKS, SOME FROM EXCEEDINGLY NAIVE PERSONS AND A FEW FROM PEOPLE WITH A GRUDGE AGAINST THE "SUSPECT."

BUT FROM THIS DAILY MASS OF MAIL THE F.B.I. HAS RECEIVED MANY VALUABLE "TIPS," SO THEY DISCOURAGE NONE OF IT.

WITHOUT DOUBT, THERE ARE IN THE UNITED STATES MANY FOREIGN ESPIONAGE RINGS. WITH THE "FIFTH COLUMN" RECENTLY SHOWN AS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENTS OF WAR, THERE IS EQUALLY NO DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF AUTHORITIES THAT EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO TRANSPLANT EUROPE'S HATES HERE, TO STIR UP POLITICAL, CLASS, RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL WARFARE AND TO SO "ADJUST" THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE THAT IT COULD NOT STAND BEFORE THE DISCIPLINED LEGIONS OF INVADERS.

THE F.B.I. IS DETERMINED TO ESCHEW WITCH HUNTS. IT DISCOURAGES ORGANIZED "SIXTH COLUMNS" ACTIVITY AGAINST "FIFTH COLUMNS." BUT IT SEEKS FROM CITIZENS ALL USEFUL INFORMATION IT CAN

30.24-4051

30.24-4051

GET ON SPIES, SABOTEURS AND PROVOCATEURS.

THE F.B.I. FORCE OF 900, NOW BEING INCREASED TO 1,400 AGENTS, SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER HAS BEEN IN SOLE CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE INVESTIGATION. IT IS FED INFORMATION BY OTHER GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

POLICE FORCES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE COOPERATING IN KEEPING CLOSE TRACK OF PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS WHICH IN THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND SYSTEMS ARE POTENTIAL "FIFTH COLUMNS."

A PRIMARY PROBLEM OF COUNTER-ESPIONAGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IS TO THWART SPIES AND SABOTEURS WITHOUT BREAKING UP THEIR ORGANIZATION. IT IS MUCH EASIER TO SCOUT OLD AND ESTABLISHED SPY RINGS THAN TO DISCOVER NEW ONES THAT ARE SUBSTITUTED FOR THOSE BROKEN UP OR REMNANTS THAT ARE DRIVEN UNDERGROUND.

AUG 2-1940

AUTHORITIES READILY ADMIT THAT THERE IS A REAL DANGER TO THE UNITED STATES FROM SUBVERSIVE FORCES. BUT THEY EXPECT THAT IF THE TIME SHOULD COME FOR THE FIFTH COLUMN TO MARCH IT WILL BE TOWARD JAIL.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE FOR PMS OF AUGUST 1. SENT JULY 31.)

WF121PED

THE WAR TODAY

AUG 2-1940

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

AT A TIME WHEN THE CONQUERING NAZIS AR POISED ON THE SH

AT A TIME WHEN THE CONQUERING NAZIS ARE POISED ON THE SHORE OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, EAGER FOR THE DEATH-THRUST AT BRITAIN, AND OUR OWN COUNTRY IS RUSHING TO STRENGTHEN ITS DEFENSES, IT IS WORTH WHILE PAUSING TO CONSIDER WHY THE WORLD'S GREATEST EMPIRE WAS UNPREPARED FOR WAR AND IS NOW FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE WITH BACK TO WALL.

YOUNG JOHN F.KENNEDY, SON OF OUR HEAVILY LIME-LIGHTED AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST.JAMES, TODAY PUBLISHES A BOOK (WILFRED FUNK, NEW YORK) IN WHICH HE EXPRESSES AN ENGAGING VIEW OF "WHY ENGLAND SLEPT." FOR REASONS WHICH WILL APPEAR LATER I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT SERIOUS-MINDED JOHN KENNEDY, WHO IS THE ELDEST OF MR. "JOE" KENNEDY'S NINE CHILDREN, HAS PRODUCED THIS IMPORTANT STUDY AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-THREE.

AMONG THE CAUSES ASSIGNED FOR ENGLAND'S UNPREPAREDNESS ARE BAD LEADERSHIP; "A GREAT LACK OF YOUNG PROGRESSIVE AND ABLE LEADERS"; THE OPPOSITION TO THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, WHICH WAS IN POWER, WAS THE LABOR PARTY "AND LABOR NATURALLY DID NOT WISH TO LOSE ITS IDENTITY BY JOINING WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON AN ARMAMENTS PROGRAM."

AUG 2-1940

THERE WAS A STRONG LEAGUE OF NATIONS SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND. "THEN THERE WAS THE CLOSENESS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY WHICH WAS OPPOSED SO STRONGLY TO WAR." FURTHER THERE WAS THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF MATCHING HITLER'S HUGE ARMAMENTS EXPENDITURE WITHOUT RESORTING "TO RIGID STATE CONTROL TO PREVENT INFLATION AND THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE END OF CAPITALISM AND DEMOCRACY."

I HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF STUDYING THIS SITUATION MYSELF AT FIRST HAND, AND FINALLY WAS AT BERCHTESGADEN, GODESBERG AND MUNICH TO REPORT THE FATEFUL CONFERENCES BETWEEN HITLER AND BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN, EXPONENT OF "APPEASEMENT." WITH THIS BACKGROUND I FIND JOHN KENNEDY'S BOOK A THOUGHTFUL WORK WHICH CONTAINS MUCH COMMON SENSE AND KEEN ANALYSIS.

STILL, I'M NOT SO MUCH CONCERNED WITH HIS CONCLUSIONS AS WITH THE FACT THAT HE IS ONLY TWENTY-THREE. NEXT TIME I MEET HIS FATHER I'M GOING TO ASK HIM WHETHER--WITH ALL HIS GREAT SUCCESS AND THOSE NINE MILLION DOLLARS HE IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE--HE WAS THINKING ALONG SUCH SERIOUS LINES, OR COULD HAVE PRODUCED SUCH A BOOK AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-THREE.

MAYBE HE WAS, AND MAYBE HE COULD. BUT TO ME JOHN REPRESENTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BRAND NEW YOUTH IN THIS COUNTRY----THINKING YOUTH WHICH IS SEEKING MUCH MORE EAGERLY FOR TRUTH AND A PLACE IN THE AFFAIRS OF OUR LAND THAN WERE THE YOUNG FOLK OF THE PAST GENERATION WHEN MR. JOE AND I WERE FRESH FROM SCHOOL.

IN TRAVELING ABOUT THE COUNTRY I HAVE BEEN INTENSELY INTERESTED IN NOTHING THIS HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT. DURING COMPARATIVELY RECENT MONTHS I HAVE TALKED IN NUMEROUS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, INCLUDING YALE, VASSAR, WEST VIRGINIA, DUKE'S, SYRACUSE, GEORGIA AND HAMILTON. EVERYWHERE IT HAS BEEN THE SAME--THIS EAGER SURGE OF YOUTH FOR A PLACE IN THE CIVIC SUN. THIS HAS BEEN TRUE NOT ONLY IN THE SCHOOLS BUT ELSEWHERE.

A LITTLE EXPERIENCE I HAD AT HAMILTON COLLEGE ILLUSTRATES MY POINT. AFTER I HAD SPOKEN ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO AN UDIENCE IN THE CHAPEL, I WAS INVITED TO GO TO ONE OF THE FRATERNITY HOUSES AND ANSWER QUESTIONS BY STUDENTS.

SOME THIRTY FINE YOUNG FELLOWS ESTABLISHED ME IN A BIG, THRONE-LIKE CHAIR IN A CORNER OF THE LIVING ROOM, AND THEN GATHERED ABOUT ME IN A SEMICIRCLE ON THE FLOOR. ONE OF THEM CAME AND SAT BESIDE ME TO ACT AS SPOKESMAN.

"WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER US?" HE ASKED.

"DO YOU MEAN AS TO THE PROSPECT OF HAVING TO GO TO WAR?"

"NOT ESPECIALLY," HE REPLIED. "BUT WHERE DO WE FIT INTO THIS CHANGING WORLD?"

THERE SPOKE THE NEW AMERICAN YOUTH.

N957AED

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

SUDDEN SOFT PEDDLING OF THE INVASION-OF-ENGLAND IDEA IN BERLIN AND ROME MAY OR MAY NOT BE A HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR NEWS. TIME ALONE CAN FULLY REVEAL JUST HOW HERR HITLER INTENDS TO DELIVER THE "BLOW" WHICH HE HAS TOLD HIS PEOPLE HE "KNOWS" WILL DESTROY NOT ONLY ENGLAND, BUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AND DO IT QUICKLY.

AUG 2-1940

YET THE EMPHASIS LAID IN ROME ON THE DIFFICULTIES OF INVADING A SEA-MOATED ISLAND LIKE ENGLAND, AND THE PROMPT CONCURRENCE EXPRESSED BY NAZI MILITARY SPOKESMEN, SUGGEST THAT BOTH COMMENTS WERE PRIMARILY FOR HOME CONSUMPTION. THEY THREW A LOT OF VERY COLD WATER ON WHAT HAS BEEN THE MOST FAVORED THEME OF THE NAZI AND FASCIST PRESS EVER SINCE THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN BEGAN.

THERE HAVE BEEN NI

(MORE)--AP352PED

30.24-4053

30.24-4053

UNDATED: 1ST ADD INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (BY SIMPS

X X X BRITAIN BEGAN.

THERE HAVE BEEN HINTS OF FRICTION WITHIN HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND OVER THE STRETEGY TO BE FOLLOWED. NOR CAN IT BE DOUBTED THAT TO THE GERMAN MILITARY MIND THE JOB OF GETTING A SUFFICIENT ARMY ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO COPE WITH THE STOUT-HEARTED BRITISH DEFENSE WOULD INVOLVE NOT ONLY HUGE GERMAN LOSSES, BUT IMPERIL ALL THAT NAZIDOM HAS SO FAR ACHIEVED IN THE WAR.

FAILURE OR EVEN A SERIOUS REVERSE AT THE OUTSET OF AN INVASION COULD CHANGE THE WHOLE PICTURE, PERHAPS LET LOOSE PENT-UP HATRED OF GERMANY IN CONQUERED REGIONS FROM NORWAY TO THE FRANCO-SPANISH BORDER. IT WOULD CERTAINLY PUT TO THE TEST RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS WHICH HITLER BOASTED TO THE REICHSTAG HAD BEEN "FINALLY ESTABLISHED" BEYOND POSSIBILITY OF DISRUPTION.

AUG 2-1940

THERE IS ONLY HIS WORD FOR THAT, AND SUCH LIMITED CONFIRMATION AS THE SUPREME SOVIET MEETING AFFORDS. RUSSIA'S RECENT MOVES IN THE BALKANS AND SOVIET-ABSORBED BALTIC STATES RAISE A QUESTION AS TO WHAT NEW EXPANSION ENTERPRISE MOSCOW MIGHT ATTEMPT IF GERMANY BECAME WHOLLY ENGROSSED IN A DOUBTFUL EFFORT TO CRUSH ENGLAND BY INVASION. EVEN HITLER CANNOT DOUBT THAT STALIN IS PLAYING THE GAME ONLY IN RUSSIAN INTEREST, NOT FOR THE PURPOSE OF HELPING NAZI GERMANY ESTABLISH COMPLETE DOMINATION OF EUROPE.

IN SETTING FORTH THEIR NEW THESIS OF THE WAY TO ATTACK ENGLAND THE NAZIS CITE AS AN EXAMPLE THE ALLEGED BLOCKING OF THE PORT OF DOVER AND DESTRUCTION OF ITS DOCKAGE FACILITIES. THAT CERTAINLY SOUNDS LIKE A MORE LOGICAL COURSE THAN TO RISK INVASION. THE BOMBING OF ENGLISH PORT FACILITIES AROUND THE WHOLE 5,000-MILE PERIMETER OF THE ISLAND WOULD IMMENSELY INCREASE THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLYING THE ISLAND, EVEN IF THE CONVOY SYSTEM KEPT CARGO CRAFT MOVING AT SEA IN SUFFICIENT TONNAGE.

EVERY ENGLISH DOCK WRECKED WOULD MEAN THAT MUCH ADDITIONAL TIME LOST IN UNLOADING SHIPS. IT WOULD MEAN THAT VESSELS WOULD BE EXPOSED TO BOMB ATTACKS FOR ADDED DAYS AND NIGHTS, WHILE THEY WERE RIDING AT ANCHOR OR UNLOADING INTO LIGHTERS.

YET THE COASTS OF ENGLAND, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST, ARE SPOTTED WITH BIG AND LITTLE PORTS VIRTUALLY ALL EQUIPPED TO SOME EXTENT TO HANDLE HEAVY CARGOES IN AN EMERGENCY. THE NETWORK OF HARD-PAVED BRITISH HIGHWAYS BRING THEM ALL INTO QUICK SERVICE FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT AS WELL AS RAIL DISTRIBUTION. LONDON REPORTS, ALSO, THAT TANK-TRAP IMPEDIMENTS PLACED ON THOSE HIGHWAYS IN THE FIRST FEAR OF SUDDEN NAZI INVASION ARE BEING REMOVED OR MODIFIED TO EXPEDITE TRAFFIC NOW THAT DEFENSE FORCES HAVE BEEN BETTER ORGANIZED.

IT WOULD TAKE A TREMENDOUS STEPPING-UP OF THE GERMAN AIR ATTACK ON ENGLISH PORTS TO BRING HER TO A NEAR STARVATION STATUS BY THAT MEANS ALONE. YET THE IMPLICATION OF RECENT GERMAN AND ITALIAN COMMENTS IS THAT IT IS UPON THAT SIEGE THAT AXIS STRATEGISTS ARE PRIMARILY COUNTING FOR VICTORY.

PREVIOUSLY GERMAN AND ITALIAN EXPECTATIONS OF A SUDDEN BLITZKRIEG TO CRUSH ENGLAND HAD BEEN BUILT UP BY INSISTENT PRESS PREDICTIONS IN BOTH COUNTRIES. HITLER HIMSELF ADDED TO THAT EXPECTATION IN HIS RECENT REICHSTAG SPEECH.

IF INVASION IS NOT IN EARLY PROSPECT, IT WAS TIME THE IDEA OF SUCH AN ATTEMPT WAS DEFLATED SOMEHOW. THE FACT THAT IT IS NOT TO BE ATTEMPTED, IF THAT IS THE FACT, COULD NOT MUCH LONGER BE CONCEALED FROM THE GERMAN-ITALIAN PUBLICS.

SM306PES

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG. 1, 1915--GERMANS CAPTURE MITAU, RUSSIA.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 27:

NATION	SUNK BY---------- SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE KNOWN	DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	4	1	0	3,177	2	0
GERMANY	4	0	2	19,093	0	0
DENMARK	0	1	0	10,517	0	0
NORWAY	0	1	0	1,343	0	0
ESTONIA	0	0	2	2,748	0	0
NETHERLANDS	0	0	1	202	0	0
GREECE	1	0	1	3,353	0	0
TOTALS	9	3	6	42,433	2	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	378	167	204	2,626,591	6,806	5,496
GRAND TOTAL	387	170	210	2,669,024	6,808	5,496

WX1202PED

UNDATED FIRST OF AUGUST

TODAY, ELEVEN MONTHS AFTER GERMAN TROOPS MARCHED INTO POLAND TO PRECIPITATE THE PRESENT WAR, IS THE 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN ENTRY INTO THE WORLD WAR.

FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARTHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND AT SARAJEVO JUNE 28, 1914, AUSTRIA ON JULY 23 SUBMITTED A 48-HOUR ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA. FAILING TO WIN AN EXTENSION FROM THE AUSTRIANS, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER SIR EDWARD GREY URGED THE SERBS TO MEET AUSTRIA'S TERMS.

SERBIA GRANTED MOST OF THE DEMANDS, BUT AUSTRIA STILL WAS NOT SATISFIED. WITH WAR APPEARING INEVITABLE, RUSSIA ANNOUNCED SHE WOULD MOBILIZE ON THE DAY AUSTRIAN TROOPS CROSSED THE SERB FRONTIER, AND GERMANY THREATENED MOBILIZATION TO MATCH THE RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVES.

ON JULY 26 SIR EDWARD GREY PROPOSED A CONFERENCE OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY TO SEEK SETTLEMENT OF THE AUSTRIAN-RUSSIAN DISPUTE. BUT GERMANY DECLINED THE INVITATION; AUSTRIA DISREGARDED THE RUSSIAN THREAT AND DECLARED WAR ON THE SERBS ON JULY 28; GERMANY SOUGHT TO PERSUADE AUSTRIA TO IRON OUT HER DIFFICULTIES WITH RUSSIA THROUGH DIPLOMACY AND THEN, FAILING IN THAT AND FINDING RUSSIA STILL MOBILIZING, ON AUG. 1 INFORMED RUSSIA A STATE OF WAR EXISTED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

N846AED

30,24-4055

30.24-4055

BRITISH CLAIM RUIN OF HAMBURG'S PORT

Bombers Attack Krupp Steel Works in Ruhr —100 German Industrial Cities Have Been Visited by R. A. F. Flyers.

AUG 3-1940

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The German port of Hamburg is "now practically in ruins," an authoritative British source said today, announcing that the expanding British air force had bombed more than 100 German cities and towns containing military objectives.

The port of Bremen, with its shipbuilding yards, docks and the Fockewulf aircraft factory, "has had thousands of bombs rained on it," this source declared, while Cologne, axis for international traffic in Europe, has been heavily pounded.

The great Krupp munitions works at Essen, supply depots and airdromes in northwest Germany, and four synthetic oil plants were attacked by British bombers last night, the Air Ministry announced.

The Ministry said considerable damage was inflicted on the oil targets and that airdromes in Holland also had been raided in daylight attacks yesterday.

[A check-up on the effect of aerial bombardment on British ports indicated that at Folkestone, Plymouth, Southampton, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and other ports there have been damages and casualties inland, but that the water fronts are undamaged.]

British airmen were asserted to have made attacks on more than ,000 objectives in the last three months—attacks of "genuine weight and importance." Many of he places hammered by the British are Old World communities known o thousands of tourists.

Made Into War Centers.

These places, it was asserted, have been "converted into military and industrial centers vital to the military needs of Germany."

All attacks, this source said, were "planned with studious care with the object of avoiding damage, if possible, to towns and cities which are non-military objectives."

The British air offensive has covered objectives in enemy country from Borkum, in the Frisian Islands, off the extreme northwest German coast in the North Sea, to Rugen Island, in the Baltic Sea.

The R. A. F. has struck night and day in the industrial Ruhr, which corresponds somewhat to the Pittsburgh area of the United States, it was said.

A Gigantic Circle.

"Within a gigantic circle," this source said, "we have inflicted irreparable damage on such places as Duisberg, Dusseldorf, Essen and Wesel" in this area, as well as at Dortmund, which occupies a position of importance in feeding the German canal system.

Hamburg, with its oil refineries, munitions factories and docks, which are in the center of the city, this source said, has been "pulverized again and again."

[A single British bomber, raiding Hanover yesterday, killed six persons and injured ten, according to a broadcast today by a National Broadcasting Corporation representative in Berlin.]

At Leipsig, where a renowned fair is held, there is a huge power station as well as industrial objectives which "have been bombed constantly," he added.

At the medieval town of Wernigerode, favorite haunt of tourists, the airport has been hammered by British bombers.

An Admiralty communique said today:

"During operations over the Norwegian coast yesterday Skua aircraft (British dive bombers) of the fleet air arm successfully bombed a wireless station and attacked an enemy supply ship of about 4,000 tons.

"When last seen this ship was listing heavily and was being abandoned by her crew.

"Our aircraft returned safely."

Other favorite R. A. F. objectives have been the Kiel and Wilhelmshaven naval bases.

Works Blasted 5 Minutes

The Krupp works, said the Air Ministry news service, were pounded with bombs for five minutes.

The raiders, it was added, "scored several hits on the works and started fires which could be plainly seen by observers until at 11,000 feet our aircraft entered the clouds."

The Air Ministry said that raiders by day struck a hangar and strafed grounded German planes at the airdromes of Leeuwarden and Haamstede, in the Netherlands, yesterday.

New R. A. F. Raids Spread Ruin Over Wide Nazi Area

Bremen, Hamburg And Krupp Works Attacked With Success, British Air Ministry Reports

AUG 3-1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Aug. 3—The Bremen radio suddenly shut down late last night, indicating stern continuation of the sledge-hammer British air raids on Germany—raids which the British declare have scored smashing successes against supply dumps, ports, airdromes and war industries in more than one hundred German cities.

With such raids the British hope to sap any Nazi *Blitzkrieg* at its roots.

At the same time, German planes sped back to Britain, being reported over the northwestern area early today.

Two Raiders Turn Back

Shipping off the southeast coast was attacked by bombers and spurts of water were seen around ships several miles out. Two German bombers also flew low over the southeast coast, but turned back in the face of defensive fire.

German planes dropped bombs in a district of southeast Scotland, the blasts being followed by one explosion. The objective was not disclosed.

The German port of Hamburg, largest in Europe, was pictured in virtual ruins by authoritative British sources—the result of three months of intermittent Royal Air Force blasting.

The great Krupp arms works at Essen, supply depots, synthetic oil plants and airdromes in western Germany and Holland were the latest targets reported put under the bomb sights and bomb racks of the R. A. F.

By night British squadrons swept in on western Germany and loosed bombs on synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen, Kamen, Homburg and Reisholz; the Krupp works at Essen, supply depots at Hamm, Krefeld and Mannheim and airdromes in northwestern Germany.

Frenchmen Aid In Bombing

"The damage inflicted on the oil targets is believed to be considerable," the Ministry communique said.

All the night raiders returned, it was said, but one plane was missing from the daylight attack on the two Holland airdromes.

French airmen took part in the attacks last night on German objectives, their chief objective being the oil plant at Kamen, said a communique from Gen. Charles de Gaulle, whom Britain has recognized as the leader of all "free" Frenchmen.

De Gaulle has been condemned to death *in absentia* by a military court in Clermont-Ferrant.

Hamburg Raid Termed Sample

The damage at Hamburg, a city of more than 1,000,000 population which handles an annual peacetime traffic of 17,000,000 tons, is only a sample of destruction wrought by British bombs dumped on hundreds of objectives, the source said.

The lesser port of Bremen, home of huge shipyards, miles of docks and its big Focke-Wulf airplane factory; the Kiel and Welhelmshaven naval bases, and Cologne, cor inental traffic center, have drawn a large share of attention from British airmen.

In all, the British reported more than 1,000 German objectives bombed in more than 3,000 raids "of genuine weight and importance" to date.

This, they asserted, is the answer which is being given with increasing vigor to Adolf Hitler's threat of invasion.

At the same time the British said all their harbors remained intact despite unending German forays, although casualties and damage have resulted inland.

Some Channel Ports Closed

Nevertheless, many of Britain's prewar Channel and North Sea ports have been closed because of the danger to shipping in the mine and submarine infested waters.

Typical of reports from coastal points was that from the correspondent at Dover, nearest port to France and logical landing place for any invader.

"You might have thought from the size of that big raid last Monday by eighty German planes that a lot of damage has been done. But that's not so.

"They aimed almost altogether at shipping. I went around the harbor after the raid but no part of it or the harbor walls were hit. . . . There has been no damage to the town itself."

Scottish Golf Course Struck

The aerial warfare surging back and forth across the Channel tapered off somewhat today to sporadic forays. One German bomber was believed downed in the sea off Scotland after dropping nine high-explosive and forty incendiary bombs on a golf course.

Other German raiders bombed scattered points in Wales, eastern Scotland and East Anglia during the night.

British bombers reported the bombardment of a wireless station and the crippling of a German supply ship off Norway and a "successful" daylight attack on Cherbourg, France, yesterday. Three British planes were reported lost.

Explosives Rained On 100 Nazi Cities, London Declares

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Crippling blows from British bombers on vital German centers were reported authoritatively today as give-and-take air warfare still surged over the English Channel.

British flyers, raining tons of steel and explosives on more than 100 German cities and towns, an authoritative British source said, have laid the port of Hamburg almost entirely in ruins and have scored heavily on the docks and airplane factories of Bremen and the communications nerve center at Cologne in the past three months.

British airmen were asserted to have made attacks on more than 1,000 objectives in the last three months—attacks of "genuine weight and importance."

Historic Places Hit.

Many of the places hammered by the British in the air offensive are Old World communities known to thousands of tourists. These places, it was asserted, have been "converted into military and industrial centers vital to the military needs of Germany."

AUG 3-1940

All attacks, this source said, were "planned with studious care with the object of avoiding damage, if possible, to towns and cities which are non-military objectives."

The British air offensive has covered objectives in enemy country from Borkum, in the Frisian Islands, off the extreme Northwest German coast, in the North Sea, to Rugen Island, in the Baltic Sea.

One German bomber was believed by observers to have been brought down in the sea off the northeast coast of Scotland after a Nazi squadron had dumped nine high explosive and 40 incendiary bombs—mostly on a golf course outside of town—this morning.

Eyewitnesses said they saw the plane fall into the water after British fighter planes had spattered it with tracer bullets. No casualties were reported from the German attack, although the bombs blasted craters 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

R. A. F. Lays Hamburg in Ruins, Docks and Factories in Bremen Heavily Bombed, British Claim

Bombardment of a wireless station and crippling of a German supply ship in air operations off the Norwegian coast were reported by the Admiralty.

Daylight Raid on Cherbourg.

The Air Ministry said a "successful" daylight raid had been made also yesterday on the German-held airport at Cherbourg, France. It acknowledged, however, that three of a strong force of coastal command warplanes failed to return.

On the other hand, the German high command said "all eight" British bombers were shot down before they could reach their objective at Cherbourg.

A checkup on the effect on British harbors of Nazi aerial bombardment indicated that, for the most part, they were intact.

Virtually the same answer came in reports from Folkstone, Plymouth, Southampton, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and other ports. The Nazis have made repeated raids; there have been damages and casualties inland, but the water front is undamaged.

Nevertheless, some of Britain's busiest pre-war ports are virtually closed and their normal business has given way to war commerce.

Puzzled by Leaflet Raids.

Britons, wondering whether the Nazi blitzkrieg would come soon—or at all—puzzled over a "tabloid" leaflet raid by German bombers last night. Some conjectured that Adolf Hitler may be planning the slow war of blockade instead of the lightning tactics he has used before.

One Welsh town also was attacked from the air last night. About half a dozen bombs fell, causing slight damage.

An armed merchant ship which arrived at an Eastern Scottish port today reported its guns brought down two German torpedo planes during a night attack off Northeast Scotland.

AUG 3 1940

Industrial Ruhr Hit

The R. A. F. has struck night and day in the industrial Ruhr, which corresponds somewhat to the Pittsburgh area of the United States, it was said by authoritative sources.

"Within a gigantic circle," they said, "we have inflicted irreparable damage on such places as Duisberg, Duesseldorf, Essen and Wesel" in this area as well as at Dortmund, which occupies a position of importance in feeding the German canal system.

Hamburg, with its oil refineries, munitions factories and docks, which are in the center of the city, this source said, has been "pulverized again and again."

At Leipzig, where a renowned fair is held, there is a huge power station as well as industrial objectives which "have been bombed constantly," he added.

At the medieval town of Wernigerode, favorite haunt of tourists, the airport has been hammered by British bombers.

Other favorite Royal Air Force objectives have been the Kiel and Wilhelmshaven naval bases.

Whether Germany chooses the fast war of blitzkrieg or the slow war of attrition, British leaders declared, the nation is ready.

German airplanes, staging the first leaflet raid on England since the outbreak of war, showered a south coast port and a village in the southwest area with four-page tabloid newspaper style pamphlets containing extracts of Hitler's Reichstag speech July 19.

Leaflets as well as bombs also were dropped on Wales where fields in some sections were described "as white as snow" from the paper storm containing Hitler "peace or destruction" ultimatum.

At the time Hitler's speech was made the British press and radio both carried it fully. Several newspapers carried the text. The radio carried the official English translation from Berlin.

Despite this, the Nazi radio propagandist "Lord Haw Haw" stated in his broadcast to the British on the day of the speech that it had been "denied publication" in Britain.

The British Broadcasting Corp. in announcing the leaflet raids today commented "it is hard to understand" the German claim the speech was not published in this country.

British air raid wardens and policemen hustled out and collected the pamphlets even as they fluttered to the grounds, using flashlights and torches.

Morning newspapers made over their late editions to tell about the leaflet raids.

Propaganda Switch Seen.

The press has noted a switch in the German radio propaganda tactics directed at the British. Recently German radio speakers, instead of threatening invasion, jeering at the British home guards and referring to the fate of shattered Warsaw and Rotterdam, have been emphasizing the German blockade and the damage the German air force can inflict on Britain's sea-borne commerce.

No matter how Hitler wants to fight the war, the British said they felt ready.

Industry is geared for export production as well as for making armaments, the country has set out to capture Germany's pre-war toy market by the mass production of toy tanks, airplanes and barrage balloons to help get dollars to pay for the real article. Children throughout the neutral part of the world will get next Christmas blonde, blue-eyed English dolls dressed in the uniforms of the auxiliary services.

The Board of Trade established "British Overseas Cottons, Ltd.," to help promote export trade in cotton products.

The export council hoped to help pay the bill for American planes by persuading American women to wear tweeds made in Britain.

Reserve Plants Prepared.

The ministry of supply took steps to reduce the risk of air raid damage from interfering with industrial output. Reserve factories are being prepared to which a plant can be quickly transferred from a damaged works.

In preparing for any attempted German blitzkrieg and invasion and in speculating where the Nazis might attempt to land the British have not overlooked the book by the Germany Prof. Edwald Banse entitled "Germany Prepares for War".

Banse set out a strategy in detail. He advocated an attempt at landing in East Anglia — Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, jutting eastward toward the continent—from the continental channel ports which the Germans now control.

The Banse plan calls for mounting artillery on the French coast to support the invasion, to be carried out by submarines and motorboats. At the same time bombers would attack airdromes, armaments factories and industrial centers.

Discussing strategy today The Daily Mail's military expert, Lieut. Col. T. A. Lowe, said:

"Six weeks ago this Banse plan might have succeeded quite easily. We were totally unprepared for the collapse of France. Hitler may flatter himself that it will succeed yet, but even if he tries it we have deprived him of one vital factor—surprise."

Reports that the Germans were massing a large number of big guns at the channel ports were described by the press as Nazi propaganda intended to impress the United States. It is contended here that artillery action across the channel to cover an invasion attempt would be impractical.

If the Fuehrer passes up those days, the next best come in September, from the 2d to the 7th. Third choice would be October 1-6, then October 30-November 4.

All of those are periods when the tides will be the highest.

The British are inclined to believe that, if the Germans don't make the stab by mid-September, no invasion will be attempted until next spring. Ordinary prudence on the part of the Nazi general staff, these observers say, will demand that at least six weeks be allowed for the campaign.

Storms, Fog in September.

They point out Hitler can't count on good weather for operations of his air force once the equinoctial storms begin in mid-September From then on, Britain is cloaked in fogs and mists so thick even the natives can't find their way around—and the Germans would be bound to get lost.

Neutral military men, picturing the Nazi attack as they might run it, say it should have these conditions:

1. A calm sea—To keep the German soldiers from getting seasick on the way across the North Sea and English Channel.

2. High tide—Essential in order that the flat-bottomed barges of the first landing force can be driven high enough on the beaches for tanks to be run off onto the sand in water not too deep to put them out of commission.

3. Fog in the English Channel—To screen the expedition on its way over. Sometimes the center of the Channel is foggy when it is clear on both sides.

Would Be Vulnerable.

These experts say preliminary air bombardment and landings on the beaches all would be preparatory to the first major objective in any campaign to invade this country—seizure of a port. Once a port had been obtained, they explain, the Germans could try to supply the landing force by deep-water freighters convoyed by airplane and submarine and possibly run in through lanes of mines as a further safeguard.

However, the British would not be just sitting around while all this was going on.

They point out Hitler's expedition would be vulnerable as soon as it got into its ships and would remain that way on the trip across and during the attempted landing.

They said they were confident any Nazi landing force would be "eliminated" in short order.

Next Week's Tides, Weather Best for Invasion of Britain

AUG 3 1940

Next Good Tides Come in September, but Storms and Fog Cloud England From Then On

BY ED STOUT

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The almanacs say that if Adolf Hitler is going to start his blitzkrieg on England this month, the best times for it will be next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings.

Gestapo Influences Japan Internally, British Charge

AUG 3 1940

Nazis Have Representative In Home Office, London Authoritative Source Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—An authoritative British source today charged that German Gestapo, through a representative in the Japanese Home Office, which supervises political activities, is wielding influence over Japanese internal affairs.

At the same time it was disclosed that two more British subjects have been arrested in Korea, Japan's colony on the Asiatic mainland, in a continuation of an anti-British campaign against alleged espionage.

This left nine prominent Britons in custody. Six others have been released.

Representative Identified.

"We have further information about the Gestapo representative at the Japanese Home Office" the authoritative source said.

The representative was identified as Franz Huber of the German Storm Troop Security Department, who was appointed "information officer" in the Japanese Home Office in 1937 after Japan and Germany joined in an anti-comintern pact.

When the European war began he also was attached to the German Embassy, the informant said, and thus became a channel of contact between the German Embassy and the Japanese Home Office.

The informant added that as a result, the Gestapo officer wielded considerable influence over Japanese internal affairs.

Arrests Revealed Wednesday.

Tokio dispatches Wednesday said "several foreigners" had been arrested in Korea, but the nationality was not disclosed at that time.

Those reported today as arrested were a missionary named Chadwell, who is a member of an English church mission at Haijo, and a man named Sandford at Teijo.

Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, Ambassador to Tokio, has protested against both arrests, it was said.

These actions brought a statement from an authoritative British spokesman yesterday charging that the German Gestapo (secret police) had a representative in the Japanese Home Office who carried considerable weight in Japanese internal affairs.

JAPANESE ARRESTS HINTED IN ENGLAND

London Paper Says Seizure Of Number In Empire Is Expected

AUG 3 1940

Authoritative Circles, However, Are Said To Deny Spy Hunt Or Reprisals

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Aug. 3—The London *News Chronicle* said today that "the arrest of a number of prominent Japanese citizens in various parts of the British Empire is expected."

The newspaper added:

"Authoritative circles in London do not make any reference to stories current of a 'great spy plot' and they emphatically disclaim any suggestion that the arrests will be in the nature of reprisals for the arrest of British subjects in Japan."

Action Demanded

The British press for several days has demanded official action in reprisal for arrests of a number of prominent British businessmen in Japan in what Japanese authorities said was a drive against possible espionage.

Six of the Britons have been released, but the number still in custody was raised to nine yesterday when it was announced two more British subjects had been arrested in Korea, Japanese colony on the Asiatic mainland.

30,24-4057

30.24-4057

London, Aug. 3-(Sat)-The arrest of a number of Japanese subjects in the British Empire was confirmed in authoritative quarters today. ###

AUG 3-1940

Tokyo Reports Arrests

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Aug. 3 (AP)—Japanese newspapers today issued extras carrying reports that British authorities had arrested Japanese executives in London. The papers said the arrests were "regarded as retaliation" for the arrest of British citizens in Japan.

BRITISH COASTER FELLS TWO PLANES

Small Vessel Brings One Heinkel Back to Port.

AUG 3-1940

EDINBURGH, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The little coastal steamship Highlander moved proudly into port today, the wreckage of a Heinkel bomber on her deck—one of two German planes her merchant sailor gunners brought down early today in a fight off the northeast coast.

They said that the other plane fell in flames into the sea. Two of the men on the steamship were wounded. The pilot of the first Heinkel apparently fell into the sea.

"We heard bombers circling over the ship," said the first mate, describing the action, "and one of them opened fire on us with cannon and machine guns. Our boys held their fire until they got the plane in their sights, then gave it a fast burst."

The first bomber crashed and the other, after machine-gunning the steamship, made off.

Half an hour later it was back, the mate said, but the Highlander's gunners got it almost at once. The plane caught fire as it fell near by and flames momentarily menaced the ship, but were quickly extinguished.

IRELAND PROTESTS GERMAN BOMBING OF LIMERICK SHIP

S.S. Kerry Head Was Struck in Plane Attack Near Coast of Cork.

AUG 3-1940

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The Irish Government Information Bureau announced tonight that the Irish charge d'affaires in Berlin had been instructed to protest and claim compensation for the aerial bombing of a ship of Irish registry in Irish waters last week.

The bureau said that the small vessel Kerry Head had been attacked and damaged by a German bomber near the entrance to Oyster Haven, County Cork.

Although Lloyd's gives the 825-ton Kerry Head's registration as British, her home port is Limerick and it was reported here that she flies the Irish flag.

In Dublin the Department of External Affairs announced that the Irish registered vessel Kerry Head was attacked on August 1 near the entrance to Oyster Haven, County Cork, by an aircraft which was identified as German.

"Several bombs were dropped on the vessel which suffered some damage," the announcement said. "None of the crew was injured.

"The Irish Charge D'Affairs in Berlin, Mr. Jarnoek, has been instructed to lodge a complaint with the German Foreign Office and to claim compensation for the damage caused."

Emphasis on Coastal Bases.

By Associated Press.

The battle for Britain has resolved itself into a conflict centering largely on the English Channel and the North Sea and upon the ports and harbors bordering these waters.

Military secrecy hides the full effect of rival British and German blows by air and sea, but the British announcement that the great German port of Hamburg is now practically in ruins emphasizes the major attention being paid to coastal bases.

AUG 3-1940

Besides Hamburg, the British have rained thousands of air bombs on Bremen, with its shipbuilding yards, docks and airplane factories; and the big Wilhelmshaven naval base, and on Cherbourg, the German-held French port. All these possible jumping-off places for the long-awaited invasion of England have been blasted repeatedly by British airmen ranging from the arctic coast of Norway to the south of France.

The British, returning the endless German raids on their harbors and inland bases, reported that more than 1,000 objectives in Germany and German-held territory have been bombed.

British Ports Not Seriously Hurt.

On the other hand, the British Minister of Shipping, Ronald H. Cross, implied last Wednesday that some of Britain's busiest pre-war channel ports are now virtually closed for various reasons, and that normal traffic in others is displaced by war commerce—and only this week the Germans made their greatest single day's attack on Dover, the channel port closest to France.

Likewise, the Thames estuary, Southampton, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Weymouth, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Folkstone and the huge Yarmouth naval base have been the object of repeated Nazi aerial assaults. German attacks on Scapa Flow, in the Orkneys north of Scotland, forced the temporary abandonment of that great naval base early in the war.

Mr. Cross assured Britons, however, the maze of quays, stretching twenty-six miles along the Thames, from Tilsbury to London Bridge, and often called the most vulnerable spot in the British Empire, had escaped damage altogether.

Despite the daily German raids on British ports, a poll by the London Bureau of the Associated Press disclosed that they also had escaped serious damage from the attacks.

Port by Port Reports.

In its last recapitulation, the British Air Ministry reported that 318 German raiders had been downed, 248 since the first mass raid on June 18, by home defenses and that more than 400 Nazi flyers had been captured.

The Germans have countered the British claims with reports of a better than 6 to 1 score in air engagements.

Here is what British coastal correspondents reported in the Associated Press poll:

Folkstone: "You can take it from me there hasn't been any damage to this port. There is no shipping going in and out, but the reason is that all our ordinary trade is gone."

Plymouth: "There have been forty-odd raids around here in the last month and about twenty deaths. Some houses have been hit, but mostly the bombings have been in country districts where they are aiming at military objectives."

Southampton: "There haven't been any real raids here for six weeks. There has been no military damage, and none to port facilities."

Edinburgh: "There have been raids and one dock was hit at Leith, but no damage has been done to hurt shipping, which is a little slow due to other war considerations than air raids."

Dover Facilities Unscathed.

Glasgow—"Not a single coastal objective has been hit. They've been scattering bombs over towns and fields."

Hull—"Damage has been confined to houses."

Liverpool—"Some bombs were dropped in this region several weeks ago, but there has been absolutely no damage to the port or port facilities."

Dover—"You might have thought from the size of that big raid last Monday that a lot of damage had been done, but that's not so. I went around the harbor after the raid, but no part of the harbor or the harbor walls were hit. A couple of bombs dropped back of the town some time ago, but there has not been any damage in the town itself."

Bristol—"Shipping at Bristol docks is quite normal. There definitely hasn't been any damage to the docks."

Portsmouth—"We get plenty of raids around here, but Portsmouth is so strongly defended they haven't been able to get at us."

Cardiff, Wales—"We have had sixty raids in Wales in all, a good many alarms in Cardiff, and we have heard a good many bombs drop. But I can tell you that aside from a daylight raid several weeks ago there has been no damage to docks. Then one bomb hit a ship at the docks and killed six people. Shipping goes in and out as usual."

BRITAIN ORDERS CANADIAN WHEAT

AUG 3-1940

100,000,000 Bushels Order Is Largest on Record.

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—An agreement to buy 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat was announced today by the Food Ministry, which said: "This is the largest purchase ever recorded."

The agreement was made with the Canadian Wheat Board and covers "this cereal year, July, 1940, to 1941."

No figures on the price of the wheat or on the previous quantity purchased were available.

The huge purchase was said to represent a big proportion of a year's wheat consumption here. It was indicated the purchase shows that Canada is regarded as Britain's No. 1 granary, but it was understood the Ministry also arranged for wheat from Australia.

BRITAIN PURCHASES CANADIAN WHEAT

Orders 100,000,000 Bushels, Largest Transaction In Grain History

AUG 3-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Aug. 2—Announcement of purchase of 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat by the British Food Ministry—the largest recorded transaction in wheat history—was made here and in London today.

Trade Minister MacKinnon said the price was "considerably above the market level."

The agreement, covering the cereal year—July, 1940 to 1941—was reached directly between the Canadian wheat board and the British cereal authority.

It was the second deal made in that way, the first being the sale of 50,000,000 bushels to the United Kingdom announced last June 1. Other British purchases since the war started have been made through the Winnipeg grain exchange.

Transaction Has Little Effect On Chicago Mart

Chicago, Aug. 2 (AP)—Announcement of an agreement under which the British Food Ministry will buy 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat during the cereal year ending July, 1941, had little or no effect on the wheat market here today.

Grain men who pointed out that Great Britain requisitioned much of the Canadian wheat crop during the World War said there was nothing surprising in the contemplated purchases. Large quantities of Canadian wheat have been contracted for on previous occasions since the war began last September. The business, they said, apparently is of a purely inter-governmental nature inasmuch as the Canadian wheat board controls large quantities of the Dominion's crop as a result of its price-guarantee operations.

Wheat experts here said Canada, which produces a high-grade wheat used for mixing purposes by English millers with inferior grades, probably would have the largest surplus on record when the crop now near maturity is harvested. The Dominion is believed to have a record-breaking carryover of more than 250,000,000 bushels of old wheat. If a 1940 harvest of around 400,000,000 bushels is added to this an exportable surplus of at least 500,000,000 bushels is expected to be available.

They estimated this amount of wheat would be sufficient for normal British needs for more than two years if the wheat of no other nation were imported into the United Kingdom. Normally British interests draw on Australia, Argentina and the Danube region of Europe for supplies.

Declares Burma Road Is Open to Red Cross

AUG 3-1940

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, disclosed today that Red Cross and medical supplies may still be sent to China over the Burma Road despite the recent British agreement with Japan to ban the movement of war materials over that highway for a period of three months.

In a written answer to a member of Parliament Mr. Butler said that Red Cross and medical supplies were not included in the deal.

Polish Ship Flees Nazis With Makeshift Engines

Reaches England From French Port After Being Immobilized And Awaiting Seizure

London, Aug. 2 (AP)—The 1,864-ton Polish steamer Kroman has arrived in British port after escaping from Dakar, French port in Senegal, under the very noses of Germans who had arrived to seize her, the Admiralty announced today.

The Kroman had been immobilized by the removal of a vital part of her machinery, the Admiralty said, but the captain made a makeshift replacement and steamed out of the harbor after learning of the arrival of the Germans by air.

AUG 3-1940

"By improvisation and engineering skill the engines of the Kroman were made to work," an Admiralty communique said. "She then escaped through the harbor defenses and on reaching the open sea set her course for a British port.

"All of this was accomplished although there were no charts on board."

British-American Buys Spitfire for Home Town

Chicagoan, Born in England, Gives Funds for Plane

LEAMINGTON SPA, England, Aug. 2 (AP).—One of this town's sons who went to America and made good remembered his home substantially today—starting off, with a gift of one Spitfire plane, a campaign to raise funds for airplanes.

He is Frank Allen, of Chicago, who was born in Leamington Spa and became an American citizen in 1926. Backers of the fund had asked him to take part.

He cabled: "Sell enough securities to buy one Spitfire from Mrs. Allen and myself."

A Spitfire costs about $4,000 ($32,000).

[Leamington in Warwickshire is familiar to Americans who have toured the Shakespeare country, as it is the railroad junction point for Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Coventry and Kenilworth.]

AUG 3-1940

Hitler's Leaflets Bring Red Cross 10 Cents Apiece

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Souvenir collectors paid six pence (about 10 cents) apiece for Adolf Hitler's leaflets dropped in Southwestern England last night. The proceeds were donated to the Red Cross.

AUG 3-1940

'Beaver' May Join Inner Council

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill has invited Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, to join the inner war cabinet. The announcement tonight said the publisher, known in Fleet Street as "Beaver," would continue for the time being at the head of aircraft production—a task at which his flair for originality led him to ask housewives to give up their aluminum sauce pans for making Spitfire planes. The response was so great that he had to cry a halt.

AUG 3-1940

ADD LONDON — AUG 2 — SEE A HALT.

HIS ELEVATION MEANS THE FORMATION OF A POWERFUL SEXTET--CHURCHILL, FORMER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, VISCOUNT HALIFAX, ARTHUR GREENWOOD, CLEMENT ATTLEE AND BEAVERBROOK--TO DIRECT THE WAR.

THE PRESS, HOWEVER, SPECULATED THAT CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT RETIRE, OR THAT BEAVERBROOK'S ELEVATION MIGHT MEAN TRANSFER OF MINISTER OF INFORMATION ALFRED DUFF COOPER TO SOME OTHER JOB.

THE LABORITE HERALD SAID, "THERE IS GROWING BELIEF THAT MR.NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, WHO IS AT PRESENT IN A NURSING HOME, IS NOT LIKELY TO RESUME ANY HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES.

"IT IS BEING STATED THAT HIS PRESENT INDISPOSITION MARKS THE END OF HIS ACTIVE CAREER. IN THIS EVENT, LORD BEAVERBROOK MAY BE EXPECTED TO TAKE OVER THE EX-PREMIER'S DUTIES (LORD PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL) AT AN EARLY DATE."

AUG 3-1940

THE LIBERAL NEWS-CHRONICLE, DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY THAT BEAVERBROOK MIGHT TAKE OVER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID,

"IT HAS BEEN STRONGLY REPRESENTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER THAT BRITISH PROPAGANDA, ESPECIALLY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BADLY NEEDS STRENRTHENING".

MQ1005PED

MORE CANADIANS LAND IN BRITAIN

AUG 3-1940

Many Americans Among Men at English Port.

A NORTHERN ENGLISH PORT, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The forces guarding embattled Britain were re-enforced today when another formidable contingent of the Canadians reached here.

The Canadians—with a liberal sprinkling of Americans—crossed the Atlantic in an armada of ocean liners under the escort of navy guns and with the friendly drone of British planes overhead. Not once did they sight a German plane.

As he led the contingent ashore, Major-Gen. Victor Odlum, commander of the Second Canadian Division, declared that until the British take the offensive into Germany, "we cannot feel we have done our duty."

One former member of the Michigan State Legislature declared that there were a substantial number of men in his brigade from the United States. He said they included thirty men from his home town alone, mostly American Legion members.

The Americans came from almost every region. Some had hitch-hiked their way up and across the continent to Canadian recruiting stations. There was a scattering of Indians and Negroes.

NORTHERN BRITISH PORT--FIRST ADD TROOP ARRIVAL (DAY) [redacted] BUFFER

AUG 3-1940

ADAM KOWALSKI, A POLISH-BORN DETROITER, EXPLAINED HIS SERVICE THIS WAY:

"I'VE TWO BROTHERS LOST SOMEWHERE IN POLAND. I DON'T KNOW WHAT'S BECOME OF THEM. THAT'S ONE REASON. ANOTHER IS THAT THIS JOB OF PUTTING GERMANY IN HER PROPER PLACE MUST BE FINISHED AND I WANT TO HELP."

"BING" PONDEL OF OMAHA--WHO HAD DONE A 7 1/2 YEAR HITCH IN THE U.S.MARINES--SAID HE CAME BECAUSE HE "WANTED ACTION."

DAVID CROLL, THE WINDSOR (CANADA) MAYOR WHO RECEIVED THE KING AND QUEEN ON THEIR VISIT LAST YEAR, REMARKED HE WAS "HAPPY" TO BE IN AN ENLISTED MAN'S UNIFORM. CROLL ALSO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE TRUST FUND FOR THE DIONNE QUINTUPLETS.

30,24-4059

30.24-4059

YOUNG DONNEL VAN DE VOORT OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., GAVE THIS EXPLANATION OF HOW HE HAPPENED TO BE HERE, A PRIVATE IN AN ONTARIO INFANTRY REGIMENT:

THIS IS OUR ROW AS WELL AS YOURS -- AND FIGHTING IS MY HOBBY ANYWAY."

MANY AMERICANS WORE THE KHAKI BALMORAL, OR OVERSEAS CAP, OF THE SCOTTISH BATTALION RECRUITED IN ONTARIO JUST ACROSS THE BORDER FROM DETROIT.

AUG 3-1940

ONE OF THEM, PRIVATE BOB BROWN OF WHEELWRIGHT, KY., SAID MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN WORKING IN DETROIT "ALONGSIDE CANADIANS WHO WERE JUST LIKE BROTHERS TO US."

OTTAWA, ONT., AUG. 2-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER RALSTON ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THE SAFE ARRIVAL IN BRITAIN OF "ANOTHER LARGE CONTINGENT OF THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE."

AUG 3-1940

RALSTON SAID THE NEW CONTINGENT INCLUDED PART OF THE 2ND DIVISION UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL VICTOR ODLUM, AND CERTAIN AUXILIARY UNITS.

THE MEN -- THE FIFTH CANADIAN GROUP TO GO OVER -- SAILED ONE DULL JULY DAY FROM A CANADIAN PORT AMID DEEP SECRECY.

AUG 3-1940

ONLY A HANDFUL OF OFFICIALS, SOLDIERS AND LONGSHOREMEN WERE ON HAND TO CHEER AS THE LINE OF GRAY TRANSPORTS MOVED OUT INTO THE DUSK.

--CHALKED WITH SUCH SLOGANS AS "ON TO BERLIN!" -- FOR DAYS A CHAIN OF TROOP TRAINS HAD PULLED UP AT THE PIERSHEDS AND MEN HAD STREAMED UP THE GANGPLANK, SOME TO JOIN THE SECOND CANADIAN DIVISION BUT MOST AS REINFORCEMENTS AND DETAILS FOR THE FIRST.

SOME WERE ON THEIR WAY BACK AFTER HAVING BROUGHT SHIPLOADS OF GERMANS TO CANADA.

MAJOR GENERAL VICTOR ODLUM, WHO LED THEM ACROSS, DECLARED ON LANDING TODAY AT THE UNDISCLOSED NORTHERN BRITISH PORT THAT "WE KNOW THE ROAD IS ROUGH BUT WE ARE READY TO TAKE IT . . WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD EAGERLY TO THE TIME WHEN THE BRITISH PEOPLE WILL BE READY TO RESUME THE WAR ON THE CONTINENT AND CARRY THE WAR INTO GERMANY . . ."

MANY UNITS HAD THEIR OWN BAGPIPE BANDS, AMONG THEM A MONTREAL HOSPITAL UNIT AND A SOUTHERN ONTARIO BATTALION WHOSE MUSICIANS IN MOST OF THE UNITED STATES AND WERE TO HAVE GONE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR THIS YEAR.

AT THE HOUR OF SAILING, THERE PROBABLY WAS MORE TUMULTUOUS THAN ANY OF THE OTHERS. THE MEN SANG AND CHEERED AS EACH TRANSPORT SLIPPED INTO THE STREAM BEHIND A BATTLESHIP HEADING THE CONVOY.

RUSS GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP CHEERS BERLIN

Capital Rejoices In Reports Of New Nazi Sea And Air Exploits

AUG 3-1940

British Raids On Reich Territory Noted But Are Minimized

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 2—This capital rejoiced tonight over reaffirmation of Russian friendship for the Reich, new exploits of Nazi air and sea raiders and the reassurance of an anti-aircraft defense credited with destruction of 1,230 planes since the war began.

The foreign policy address yesterday by Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Premier-Foreign C[illegible]issar, was welcomed by authorized spokesmen. They declared it left no doubt that any attempt to create a strain in Russian-German relations was doomed.

Raids On Reich Minimized

The high command took increasing note of British air force incursions over Germany and the Continent, but minimized the results.

All eight planes of a British bomber squadron which attempted to raid the German-held French airport at Querville, near Cherbourg, yesterday afternoon were reported shot down by Messerschmitt pursuit planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British announced a "successful" raid on the Cherbourg airport and acknowleded loss of three planes.]

The Royal Air Force repeated its almost nightly attacks on western Germany last night, but the high command said the bombs "caused no military damage, but caused considerable damage to houses in the vicinity of Cologne, killing and injuring a number of civilians."

British Air Toll Put At Ten

Two British planes were reported downed in an air fight over the Netherlands yesterday, the high command announced, bringing the August 1 losses for Britain to ten planes against one acknowledged missing by Germany.

The high command marked up to the credit of a submarine commander, Lieut.-Capt. Wilhelm Rollman, in two recent trips to sea, destruction of a British submarine, a British destroyer and twelve armed merchant ships totaling 74,338 tons.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The sinking of the destroyer, the Whirlwind, had been reported earlier both by Germany and Britain.]

Nazi Pressure On England

The daily communique also reflected the continuous pressure of the air force against British shipping and inland objectives, claiming that "big fires and several explosions" resulted in a raid yesterday on an airplane factory in Norwich, England.

A German warplane was credited with destruction of a British submarine July 31.

Authorized sources, tabulating the achievements of anti-aircraft artillery through eleven months of the war just ended, said that of 1,230 planes shot down, 1,071 were destroyed between May 10 and June 24—the period of intensive warfare in the Low Countries and France.

In addition, the anti-aircraft arm incapacitated 402 tanks, sank ten ships and damaged ten others, these sources said.

U-Boat Sinks Submarine, Heavy Air Toll Claimed

AUG 3-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 2—The sinking of an enemy submarine by a German U-boat, which on two trips also accounted for twelve armed merchantships totaling 74,000 tons, the British destroyer Whirlwind, and was reported by the German high command today.

The submarine was commanded by Lieut. Capt. Wilhelm Rollman.

In addition the air force bombarded a number of small convoys and ships off the Humber on Britain's east coast, in St. George Channel and off Yarmouth, the high command said.

Merchant Ship Sunk

As a result of these attacks a merchant ship was sunk, and two other merchant ships, a tanker and a minesweeper were damaged.

St. George's Channel lies between Wales and Ireland, while Yarmouth is on the Isle of Wight o[illegible] the south coast.

"Another especially effective raid" was directed against an airplane factory in Norwich, the Germans said, with several big bombs dropped from a low altitude striking the factory and causing huge blazes and explosions.

The high command said the German raider in the South Atlantic, which fought the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, was continuing operations after putting the Alcantara to flight.

Eight British bombers which attempted to bomb the airport near Cherbourg on the French coast all were shot down, the German communique said.

Two other British planes attempting to raid Dutch territory also were shot down in an air fight.

The communique said British raiders on German territory did no military damage, but caused "considerable damage to houses" in the vicinity of Cologne, killing and injuring a number of civilians.

In addition to the submarine which was sunk by the U-boat, another submarine was sent to the bottom by a plane off the Norwegian coast, the communique said.

Nazis Set Artillery Toll At 1,230 British Planes

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (AP).—A total of 1,230 enemy planes have been shot down by German anti-aircraft artillery during eleven months of war, authorized sources said today.

AUG 3-1940

Of that number 1,071 were brought down between May 10 and June 24. In addition, the anti-aircraft arm incapacitated 402 tanks, sank ten ships and damaged ten others, these sources said.

Air-Raid Scare Enlivens Berlin Press Conference

Guns Boom at Foreign Office As Novice Pilot Goes Astray

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (AP).—The daily German press conference for foreign journalists was interrupted dramatically today by the booming of anti-aircraft guns directly overhead, apparently from the roof of the Foreign Ministry. The firing lasted less than a minute. No one left the building. Janitors and minor officials said that Wilhelmstrasse, outside, was cleared immediately, with every one running for cover.

An airplane, it was reported, flew over the city at a height of 5,000 feet and changed course immediately when anti-aircraft shells, apparently warning shots, burst about it.

The craft was a small biplane, later identified by officials as a German training machine piloted by a student who apparently had strayed from the course prescribed for flying over Berlin.

Nazis Limit Clothing Of Jewish Emigrants

AUG 3-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 2—A general tightening of restrictions affecting Jews in Germany was marked today by regulations issued to emigrants forbidding them to carry out of the country more than two suits of clothes, one pair of overalls, one sweater and one overcoat.

Hitherto the emigrating Jew could invest his remaining reichsmarks in personal equipment calculated to relieve him of worries in the country of his adoption. Now he may take only the most essential objects of wear.

Baggage Limited

Under the new regulations an adult Jewess, for instance, may take along:

Two dresses, two professional robes, two aprons, one pullover, one raincoat or costume, one winter coat or cape, one pair of winter gloves, three drawers, two nightgowns or pajamas, two underskirts, six pairs of stockings, two bedsheets, two bed covers, two pillowcases, one pillow, two quilts, one set of mattresses or a straw bag, two pairs of street shoes, one pair of house shoes or gymnasium slippers, three personal towels, three dish towels, two scrubbing rags, two dust rags.

New Restrictions

For Jews unable to emigrate—and very few can make the grade now—further restrictions came in city police oders, of which those in Berlin are typical.

Jews here may purchase their necessities only between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This applies not only to all stores, but even to private and public markets and Jews complain it often is impossible to complete shopping within an hour when long queues are standing.

Gentiles are forbidden to shop for Jews except between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Repression also extends to German-occupied Poland, as shown by an official notice in the Warschauer Zeitung, printed in German: Jews are forbidden to enter Warsaw parks or sit on public benches in various parts of the city.

A number of streets are also forbidden. Here Jews may not even tread. The only exception are benches in a restricted Jewish reservation, a Ghetto.

The curfew for Jews in most German sities is 9 p. m.

Before the present hostilities began, Adolf Hitler stated publicly that another war would mean the elimination of the Jews. This dictum, apparently, is being made true with unrelenting persistence. City after city is systematically being cleared of Jews. The latest is the case of Breslau, where all Jews have been ordered to leave by autumn.

German Phone Service Now Forbidden to Jews

Only Doctors, Nurses and Hospitals Exempted

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (AP).—Jewish telephone subscribers received notices today canceling service save in the cases of doctors, nurses and hospitals. Where Jews have extensions to apparatus subscribed to by "Aryans" the latter were requested to sever the connections.

Jewish hospitals have been forbidden to paint the red cross on their roofs.

AUG 3-1940

These orders were part of a general tightening of restrictions against Jews, as illustrated by regulations forbidding male Jewish emigrants to carry out of the country more than two suits of clothing, one pair of overalls, one sweater and one overcoat.

JEWISH WINDOWS SMASHED AT NICE

AUG 3-1940

Berlin Radio Is Source of French Report.

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The German radio said today that anti-Jewish demonstrations were reported to have occurred on a large scale last night at Nice.

30,24-4061

30.24-4061

The radio quoted the newspaper Eclaireur de Nice as saying that large plate glass windows of Jewish-owned stors had been smashed by demonstrators who wrote on the entrances such slogans as "Down with the Jews and Free Masons," and "The revolution has begun."

It was reported that the police arrested several demonstrators who declared that in their view the Jews were to blame for the national disaster of France. The police said that in two cases revolver shots were fired at windows.

ROYAL FAMILY UNITED

Belgian Children Are Flown Home by Germans.

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The three children of King Leopold of Belgium—Crown Prince Baudouin, 9 years old; Princess Josephine Charlotte, 12, and Prince Albert, 6, have been returned to him by German plane from Portugal, where they were taken when Belgium became a belligerent, the authoritative German commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said today.

The children were flown to Brussels and then taken to the prisoner-King in a military car.

GERMANS SIGN TRADE PACT

Announce Agreement Made With Yugoslavia

Berlin, Aug. 2 (Via Radio) (AP)—Signing of a German-Yugoslav trade agreement aimed at increasing commerce between the two countries was announced by the Berlin radio today.

Yugoslav-Netherlands trade also was regulated by the agreement, the announcement said.

BESSARABIA VOTED INTO THE SOVIETS

AUG 3 - 1940

Former Province of Rumania Part of New Republic.

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The Supreme Council of the Russian Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution today creating the Moldavian Union Republic, in which is incorporated the larger part of Bessarabia, recently obtained from Rumania.

This thirteenth member State of the U. S. S. R. is made up of most of the old autonomous Moldavian republic, previously a part of the Ukraine, plus the newly acquired territory.

The council voted the remainder of Moldavia and Bessarabia, as well as northern Bucovina, also acquired from Rumania, part of the Ukrainian republic.

Joseph Stalin and other top-ranking Soviet leaders attended the session. Its next meeting will be tomorrow afternoon.

Work of incorporating the new areas was the first item on the agenda after reconvening of Parliament for its second day at 6 p.m. today.

The borders of expanded Russia will reach to the Baltic coast, giving her important ice-free ports, and to the Danube River, one of the most important European commercial routes.

Forces Are Multiplied.

Successful foreign policy, Molotoff declared yesterday, thus has "brought about considerable expansion of our territory and multiplied the forces of the Soviet Union."

In less than a year the U. S. S. R. has added more than 23,000,000 persons, he said. The 1939 census listed 170,400,000 inhabitants, as compared with pre-World War figures placing czarist Russia's population at 140,000,000 to 182,000,000.

Since last fall, the Soviet has acquired part of Poland through joint partition with Germany; part of Finland in settlement of the Russian-Finnish war; the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, whose new Communist governments asked union with Russia; and the provinces of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina, ceded by Rumania last June 27.

Former Russian Populations.

Nineteen-twentieths of the population of these areas formerly formed part of Russia, Molotoff said, "but had been forcibly torn from the U. S. S. R. by western imperialist powers when the U. S. S. R. was militarily weak."

Addition of the Baltic states "will greatly multiply their strength, increase safety and at the same time still further increase the might of the great Soviet Union," he added.

Andrei Andreieff, president of the Soviet of the Union (one house of parliament), announced before Molotoff spoke that plenipotentiary commissions of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and delegations from Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina were attending the session. The announcement brought prolonged applause.

Formation of a new Moldavian republic, including 2,000,000 Moldavians in Bessarabia and the Ukraine, as part of the union, was approved July 9 by the Council of People's Commissars.

Germans Are Satisfied With Molotoff Speech

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (AP).—Authorized German sources referred today with obvious satisfaction to the remarks of Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff yesterday about the United States and also praised his "clear and objective expose of German-Russian relations."

The Molotoff speech left no doubt, they said, that any attempt to interpret German-Russian relations as strained were completely wrong.

Asserting that Molotoff had indicated that any American attempt to interfere with Russian foreign relations would be rejected, the German sources said that was "not unimportant" to Germany.

These authorized German sources also said they derived satisfaction from what they termed Molotoff's rejection of English diplomatic and propaganda attempts to drive a wedge between Russia and Germany and to "draw the Soviet into the English sphere of influence."

Molotoff's Accusation Answered in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff's charge that Britain prefers to "continue the war for world supremacy" brought the rejoinder from authoritative British sources today that this is what Britain is fighting against.

Commenting on Molotoff's statement in his speech yesterday that the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps, a Leftist, as Ambassador reflected a desire to improve Soviet-British relations, these sources said "that certainly is so."

They declared that the next move seemed to lie now with Moscow, but that Sir Stafford was ready to resume long-stalemated trade negotiations whenever the Kremlin was ready.

Reds Begin Incorporation Of 5 Additional States

Moscow, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Soviet press charged that Finnish police were clubbing pro-Russian workers across the border as the Russian Parliament tonight undertook formal incorporation into the U. S. S. R. of three Baltic states and two provinces obtained from Rumania.

The Supreme Council (Parliament), with Joseph Stalin in attendance, unanimously adopted a resolution creating the Moldavian Union Republic—the U. S. S. R.'s thirteenth member—out of the larger part of Bessarabia, seized from Rumania, and most of the old autonomus Moldavian Republic.

The Council gave the remainder of Moldavia and Bessarabia, plus the territory of northern Bucovina gained from Rumania, to the Ukrainian republic of the U. S. S. R. It adjourned until tomorrow, when the incorporation of the Baltic states might come up.

Meetings Broken Up, Charge

Tass, the official news agency, declared Finnish police used batons on women and men to break up a meeting in Helsinki, where demonstrators carried slogans reading: "Long live Soviet-Finnish friendship."

That dispatch followed yesterday's warning by Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff that Finland must abandon anti-Soviet trends if she expects good relations with Russia.

It was understood J.K. Paasikivi, Finnish Minister to Moscow, left for Finland last night. No official explanation was given for his departure.

Incorporation of the Baltic states and Rumanian territory occupied by the Red army, will give the Soviet Union the "powerful voice of more than 193,000,000 people," Molotoff told the Supreme Soviet.

Added 23 Million People

In less than a year, Russia has added more than 23,000,000 people and considerable territory, beginning with the joint German-Russian partition of Poland, the Finnish-Russian war, the occupation of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina ceded by Rumania in June, and the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuanian, whose new Communist governments voted for the union.

Almost all of the people in the areas once belonged to Russia "but had been forcibly torn from the U. S. S. R. by western imperialist powers when the U. S. S. R. was militarily weak," Molotoff said.

With her acquisitions of territory Russia now has access to important ice-free Baltic ports and to the Danube river, transport gateway to southeastern Europe.

REDS CHARGE FINNS CLUB PRO-RUSSIANS

AUG 3 - 1940

Press Campaign Intensified by Moscow.

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—A dispatch by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said today that the Finnish police in Helsinki had clubbed workers who were attempting to attend a meeting of the Society of Friendship and Peace with the U. S. S. R. Similar clashes occurred in other Finnish cities, the dispatch said.

The dispatch followed by a day the warning of Premier Molotov that Finland must drop anti-Soviet tendencies, if she exepects to maintain good relations with Russia.

The Tass dispatch said that more than 2,000 workers had assembled in a Helsinki working class quarter carrying such slogans as "despotism cannot prevent us from expressing ourselves on the future" and "long live Soviet-Finnish friendship."

But the police arrived on the scene, used their batons, and when the workers resisted by hurling stones, several men and women were beaten, Tass charged.

FINLAND BARS ANTI-RED ACTS

AUG 3 - 1940

Decree by Kallio Follows Youth Demonstrations.

MOSCOW BECOMES AROUSED

Charges Police in Helsinki Club Adherents of U. S. S. R.

HELSINKI, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—President Kyosti Kallio, prompted by recent youth demonstrations, issued a decree today banning public gatherings without official permission and directed the police to disperse illegal assemblies which might threaten public order or injure the State.

There have been three demonstrations at Helsinki in the last few days by groups of 200 to 300 youths described by the influential Social Democratic Party Committee as dubious characters and provocateurs.

Finland, attempting to remain friendly with Russia, officially has taken every step to check minority elements charged by the press with misrepresenting this program.

The Kallio decree came coincident with Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotov's speech yesterday in which he asserted that good relations with Finland rested entirely with Finland.

Simultaneously the Social Democratic Executive Committee published a notice warning workers against public demonstrations, even as onlookers, by those it termed provocateurs with whom the enlightened must avoid contact.

The Social Democratic party recently has become involved in a political dispute with a minority faction which withdrew and started its own wing.

Dissatisfaction with war compensation to the population removed from territory ceded to Russia and the manner in which farms are being allotted to Karelian Isthmus refugees were the major factors involved.

FRANCE TO TRY EX-OFFICIALS IN COURT AT RIOM

AUG 3 - 1940

State Sets Up National Tribunal Of Civil-Military Makeup

De Gaulle, Condemned To Die, Says He Will Explain After British Win

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 2—France's historic trial of the old military and political leaders now blamed by the new regime for her disastrous defeat in the war will begin at nearby Riom on Thursday before a quasi-civil, quasi-military National Supreme Court.

This was announced today almost simultaneously with the action of a wholly military court in Clermont-Ferrand in condemning to death Charles de Gaulle, who refused to join in the surrender ordered by the Government of Marshal Premier Philippe Petain.

AUG 3 - 1940

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British Broadcasting Company quoted de Gaulle in London as saying: "The sentence is that of a court largely under the influence and possibly even under the direct orders of the common enemy. The enemy will one day be driven from the soil of France. On that day I will submit myself willingly to the judgment of the people."]

Convicted In His Absence

General de Gaulle, who has formed a provisional French committee in England to carry on the struggle against Germany, was tried and convicted in his absence. He remained in London, busy with his work at Britain's side, while charges of treason and desertion in wartime were laid against him.

The names of those who must face the court at Riom were not disclosed officially. But among those who have been charged with responsibility for France's defeat are:

EDOUARD DALADIER, former Premier.
CESAR CAMPINCHI, former Navy Minister.
YVON DELBOS, former Minister of Education.
GEORGES MANDEL, former Minister of Interior.

Others at whom bitter cries have been raised in these post-war days are Paul Reynaud, former Premier, head of the last French Government before the surrender, and former Generalissimo Gustave Gamelin.

Life Term Is Maximum

From the court—made up in part of lawyers and jurists and in part of military and naval officers—there will be no appeal save to the possible clemency of Petain, chief of the French state. Some time ago it was disclosed that the maximum penalty upon conviction would be life imprisonment.

The accused are to be prosecuted, first, for putting France into the war; second, for the quality of her military leadership afterward; and third, for the quality of her preparedness.

In some cases, even direct plotting against the country may be charged.

While nothing was said officially as to how much possibility there was that General de Gaulle could be brought here to face the punishment imposed in his absence, it was made known in another connection that Britain had insisted certain French missions in England at the time of the French-German armistice must remain there.

Soldiers Given Extension

The Petain Government, meanwhile, granted the Frenchmen serving in foreign armies an extension until August 14 to retire from such service. Failing so to retire, they will be subject to the death penalty.

In England there are thousands of French troops who, although not enlisted in the British Army, are continuing the war with their old ally.

The Council of Ministers ordered the drafting of a law to dissolve all secret societies such as Freemasons.

State Trials Begin Thursday.

VICHY, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Military leaders, former Cabinet members and others charged with having led France into the war with Germany and with responsibility for her disastrous defeat, will go on trial before the French Supreme Court on Thursday of next week at Riom, a little town twenty-five miles southwest of Vichy.

The names of those to face charges were not disclosed officially.

Former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, the former French commander, Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, and the former Minister of Colonies, Georges Mandel, have frequently been attacked in the French press in connection with the forthcoming trials.

The defendants are to be accused not only of responsibility for putting France into the war and for poor military leadership thereafter but of responsibility for the country's prior state of unpreparedness.

Conspiracy May Be Charged.

In certain cases it is expected that even charges of plotting against the State will be brought.

The setting of the date for the start of the trials was announced by the Minister of Justice, Raphael Alibert.

Gen. de Gaulle Sentenced to Die

AUG 3 - 1940

French Leader Who Refused to Stop Fighting Tried in Absentia—He's Now in London.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who formed a provisional French committee in London to carry on the fight against Germany, was condemned to death today by a military court which tried him in absentia.

Charges of treason, attacks on the security of the State and desertion to a foreign country in time of war were laid before the military court of the thirteenth region, presided over by Gen. Frere.

Gen. De Gaulle is in London. He sprang into prominence when Premier Paul Reynaud dismissed Gen. Gamelin and reorganized the army.

It was announced that the new court, headed by President Chaours, will consist of Vice-President LaGarde, who now is counsellor of the court of cassation (supreme court); Admiral Huet, Louis-Jacques Tanon, also counsellor of the court of cassation at present; Gen. Watteau, Georges Ripert and Jean Benoist.

Gen. Watteau is a member of the Council of the Order of the Legion of Honor, M. Ripert is dean of barristers in Paris and M. Benoist is an honorary member of the State Council of France.

Attorney Cassagnau, accredited to the Court of Cassations, was appointed Attorney-General to represent the State before the Supreme Court and two assistants also were named.

BRITAIN DETAINS FRENCH MISSIONS

Refuses to Let Armament Experts Return Home.

AUG 3 - 1940

VICHY, France, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Great Britain has insisted that the Armaments Mission and certain other missions which were in England when the French-German armistice was signed, remain there now, it was stated today.

The Marquis de Castellane, who was head of the French Embassy at London, as Charge d'Affaires, when he closed it on July 19, arrived here last night after a thirteen days' trip with the members of such missions to England as the British Government would permit to leave.

French consular officials also remained in England. Diplomatic relations between Britain and France were broken off early in July after British attacks on parts of the French fleet.

In an interview published today Minister of the Interior Arrien Marquet declared the French defeat by Germany as "the result of the entire political, administrative, economic, military and social system, undermined for a long time by impotence."

"Institutions and men are accountable before the nation," he said. "The men will be judged in all equity without cruelty but without feebleness. The institutions will, little by little, be rebuilt and adapted to the new conditions of French and European life."

France Tightens Gasoline Control

VICHY, Aug. 2 (AP).—A government decree ordered special road patrols today to prevent all use of motor vehicles except those operated under special police permits, attempting to safeguard a dwindling supply of gasoline.

The Government, attempting to safeguard the dwindling supply of gasoline, also applied a complete ban on the operation of automobiles and trucks owned by industries in certain categories and by private and professional persons.

The Minister of Supplies also published a decree limiting further the rations of sugar, saccharin, fats and oils and issued new limitations on the distribution of milk products.

Henry-Haye to Tour in France

VICHY, Aug. 2 (AP).—Gaston Henry-Haye, new French Ambassador to the United States, intends to leave soon for the occupied territory and a visit to Versailles, of which he has been Mayor, before going to America, it was reported today.

AUG 3 - 1940

VICHY REGIME FIXES PRICES

Wide Range Of Products Affected Under Rationing Decrees

Vichy, France, Aug. 2 (AP)—A series of new decrees today rationed numerous products all the way from milk, butter and cheese to coarse laundry soap as the Government took increasingly strong steps to control prices and supplies.

AUG 3 - 1940

One decree gave the Secretary of State for Agriculture authority to establish maximum prices of all farm products.

London, Aug. 2-(AP)-When Gen. Charles De Gaulle was told of the death sentence pronounced against him by a French court, he said, "I consider the act of the Vichy men as void; I shall have an explanation with them after the victory.

####

AUG 3 - 1940

ITALIAN BOMBERS REPORT THEY SET BATTLESHIP AFIRE

Rome Says Planes Attacked British Squadron Off Coast of Spain.

ROME, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that Italian air bombardment of a British naval squadron south of Formentera, in the Balearic Islands, had set afire a battleship and scored hits on several other warships.

Stefani, the Italian news agency, said that the attacked British warships, some of them having the last of Gibraltar's civilian population aboard, had left Gibraltar suddenly, apparently in fear of Italian bombings of the fortress.

[Formentera is the smallest and southernmost of the four major islands in the Balearic group in the Mediterranean, about 425 miles east and slightly north of the British naval base of Gibraltar.]

AUG 3 - 1940

Another Fight in Ionian Sea.

The High Command's daily communique said that the attack had been made on a naval squadron of two battleships, two aircraft carriers and a number of smaller vessels coming from Gibraltar.

It also reported that the British submarine Oswald had been torpedoed and sunk in the middle Ionian Sea last night by the Italian destroyer Ugolino Vivaldi.

The Vivaldi picked up and took prisoner fifty-two members of the crew of fifty-five, including Capt. David Fraser, the communique said.

Reports on Local Actions.

Italian forces have occupied Dobel, twenty-seven miles south of Moyale in Kenya colony, it was announced, after a strong counter-attack by the British, who were repulsed with heavy losses.

30,24-4063

30.24-4063

Eight British armored cars were destroyed by aerial bombardment in the Kassala zone, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and their crews were machinegunned, the High Command said. Air bombardment off El Butnana, in the Sudan, also was reported.

Two persons were reported killed and several injured in British air bombardments of Diredawa, Diavello, Asmara and Massaua in East Africa, where the communique said that two British planes had been shot down.

The Italians were said to have lost one plane in an attack on the British fleet units in the eastern Mediterranean.

El Butnana, which was bombed, is a station on one of the highways forming the transportation network east of Khartoum. The Italians have been making systematic attacks on this network, connecting the important cotton-growing regions of the Nile with the Red Sea. Gallabat, a terminus of one of the spur roads of this network, has been occupied, and Kassala, a highway center near the Sudan-Eritrean border, also has been taken by the Italians.

[*By the Associated Press*]

La Linea, Spain, Aug. 2—Warplanes, presumably Italian, flew high over Gibraltar today and dropped bombs near Punta Europa. The bombs appeared to fall in the water. Whether there was damage was not reported.

Blazing Libyan Base

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 2—The Royal Air Force announced today a "highly successful raid" on an Italian ammunition dump near Bardia, Libya. Plane crews reported seeing flames and smoke caused by their bombardment from a distance of forty miles.

The communique said:

"A highly successful raid was carried out by bombing aircraft of the Royal Air Force on a large ammunition dump near Bardia, eastern Libya port, yesterday.

"The noise and shock of the explosion were felt 9,000 feet up. Flames rose 500 feet and smoke 7,000. Flames and columns of smoke still were visible when our aircraft were forty miles away on the homeward journey. We suffered no casualties.

Caproni Bomber Downed

"An enemy raid on Port Sudan, by Italian bombers of S79 type, was unsuccessful.

"Our fighters encountered a Caproni bomber, CA133 type, over the Ethiopian border. After a short engagement the bomber was shot down.

"A small formation attacked the Accico oil refinery near Massawa. Direct hits were registered. As a result a petrol fire was started and smoke was seen fifty miles away. Enemy fighters were active but did not engage our bombers.

"The airdrome and hangars at Asmara were attacked by another formation of RAF bombers. One hangar was demolished and another severely damaged by near misses. There also were a number of direct hits on store buildings. All our aircraft returned safely.

Somaliland Air Battle

"During two raids on Chinele (Ethiopia), the result of which is not yet known, our bombers were engaged by enemy fighters. One of the latter is believed destroyed. One of our bombers was compelled to make a forced landing in enemy territory.

"On the return journey from the raids on Chinele our bombers sighted three enemy bombers, S81's, attacking Zeila (British Somaliland). Our planes attacked immediately. One enemy was shot down in flames. Another was last seen with black smoke coming out of one engine.

"South of Moyale (Kenya Colony) the South African Air Force bombed troop concentrations successfully."

chasers and anti-aircraft succeeded in shooting down all eight planes, three by Messerschmitt pursuit ships and five by anti-aircraft. There were no losses among our own craft.

During an attempted raid on Dutch territory two additional British Blenheim planes were downed in an air fight.

During the night of Aug. 1-2 British planes again entered western Germany. Their bombs caused no military damage but caused considerable damage to houses in the vicinity of Cologne, killing and injuring a number of civilians.

Enemy plane losses Aug. 1 totaled ten, to one of our own planes missing.

In another part of the North Sea the steamship Highlander (Captain Gifford) was twice attacked by enemy aircraft last night. In the first attack the enemy aircraft dropped bombs, which missed, and then raked the ship with machine-gun fire.

While doing so the German aircraft was hit by defensive armament of the Highlander and was seen to crash into the sea in flames 100 yards astern of the ship.

Ten minutes later the S. S. Highlander was attacked by another German aircraft. Again the bombs missed. As the aircraft circled to renew the attack it was hit, causing it to lose height. The port wing of the aircraft struck the port lifeboat at the davits. This swung the machine around and it crashed on the poop deck of the S. S. Highlander.

This morning the Highlander steamed into harbor with the wreckage of the German aircraft on her poop. The only casualties sustained by the Highlander were two men wounded.

The Admiralty also issued this communiqué:

During operations over the Norwegian coast yesterday Suka aircraft [British dive bombers] of the fleet air arm successfully bombed a wireless station and attacked an enemy supply ship of about 4,000 tons. When last seen this ship was listing heavily and was being abandoned by her crew. Our aircraft returned safely.

A communiqué issued by General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee in London, said:

Our airmen took part in the operations carried out last night by the Royal Air Force over Northwest Germany, their chief objective being an important oil production plant at Kamen.

Ground defenses put up a heavy barrage, but in spite of this our men pressed home the attack with highly satisfactory results. All our airmen returned safely.

The Ministry of Home Security issued the following communique:

"Enemy aircraft dropped a small number of bombs during the night on a few scattered points in Wales, eastern Scotland and East Anglia. Damage was slight and the casualties were few.

"Leaflets containing extracts of Hitler's recent Reichstag speech also fell in some southern and southwestern districts of England."

ROME, AUG. 2-(AP)-NEW SUCCESSES AGAINST BRITISH NAVAL UNITS WERE CLAIMED BY THE ITALIANS TODAY.

THE HIGH COMMAND ASSERTED THAT A BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON STEAMING EASTWARD FROM GIBRALTAR HAD BEEN VIOLENTLY ATTACKED FROM THE AIR SOUTH OF THE ISLAND OF FORMENTERA IN THE BALEARES, THAT SEVERAL SHIPS WERE HIT BY BIG BOMBS AND THAT A BATTLESHIP WAS SET AFIRE. THE LOSS OF AN ITALIAN PLANE WAS ACKNOWLEDGED.

TOO, IT WAS CLAIMED THAT LAST NIGHT THE 1,500-TON BRITISH SUBMARINE OSWALD WAS RAMMED, THEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY THE ITALIAN DESTROYER UGOLINO VIVALDI IN THE IONIAN SEA.

IT WAS ASSERTED UNOFFICIALLY THROUGH STEFANI, THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, THAT SOME SHIPS OF THE BRITISH FORMATION ATTACKED IN THE BALEARES HAD ABOARD THE LAST OF GIBRALTAR'S CIVILIAN POPULATION AND HAD LEFT THE ROCK SUDDENLY IN APPARENT FEAR OF ITALIAN BOMBINGS OF THAT FORTRESS.

Communiques of Belligerents

German

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (AP).—Today's German high command communique:

Lieut. Capt. Wilhelm Rollman, commanding a submarine, sank one enemy U-boat. Thus this ship in two operations within a short time destroyed twelve armed merchant ships totaling 74,338 tons, the British destroyer Whirlwind and a submarine.

A fight developed in the south Atlantic between a German auxiliary cruiser and the British Alcantara. The superior and heavily armed enemy ship of 22,209 tons sustained severe hits. One, among others, hit its machines so that it was forced to abandon the fight and seek refuge in Rio de Janeiro harbor.

The German auxiliary cruiser proceeded on schedule to continue operations.

German fighting units on Aug. 1 bombarded a number of smaller convoys as well as several singly sailing armed enemy merchant ships off the mouth of the River Humber, in St. George's Channel and off Yarmouth. In these actions one merchantman was sunk, two additional merchant ships, one tanker and one mine sweeper were severely damaged.

Another especially effective raid was directed against an airplane factory in Norwich. Heavy caliber bombs dropped from low altitude hit the plants, causing big fires and several explosions.

One plane destroyed one enemy submarine in Norwegian waters July 31.

In the course of yesterday afternoon eight British Bristol Blenheim bombers attempted a raid on the airport at Querqueville, near Cherbourg. Quick defense by

British

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today stated:

A strong force of aircraft of the Coastal Command made a succesful daylight attack on the German-occupied airdrome at Cherbourg yesterday. The attack was pressed home in the face of very heavy anti-aircraft fire. Three of our bombers are missing.

The text of another Air Ministry communiqué:

Yesterday Royal Air Force bombers made daylight attacks on the airdromes of Leeuwarden and Haamstede in Holland. A hangar was hit and enemy aircraft were machine-gunned on the ground. One of our aircraft is missing.

During the night our bombers attacked synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen, Kamen, Homburg and Reisholz, near Duesseldorf; the Krupp works at Essen, supply depots at Hamm, Krefeld and Mannheim, and several airdromes in Northwest Germany. The damage inflicted on the oil targets is believed to be considerable.

All our aircraft returned safely. It is now known that another enemy seaplane was destroyed in aerial combat with a British bomber on Wednesday.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqué:

One of our convoys in the North Sea was repeatedly attacked by German aircraft yesterday afternoon. No damage was done to any of the ships in the convoy or to escorting warships. One of the escorting vessels, H. M. S. Weston, shot down one enemy aircraft. There were no casualties in the Weston.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 2 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique issued here today:

A highly successful raid was carried out by bombing aircraft of the Royal Air Force on a large ammunition dump near Bardia, eastern Libya port, yesterday.

The noise and shock of the explosion were felt 9,000 feet up. Flames rose 500 feet and smoke 7,000. Flames and columns of smoke still were visible when our aircraft were forty miles away on the homeward journey. We suffered no casualties.

An enemy raid on Port Sudan, by Italian bombers of S-79 type, was unsuccessful.

Our fighters encountered a Caproni bomber, CA-133 type, over the Ethiopian border. After a short engagement the bomber was shot down.

A small formation attacked the Accico oil refinery near Massawa. Direct hits were registered. As a result a petrol fire was started and smoke was seen fifty miles away. Enemy fighters were active but did not engage our bombers.

The airdrome and hangars at Asmara were attacked by another formation of R. A. F. bombers. One hangar was demolished and another severely damaged by near misses. There also were a number of direct hits on store buildings. All our aircraft returned safely.

A further raid was carried out on Gura despite low clouds making accurate bombing difficult. Direct hits were registered on airdrome buildings, causing several fires.

During two raids on Chinele (Ethiopia), the result of which is not yet known, our bombers were engaged by enemy fighters. One of the latter is believed destroyed. One of our bombers was compelled to make a forced landing in enemy territory.

On the return journey from the raids on Chinele our bombers sighted three enemy bombers, S-81's, attacking Zeila (British Somaliland). Our planes attacked immediately. One enemy was shot down in flames. Another was last seen with black smoke coming out of one engine.

South of Moyale (Kenya Colony) the South African Air Force bombed troop concentrations successfully.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 2 (AP).—A British South African command communique issued here today:

A quiet day on all fronts.

Further details of the bombing of the airdrome of Yavello (mentioned briefly in yesterday's communique) disclosed extensive damage to hangars and bomb dump, and at least three enemy aircraft damaged on the ground.

No opposition other than light automatic ground defense encountered. All our machines returned safely.

One enemy machine attempted to bomb Buna, but on being engaged turned tail and jettisoned its bomb load in the bush. There was no damage and no casualties.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 2 (AP).—Today's Italian communique:

An enemy naval squadron coming from Gibraltar and composed of two battleships, two aircraft carriers and small vessels was reached by our air formations south of the island of Formentera in the Baleares and subjected to violent bombardment despite intense anti-aircraft fire.

Several ships are known to have been hit by large-caliber bombs, including a battleship, with fires visible on board. One of our planes failed to return.

Last night the destroyer Ugolino Vivaldi sank by ramming and then with a torpedo in the center of the Ionian Sea the 1,500-ton English submarine Oswald, with 120-millimeter gun and eight torpedo tubes. Of the fifty-five men in the crew the Vivaldi recovered and took prisoner fifty-two, including the commander, Capt. David Frazer. All were uninjured.

In East Africa our aviation bombed El Butnana (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) and in the Kassala (Sudan) zone bombed a contingent of armored cars, destroying eight and machine-gunning their crews in flight.

Our troops occupied Dobel, forty-five kilometers (twenty-eight miles) south of Moyale, repulsing a violent enemy counter-attack and inflicting heavy losses.

Enemy aviation bombed Diredawa (Ethiopia) without result. Other bombardments of Diavello, Asmara (Eritrea) and Massawa (Eritrea) caused light damage to an empty hangar. One Italian and one native were killed and several injured.

Two enemy planes were shot down by our fighters.

Swiss-French Border Closing Hints at Invasion of Isles

Frontier Barring Is Made Effective August 4; Aim Seen to Guard Activity

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Aug. 2.—The German army of occupation in France has ordered closing of the Swiss-French border from Geneva to Basel, effective Sunday.

Many observers viewed this as a new indication that the Germans are sealing all possible channels through which news of preparations for the invasion of Britain might reach the outside world.

Even the passage of farm workers and farm owners with jobs or property in villages across the frontier was banned.

German authorities in the frontier region northwest of Geneva only this morning told these workers and farm owners who cross the frontier in both directions to their fields and jobs that they must decide before Sunday on which side of the frontier they plan to live and work.

These people have been crossing the border with few interruptions since the start of the war.

On Sunday, said the Germans, all frontier permits will be revoked.

Similar orders were given at other frontier posts in the occupied regions except on the Alsace frontier, which has been sealed on the German side for weeks.

EXPECTS RUMANIA TO LAUNCH TALKS

Hungary Hears Bucharest Will Take Initiative.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest today said that the Rumanian Crown Council had decided to open negotiations with Hungary and Bulgaria next week with a view of finding a settlement of their territorial claims on Rumania.

The reports said that the Crown Council, at a meeting last night with King Carol, had agreed that Rumania should take the initiative in opening the discussions, as ordered by Adolf Hitler last Friday at his conference at Berchtesgaden with the Rumanian Premier Ion Gigurtu and his Foreign Minister Mihail Manoilescu.

Hungary claims Transylvania, the rich agricultural province which she lost as a result of the world war. Bulgaria claims southern Dobruja, lost to Rumania after the second Balkan war in 1913.

HUNGARY BARS ANTI-AXIS NEWS

Foreign Correspondents at Budapest Get Orders.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office Press Bureau warned foreign newspaper correspondents today against reporting news "which is either against Germany or Italy or which is in opposition to known political principles and policies of the axis.

Diplomatic spokesmen interpreted the prohibition as a frank move to fit Hungarian censorship into accord with the censorships of the Rome-Berlin partners.

The Foreign Office statement, read by telephone to the correspondents, warned them "to avoid every such report which tries to contrast differences between the Axis and Russia or which seeks to show that the Axis is endeavoring to subjugate smaller nations."

The statement, explaining the injunctions, specifically mentioned that "it is essential" to avoid reporting "that Germany is planning the territorial division of Slovakia."

"Reports such as these are not true," the voice continued, "and are the product of enemy propaganda."

Use of the word "enemy" puzzled the foreign observers, since Hungary is officially neutral.

Germans To Transplant Peoples Of Rumania

Bucharest, *Saturday*, Aug. 3 (AP)—A vast transplanting of peoples will occur regardless of how Rumania's territorial problems are settled, German diplomatic circles disclosed early today.

Arrival of a Bulgarian delegation to discuss that nation's claims on southern Dobruja is expected next Wednesday. After that conference, conversations will follow with Hungary over her demands for the return of Transylvania.

Under the transplantation plan as outlined by the Germans, all Germans in any ceded territory will be returned to Germany, while all Rumanians in ceded territories and in Hungary will be removed to Rumania, and all Magyars in Rumania will be taken to Hungary.

Diplomatic sources said Ivan Popoff and Dobri Bojiloff, Bulgarian Foreign and Finance Ministers, would come here to conduct the territory conversations.

While the government sought some formula to settle both issues, circulars opposing any cession of Rumanian territory were distributed tonight. They warned against creating "new hates instead of peace" in southeastern Europe.

Juliu Manu, leader of 5,000,000 Rumanian peasants, told his followers that the Transylvanian area should be set up as an autonomous state, "even if under Russian protection," rather than go back to the Hungarians, who owned it before the World War. Bulgaria demands the southern Dobrudja which she lost after the second Balkan War in 1913.

add Bucharest x x x

1913.

Meanwhile Rumania's Council of Ministers held a long session on the Jewish question. Two plans have been under discussion, both providing for laws which would require nearly 250,000 Jews who cannot prove that their ancestors for three generations were born in Rumania to leave the country within five years.

Meanwhile they would live in Ghetto districts.

Special consideration would be shown war veterans and their families but Jews would be barred from holding public offices. ###

Dobruja Parleys

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Aug. 2—Well-informed diplomatic sources reported today that conversations between Rumania and Bulgaria regarding the Bulgarian claim to southern Dobruja will begin in Bucharest next week and that territorial negotiations with Hungary will follow.

These sources said the conversations, which are in response to Adolf Hitler's "suggestion" that Rumania settle her disputes with Bulgaria and Hungary, will be conducted on the Bulgarian side by Ivan Popoff, Foreign Minister, and Dobri Bojiloff, Finance Minister.

The Rumanian negotiations will be headed by Prof. Silvu Dragomir, former Minister of Minorities.

Juliu Maniu, leader of 5,000,000 Rumanian peasants, told a meeting of his followers today that Transylvania, object of Hungarian revisionist claims, should be set up as an autonomous State, "even if under Russian protection," rather than go back to the Magyars who owned it before the World War.

Maniu's organization has sent notes to Washington, London, Berlin and Rome protesting against territorial revision at Rumania's expense.

30,24-4065

30.24-4065

SOFIA, BULGARIA, AUG. 2-(AP)-THE CABINET MET TODAY FOR THE PURPOSE, IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED, OF CHOOSING A DELEGATION TO BEGIN DISCUSSIONS WITH RUMANIA OVER BULGARIA'S DEMAND FOR THE RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY OF THE SOUTHERN DOBRUJA.

THE MEETING FOLLOWED A CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE RUMANIAN MINISTER TO SOFIA AND IVAN POPOFF, THE BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

GROWING IMPATIENCE AND SUSPICION THAT RUMANIA MAY BE WORKING FOR DELAY IN STARTING THE NEGOTIATIONS WAS NOTICEABLE IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS, AND IT WAS REPORTED THAT ADDITIONAL CAVALRY WAS MOVED TO THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER.

NEWSPAPERS ASSERTED THAT BULGARIA WOULD ACCEPT NO LESS THAN RESTORATION OF ALL THE SOUTHERN DOBRUJA TERRITORY TAKEN FROM HER BY RUMANIA IN 1913.

TYPHOID EMPTIES TOWN ON RIVIERA

AUG 3-1940

Italians Drive Population From Menton.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Italian troops occuping the war-damaged French Riviera city of Menton ordered the entire civilian population to leave recently, due to an outbreak of typhoid fever and dysentery, the newspaper L'Eclaireur de Nice reported today.

The famous resort near the Italian border was shelled and bombed during the biggest Italo-French battle of the war, just before the armistice, and the city's water supply was cut off and its sewer main blasted.

Swedish King Declares Policy Is Unchanged

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—King Gustaf V, in a speech from the throne convoking a special session of Parliament today, declared that Sweden's foreign policy is unchanged and that he is continuing his efforts to "hold my country aloof from war while conserving its liberty and independence."

The legislators, called to take up industrial aid and defense measures, walked from Parliament to the castle to hear the King's address. The sovereign declared that the nation must use its productive resources to take "care of our state of preparation, exterior as well as interior."

AUG 3-1940

SWEDEN PRESENTS BUDGET

Earmarks Part For Defense—50 P. C. War Profits Levy Planned

Stockholm, Aug. 2 (AP)—A supplementary 1940-41 budget totaling 109,646,000 kronor (about $4,760,000) of which 47,359,000 kronor was earmarked for defense was presented in Parliament today.

The Government also proposed a fifty per cent. war profits levy retroactive to last August.

Dutch Tobacco Tax Raised

AMSTERDAM (via Berlin), Aug. 2 (AP).—A new German order announced today increases tobacco taxes in the Netherlands, effective Sept. 15. The tax on cigars is increased by 7½ per cent, on cigarettes by from 5 to 55 per cent, and on pipe tobacco and snuff by from 7½ to 30 per cent.

AUG 3-1940

Oslo Celebrations Banned

Oslo, Aug. 2 (AP)—Public celebrations were banned for tomorrow, sixty-eighth birthday of exiled King Haakon of German-mastered Norway, to prevent any possibility of demonstrations.

Havas Agency Branch Renamed

London, Aug. 2 (AP)—The London bureau of the Havas (French) News Agency has been reorganized under the name of Agence LEF—for liberty, equality, fratefnity—to disseminate the news of Frenchmen who have refused to accept the German armistice.

AUG 3-1940

Windsors En Route, Believed Protected By Long-Range Guns

Duke Delays Departure While Duchess Waits Almost an Hour

By the Associated Press.

AUG 3-1940

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 2.—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were en route to the Bahamas by way of New York today, possibly under long-range protection of British warships guarding against any attempted German or Italian naval coup.

This is what "Mr. and Mrs. Windsor," as they appeared on the passenger list, took with them when the American Export liner Excalibur sailed late yesterday afternoon:

Three dogs, 52 pieces of luggage, an old portable sewing machine, a set of golf clubs, four basket-boxes of old Madeira and port wines and one 1940 model limousine and trailer.

Delay in Sailing.

The ship's sailing was delayed 40 minutes by the Duke, who was driven to the peer by his host of the last month, the Portuguese banker, Ricardo Espirito Santo. They did not arrive until 6:20 p.m., 20 minutes after scheduled sailing time, whereas most of the other passengers had been aboard since 2:30, and the Duchess had embarked at 5:25 p.m.

The Windsors have a veranda suite with a private deck designed for use as a gun turret in case American entry into war should convert the Excalibur into an armed auxiliary cruiser.

Occupying cabins off the veranda, which will serve as a private dining room, were the five other members of the party—Capt. George Wood, the duke's aide de camp, and Mrs. Wood, Detective Fletcher of Scotland Yard, and the duchess' two maids.

Other Passengers.

Fletcher, together with a Portuguese detective, inspected the Windsors' accommodations early in the afternoon, and barred strangers from coming near the staterooms. Precautions also were taken on the pier.

Among the other passengers were William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Rome, and his daughter; Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, jr., Ambassador to Poland; George Gordon, Minister to the Netherlands, and Capt. John A. Gade, retired, Embassy naval attache and naval attache for air at Brussels. John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, made a last-minute change in plans and did not sail.

Excalibur Expected To Land Duke And Duchess At Bermuda

Liner Given Permission To Stop At British Island. Windsors' U. S. Visit Apparently Off

AUG 3-1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 2—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, now at sea en route from Lisbon to the Duke's new post as Governor of the Bahamas, apparently will not visit the United States, but will leave the American Export liner Excalibur at Bermuda.

The United States Maritime Commission reported it had given permission for the Excalibur to stop at Bermuda, British island colony, 405 miles out of their way. The Excalibur had been scheduled to steam direct from Lisbon to New York, arriving August 9. Officials of the line here confirmed the stop at Bermuda but declined further information.

It was reported in diplomatic circles in Washington that the Duke and his Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, definitely would debark at Bermuda, whence they would go by sea or air direct to Nassau, capital of the Bahamas.

The Excalibur, after waiting forty minutes past sailing time to take the Windsors aboard, left Lisbon yesterday afternoon.

Accompanying the Windsors are the Duke's aide-de-camp, Capt. George Wood, Mrs. Wood, a Detective Fletcher of Scotland Yard, and the Duchess' two maids.

Other passengers include William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Rome, and his daughter; Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Ambassador to Poland; George Gordon, Minister to the Netherlands; and Capt. John A. Gade, United States naval attache of the embassy at Brussels.

Windsors' Ship Gets Permit to Call at Bermuda

Washington Hears Duke Will Land There and Go to Bahamas, Avoiding U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP),—Diplomatic circles heard today that the Duke of Windsor, en route to this hemisphere aboard the American Export liner Excalibur, definitely would not come to the United States, but would disembark at Bermuda.

This was reported soon after the United States Maritime Commission said it had granted permission to the Excalibur to stop at the British island on its voyage from Lisbon. The Duke is en route to take over his duties as Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Diplomatic sources assumed that the Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, would also disembark at Bermuda, from where the Duke and she could go by either sea or air to Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that the State Department had no information establishing that a British warship was following the Excalibur. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, said on Thursday that a British convoy for the Excalibur would be a violation of United States neutrality and an inconceivable action.

Whether a British warship by merely following the American vessel at a considerable distance would constitute a convoy has not been settled.

Ship May Stop, Line Says

The Excalibur, carrying the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, may stop at Bermuda, it was said here yesterday at the executive offices of the American Export Lines, 25 Broadway. A spokesman for the company said it was the company's "understanding that the Excalibur is calling at Bermuda, but this cannot be definitely confirmed."

Program At Nassau

BY FRED STROZIER

[By the Associated Press]

Nassau, Aug. 2—The Duke of Windsor will be sworn in as Governor of the Bahamas with the same traditional ceremony that has been used for his predecessors in this 200-year-old colony.

There may be more tourists on hand to watch, and this little colonial capital may show more excitement than usual.

But the simple, dignified ceremony in which the new Governor takes his oath of office and greets his legislators will not be varied in any detail just because Edward is the first Royal Duke ever appointed Governor of a British colony.

Same As For Career Man

Other questions of title and of Government house etiquette raised by the unprecedented rank of the new Governor remain to be settled by the Government in London. But plans are made for the official welcome just as though the Duke were any career man of the colonial service.

Traditionally, new Governors arrive here by steamer and high Government authorities are certain Edward and his American-born Duchess will make no exception to this rule.

Uniform Up To Edward

When his boat ties up at Prince George dock, the new Governor will step on Bahaman soil already attired in the uniform he will wear at official functions. In the case of Edward, this may be the official uniform of a Governor or the uniform of a major-general in the British army or of a high-ranking officer of the British navy, whichever the Duke prefers.

The Duke and Duchess will be greeted on the pier by the four Englishmen in the colonial government who are appointed directly from London—W. L. Heape, colonial secretary and acting Governor until Edward's arrival; O. B. Daly, chief justice; R. W. Taylor, receiver general and treasurer, and Eric Hallinan, attorney general. All are newcomers and will be attending their first such ceremony in Nassau.

Gilt Crown Above Him

With these as escorts, the new Governor and his Duchess will walk several hundred yards across Bay street and the public square to the little nest of official buildings. They will march to the second-floor chambers of the Legislative Council (equivalent to the British House of Lords), on whose dark walls hang huge oil paintings of former English sovereigns.

The Duke will mount a dais and stand before an ornate chair symbolical of the British throne he represents. Above him will be an oak canopy, topped by a gilt crown. At his left, on the floor level, will be the Duchess, the four colonial officials, the island's clergy and other leaders.

White And Negro Guests

Before him will stand the white and Negro members of the council around a table not unlike that of a corporation's board of directors. Besides a rail at his right will be the frock-coated members of the Colonial Assembly, who have marched from their meeting place in an adjoining building. (The assembly is equivalent to British Commons.)

The spectators' section at the rear of the council room will provide space for one hundred persons—limited to invited guests of the council.

The traditional oath of allegiance to the throne will be administered by bewigged Chief Justice Daly. The new Governor, according to ancient custom, will read a brief statement to the legislators.

To Ride To Government House

The short but punctilious details of this formal induction completed, the Duke and Duchess will ride to Government House — official residence and executive offices on a high hill eight blocks distance.

From this point, the business of official entertaining is in the hands of the new Governor and his lady. If custom is followed, they will entertain ranking officials at a state dinner. However, there is no set precedent for their guest list at this or any other function. Official social affairs will depend on the wishes of the Duke and Duchess and may be extremely simple or quite elaborate.

Consuls in Shanghai Move to Suppress Wave of Terrorism

Assassination, Kidnaping And Slaying Attempt Stir Plea to Council

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—The Shanghai consular body urged the Shanghai Municipal Council today to "eradicate and suppress all forms of terrorism" in the city, where an assassination, an attempted slaying and a kidnaping occurred earlier in the day.

In a lengthy meeting the consular officials called for complete co-operation between the police of the International Settlement and the foreign defense force, of which a regiment of the United States marines is a part.

A public statement issued after the meeting did not say, however, whether the defense forces would be given a more active role in policing the city.

Supervises Council Policies.

The consular body, composed of representatives of powers participating in the administration of the International Settlement, supervises in a measure the policies of the council, the Settlement's administrative body. The council controls the police directly.

Thus the consular representatives appeared to have passed the terrorist problem back to the Muncipal Council, whose chairman admitted, July 20, that the council was unable to stamp out a wave of lawlessness in the city.

The meeting of the consular body followed the slaying by a gunman of Charles Metzler, head of the White Russian community. The slaying occurred within the American defense section.

Recently Metzler had resisted attempts to reorganize the Russian Emigrants' Committee, which he headed, into a pro-Japanese body.

Friendly to Japanese.

At a press conference a Japanese Embassy spokesman said Metzler always had been friendly toward the Japanese, who had no ill feeling against him.

Mr. Metzler was the second important employe of C. V. Starr's Asia Insurance Company to be killed by terrorists. Mr. Starr is one of six Americans whose deportation was ordered last month by the Nanking regime.

A key man in Starr's company, Samuel H. Chang, Chinese business man, was killed in a Nanking Road tea house July 19 by two gunmen who also killed a White Russian.

Yen Lan-sheng, one of the editors of the pro-Chungking newspaper Sin Wan Pao, was kidnapped today in the French Concession. He was the eighteenth man on a blacklist of eighty-seven published by the Japanese-dominated Nanking regime to be abducted. Nanking reports have said that fifteen of the first eighteen had already agreed to work with the Wang Ching-wei government at Nanking, abandoning their efforts in behalf of Chiang Kai-shek.

Later a Chinese gunman tried to kill Sung Zung-doh, manager of the China State Bank, but his gun jammed, and the banker escaped. A Chinese constable who tried to arrest the assailant was wounded seriously.

Two armed Chinese abducted Sung Ching-tseu, manager of one of the largest coal firms in China, in his own automobile after knocking his chauffeur unconscious and throwing him out of the car.

U. S.-TOKYO CLASH OVER RUBBER SEEN

Gen. Koiso Says Japan Must Free Orientals of the East Indies From Exploitation

SUMA CLAIMS SOUTH SEAS

But the Spokesman Declines to Say Whether Philippines Are in 'Greater East Asia'

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Friction may develop between the United States and Japan over the rich rubber resources of the Netherlands Indies, General Kuniaki Koiso, who is expected to head a Japanese mission to the Indies shortly, told Japanese reporters today.

General Koiso, until recently Overseas Minister, former garrison commander in Korea and a powerful exponent of Japanese expansion, has been asked by the government to go to the Netherland islands and interrupted a trip through the northern island of Hokkaido to start back to Tokyo for consultations.

Interviewed at Sapporo, the capital of Hokkaido, General Koiso said that "the rubber of the East Indies is indispensable for the industry of the United States and therefore the question may give rise to friction."

"The solution of this problem depends, however, on our decision," he added.

"The East Indies as a colony [of the Netherlands] long have been oppressed and exploited," General Koiso said. "We cannot tolerate such a condition in view of the principles on which we are establishing the new order in East Asia.

"It is necessary to emancipate the oriental races and we are destined to solve this problem.

"It may be said that the oil, rubber and tin produced in the East Indies control the world markets. We do not intend to monopolize these natural resources but it is necessary to make sure that they are disposed of impartially."

80% of Scrap Metal Japan Buys in U. S. Untouched by Ban

Change in Regulations Could Control All Such Purchases, Experts Say

By the Associated Press.

Government experts disclosed today that 75 to 80 per cent of Japan's scrap metal purchases in the United States were untouched by the new export licensing system.

They pointed out, however, that all Japanese purchases of this important war material could be brought under control or embargoed at any time merely by changing regulations.

Such changes would be made, officials said, only if it was found that defense needs required the metal to be kept at home.

The reason that such a large share of Japanese scrap metal purchases is outside the licensing system is that the existing regulations apply only to No. 1 heavy melting steel and iron scrap. Experts estimate that this classification accounts for only 20 to 25 per cent of Japan's scrap metal purchases over a long period.

Whether this 20 or 25 per cent of Japanese orders is being banned under the new system, or merely brought under control, has not yet been disclosed. American officials did report today that some exports of No. 1 heavy melting steel and iron were being licensed, but whether these were going to Japan, they would not say.

Restrictions May Be Asked.

(In New York, Robert W. Wolcott, president of the Lukens Steel Co., said independent manufacturers of steel were about to ask restrictions on sales abroad of all grades of scrap steel. The reason for the plea, it was learned, is that steel makers estimate that present stocks of scrap in the United States "are equivalent to only about six weeks' consumption by the industry.)

One phase of the new licensing system—covering aviation gas—is known to have affected the Japanese. President Roosevelt clamped an embargo earlier this week on shipments of aviation gas to points outside the Western Hemisphere.

This cut off an important supply line for Tokio in her war against China. The Japanese bought 105,000 barrels of aviation gasoline from this country during the first six months of this year. Their purchases were lower than last year, due, Government experts say, to the fact that they had accumulated a considerable reserve and had bought considerable California crude last year, which the "cracked" into aviation gasoline in their own plants.

Even though Japan already had been buying less aviation gasoline in 1940 than in 1939, Government spokesmen in Tokio denounced the embargo.

Defense Needs the Criterion.

The Japanese government announcement yesterday of a foreign policy which would extend her domination over French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies raised a question, in many analysts' minds, as to whether the United States export licensing system might be tightened to try to dissuade her.

State Department officials insisted, however, that the export-control policy would be determined solely on the basis of national defense and would have no connection with foreign policy.

30,24-4067

30.24-4067

Secretary of State Hull, just home from the Havana conference, declined immediate comment on the new Japanese statement. He has shown no sign, however, of yielding from his previously stated position that any attempt to change the status quo by force would be a threat to the peace of the entire Pacific.

Meanwhile Juan Francisco de Cardenas, the Spanish Ambassador, informed the State Department yesterday that Spain's oil imports during the last two years have been exclusively for its own needs and not for Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy.

The Ambassador called on Undersecretary of State Welles to "clarify" the situation. He told reporters that his government was not protestng against the embargo.

EXAMINE ALCANTARA

Brazilians Will Determine Time Needed for Repairs.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Port authorities were expected today to name a commission under the Brazilian neutrality law to determine whether damages to the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara require her to remain here beyond the twenty-four hours allowed belligerent ships.

The 22,209-ton Alcantara put in at Vianna Island naval shipyard yesterday for repairs after a battle with an armed German raider off the South American coast.

Naval circles expressed belief that the work would require ten days, although one of her officers estimated that three or four days would suffice.

AUG 3 - 1940

81 HELD AT PANAMA NOT ALIEN AGENTS

Error in Transmission Is Cause of Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The War Department said today that a mistake in transmitting a message had resulted in an erroneous announcement that eighty-one aliens detained in the Canal Zone were foreign agents. The announcement was made yesterday by Secretary Stimson.

Eighty-one aliens have been detained "for deportation or other disposition," the department said, but it was admitted that the army did not know if any were foreign agents.

Perhaps sixty or more of the eighty-one were reported from Panama to be of German origin. Officials of the Republic of Panama said that the aliens were known as refugees.

All told, about 800 or 1,000 such refugees received temporary haven in the republic several months ago and some obtained temporary employment on Panama Canal projects, the army said. The eighty-one men and women detained were among the latter number and are subject to deportation simply because their identification and passport papers are not in order, it was said.

An army official explained the announcement made by Secretary Stimson yesterday was the result of an error in tranmission. The word aliens was said to have been misinterpreted for agents in a verbal report of the detention.

NEW AREAS MINED OFF PANAMA CANAL

AUG 3 1940

First Official Acknowledgment Comes From District Commandant

Four Destroyers Assigned To Direct Shipping, Admiral Sadler Explains

[By the Associated Press]

Colon, C. Z., Aug. 2—Rear Admiral Frank H. Sadler, commandant of the Fifteenth Naval district, said today that four destroyers newly assigned to the Panama Canal entrances were intended to keep shipping out of mined areas.

This was the first direct official acknowledgment that newly-mined areas exist, but the Admiral qualified it with the explanation that personnel was being trained in the laying and sweeping of mines.

Temporarily Detached

It was said that the detroyers were not replacements for ships being overhauled, but were temporarily detached from the Atlantic Squadron for their present assignment" and would return to the squadron upon completion of "the job of seeing that ships entering this area with intent to transit the canal are not subjected to undue hazards."

The destroyers are the W. C. Wood, Abel P. Upshur, Herndon and Welles.

The Admiral Explains

The admiral said: "Mine-laying and sweeping activities have been in the past carried out with some regularity and are being carried on now.

"In some cases mine fields cannot be laid and swept all in one day. This might mean that mines would be left in these fields two days, two weeks, or two months—whatever conditions would seem to make advantageous for training men and testing sea action on the mines."

HONDURAS TO HAVE DRAFT

Orders Six Months' Training For Men Over 21

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Government today announced a program of compulsory military service of six months for men 21 years old.

The army also ordered the militia to undergo special training every Sunday throughout the republic.

AUG 3-1940

Fleet Returns To Base

Honolulu, Aug. 2 (AP)—A fleet concentration consisting of ten battleships, cruisers and destroyers returned today from a due south direction and began entering Pearl harbor. For the first time in ten days, no warships were anchored last night off Pearl harbor or Honolulu.

2 SHIPS' FATE UNKNOWN

New York, Aug. 2 (AP)—The fate of two vessels was shrouded today in the obscurity of sea warfare off the British Isles.

An unidentified steamer was reported torpedoed last night about 450 miles west of the northern tip of Ireland in a message relayed to Mackay Radio by the American steamer Algic.

The SOS message was signed "ODXA," but Mackay said the message probably was garbled.

Lloyd's registry listed no ship so-named.

The scene of the reported torpedoing was about 300 miles northeast of the spot from where the British steamer Theseus sent a distress signal saying she was attacked by a German submarine earlier yesterday.

PARAGUAYAN FOR ACTION

Washington, Aug. 2 (AP)—Tomas Salamoni, Foreign Minister of Paraguay, said today he would begin discussions with President Estagarriba looking toward ratification of the "Act of Havana" as soon as he returned to Asuncion.

The Minister, who was his country's delegate to the Havana conference, said he expects to go to New York Monday or Tuesday. He plans to sail for home August 3.

British U. S. Purchases Over $2,000,000,000

New York, Aug. 2 (AP)—British war purchases in the United States have climbed above the $2,000,000,000 mark, it was indicated by the British Purchasing Commission here today. Last week the figure was just under that total.

It also was intimated, although not stated definitely, that airplane deliveries from the United States to Britain now are at the rate of about 300 a month, as against an April delivery of approximately 200 monthly.

The committee voted down, 7 to 2, an amendment to the Burke-Wadsworth bill, offered by Senator Lee (D.-Okla.), which would have limited the men drafted between Oct. 1, 1940, and April 1, 1941, to 400,000 and between April 1 and Oct. 1, 1941, to 500,000.

This action and rejection of an amendment by Lee for a 90-day period of voluntary enlistments seemed to have cleared the way for a final committee vote on the legislation next Monday.

F. D. R. Takes Stand

Roosevelt's views on compulsory training were expressed at a press conference when a newsman said a report is going around that the Chief Executive is "not so hot about conscription."

Emphasizing the pointedness of his statement, the President permitted this direct quotation:

"I am distinctly in favor of a selective service training bill and I consider it essential to adequate national defense."

While the Senate committee put finishing touches on its version of the Burke-Wadsworth legislation, the House Military Committee heard witnesses on the same measure. Some urged that voluntary enlistment be tried before a draft; others declared the voluntary system has "failed" already and the draft must be enacted.

Covers Eight Million

As the Senate bill stood with rejection of the 900,000-man limitation, it calls for registration of all men between 21 and 30, inclusive. An estimated 4,500,000 of about 8,000,000 registered would qualify for service, Army officials report.

Declaring he abandoned long ago the practice of sending up what he called ready-made bills to be rushed through Congress, Roosevelt added he is leaving to the Legislature the age brackets for registrants under a compulsory training law.

The lessons of the present war show defense means total defense, he said so under modern circumstances, he continued, that means a lot of new machinery and equipment which the nation hasn't got but is beginning to get.

Rushing Orders

He said William S. Knudsen, in charge of defense plans for industrial production, told him the other day that a lot of companies are proceeding with $1,800,000,000 worth of orders for all kinds of materials and machinery without waiting for actual contracts.

The United States, he declared, has learned from the present war that nations without trained manpower are in a bad way.

F. D. Backs Draft; Defeat Reduction To 900,000 Men

AUG 3-1940

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Shortly after President Roosevelt declared that a system of selective training is "essential to adequate national defense," the Senate Military Committee rejected today a proposal to limit compulsory service at this time to 900,000 men.

President's Views on Draft.

The way the President put it was this:

In 1917 this country built an army of 4,000,000 men but they did not go into action until thirteen and a half months later.

Meanwhile no shot was fired against this country over here, but that was just a bit of sheer luck and would never happen again in this nation's history.

In other words, the United States now must have a trained army beforehand, consisting of fighting men, supply men, mechanics and factory workers. All would require training, he said, whether they were in uniform or not.

By training men in advance for defense, a nation saves human lives. An untrained army and navy mean casualties much higher than in the case of trained manpower, and fewer cases of disease result from having a trained organization.

A nation can not get a sufficiently trained force of military and non-military men by just passing an act of Congress when war breaks out or by having a purely voluntary system. Therefore compulsory conscription is the most efficient way to handle the problem.

The President continued to expound his views along this line:

It does not make a lot of difference what ages are put in the law, but it would be a good thing to know the capacities of the various groups. All registrants would not be given rifles. For instance, the President knew a man, an expert mechanic, who was volunteering because he wanted to go to the front with a rifle, but this man should not be permitted to go to the front because he was more valuable at his trade.

Bound to Be Criticized.

Mr. Roosevelt said at the outset, after the reporter had sounded him out on reports that he was cool to conscription, that he was thinking the other day that he was being damned if he did and damned if he didn't. He said he was bound to be criticized whatever he did and if he sent up a ready-made bill for Congress to pass the newspaper men would say the President was ordering Congress to do something.

Old man dictator, he said, would be the definition in some stories. Recalling the depression crisis of 1933, he said he did send to Congress readymade bills which were put through without hearings, but this was only to save time in the emergency. He got terribly panned for this, he added. Later, in 1934, the practice was discarded.

Then, he continued, when congressional committees asked him to submit tentative drafts of bills newspaper men invented the term "must" legislation and he got panned on that.

There never had been any "must" legislation, he said. Further explaining why he had not spoken before today on conscription, the President said one editorial today urged Congress to do something quickly, while another asked, Why the rush?

MAYOR OPPOSES CALLING OF GUARD

Favors Training of Youths Between 18 and 22.

AUG 3 — 1940

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Mayor LaGuardia of New York today opposed active service for the National Guard and said he preferred training for short periods to prevent disrupting established business activities of members.

"The only democratic way to train 1,000,000 men is to give every American boy an opportunity to be trained through a system of military training throughout the country," he told 800 "trainees" at ceremonies closing the business and professional men's camp.

"That can easily be accomplished if the younger age groups from 18 to 22, and not from 18 to 35, are taken into military training now, and if we start off with 750,000 for training while we are making the necessary equipment.

"Frankness is the thing that is needed, frankness about the fact that we haven't at present the equipment or personnel to answer a call. Everybody else knows it. Every potential enemy knows exactly what the other country has. It will take at least a year for us to begin to be ready, but with every little lull in Europe some one in Washington gets cold feet. Our only hope of keeping war away from our shores is decisive action now."

Decrying attempts to "soft pedal" our defense situation, the Mayor told the "trainees" they had earned the thanks and gratitude of their fellow countrymen.

"That song about 'an old soldier never dies' is a peacetime version," Mayor LaGuardia declared. "The wartime version is 'an untrained soldier hasn't a chance.' "

The Mayor came here after catching up on some sleep at a private residence at Hague on Lake George.

Navy Building Alaska Air Base On Island Outpost Facing Russia

By The Associated Press

AUG 3 — 1940

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A start on construction of the farthest outpost of the United States' Alaskan defenses, facing Russia and Japan, was authorized by the Navy today in awarding $8,914,500 in contracts for work at four insular naval air stations.

Already engaged in work on the air station at Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska, a syndicate of three firms was given the order to begin preparing aviation facilities at Unalaska Island, first big link of the Aleutian Islands, which string down and out from the southern tip of Alaska.

The syndicate also was awarded additional work under its existing contract at Kodiak, with a total estimated cost of $4,305,000 for the two awards. The proportion of funds to each project was not given.

Two other Navy contracts today also allotted funds to continue strengthening naval air outposts in both the Atlantic and Pacific.

They were an award to the Arundel Corporation and Consolidated Engineering Company, of Baltimore, for aviation facilities at the naval air station at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Charlotte Amalie Virgin Islands, to cost $3,272,000; and an award to the Hawaiian Dredging Company, Ltd., the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, and the Turner Construction Company, for aviation facilities at Midway Island, in the Pacific, to cost $1,337,500.

The companies receiving the Alaska contract with a joint bid were the Siems Spokane Company, Johnson, Drake & Piper Inc., and the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co.

Meanwhile the Army was disclosed to be negotiating with General Motors and the Chrysler Corporation for the operation of two aircraft cannon factories scheduled to be erected by the government within the next year.

Publication of House committee hearings on the pending $4,800,000,000 defense bill revealed officially for the first time that the Army planned, as the result of lessons learned from Europe's war, to mount cannon on its combat airplanes. In Europe the use of armor on planes had been widely adopted.

Comparable in size and power to the present anti-tank weapon used by the Army, the 37-millimeter guns would supplement the 30 and 50-caliber machine guns now mounted on planes.

Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, told the House committee that he expected to complete contracts for the construction of the plants, to cost $14,000,000 for both, by Sept. 1. They would be in operation a year later, he said.

Order for Bendix Planned

Meanwhile, he said, the Army is getting an order started with the Bendix Corporation at Bendix, N. J., but rather than build a new plant there near the Atlantic Coast will construct two in the Middle West. Bendix facilities may be expanded, however.

To take care of immediate requirements, Gen. Wesson said, the Army also is seeking to place an order with Chrysler prior to construction of the new factories. Chrysler and General Motors would operate the new plants, under present plans.

Gen. Wesson said it would require two and a half to three years to complete enough guns to outfit the planes being purchased for Army-Navy aircraft expansion.

The Defense Commission announced today that it had cleared contracts totaling $72,200,000 for the Army and Navy in the week between July 18 and July 27, making a total of $1,722,200,000 for the period from June 6 through July 27.

Largest single item listed in the commission's report was an order for $29,357,000 worth of ammunition given to the government-owned Picatinny, N. J., arsenal.

A total of $7,859,162 worth of contracts also was announced by the War Department. Topping the list was an order to Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., for $2,455,660 worth of weapons. It was reported earlier this week that such a contract had been awarded for 37-millimeter guns, which Congressional hearings have indicated would be mounted on airplanes.

Other Contracts Listed

Other contracts included: Diamond T. Motor Car Company, trucks, $3,241,290; Budd Wheel Company, Detroit, ammunition, $1,737,000, and J. W. Bailey, construction company, Seattle, temporary housing at Fort Lewis, Wash., $340,125.

Among contracts announced by the Defense Commission as cleared through its production division were:

Circle Wire and Cable Company, Maspeth, L. I., wire, $254,966; Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York, wire $183,413; Graybar Electric Company, Inc., New York, wire, $382,800; Watervliet Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., guns, $5,232,000; Maryland Dry Dock Company, Baltimore, overhauling the U. S. S. Mattole $,523,847.

The American Car and Foundry Company, it was disclosed, is manufacturing 1,156 tanks for the United States Army. Previous official reports told only of the construction of 627 tanks by A. C. F., under an $11,000,000 contract awarded recently.

The larger number was announced by Robert W. Horton, information director of the National Defense Commission, who said that the company's plant at Berwick, Pa., was now turning out combat vehicles at the rate of two and a half to three a day and would be able to double its output within five months.

The Defense Commission said today that airplane manufacturers were proceeding with plant expansions and were even constructing planes without waiting upon the formality of signed Army-Navy contracts.

At the request of President Roosevelt, Mr. Horton gave reporters a detailed accounting of the present status of the vast military aircraft expansion program.

While perhaps $80,000,000 in aircraft orders have been cleared by the commission but not yet formally signed because of technical problems, plane designing, plant construction plans, and purchases of material are proceeding, Mr. Horton said.

North American Aviation Corporation, he added, already is producing training planes and storing them for delivery upon the execution of contracts.

Would Deduct Tax On Defense Plants

AUG 3 — 1940

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—The House tax subcommittee voted tentatively today to permit national defense contractors and sub-contractors to deduct the entire cost of plant expansion from taxable earnings. The deduction would be 20 per cent annually for five years.

At the same time, the committee voted to recommend to the full Ways and Means Committee that this amortization plan be incorporated in a single bill with an excess profits tax and a suspension of the restriction on warship and military plane profits.

Rep. Cooper (D.-Tenn.), subcommitte chairman, announced both decisions were unanimous.

The five-year amortization plan would apply to incomes and excess profit taxes. Under it, 20 per cent annual deductions would be permitted on new plants, plant expansions and equipment completed after July 10, 1940.

The Treasury would allow the deductions on certification by the Defense Commission and either the War or Navy Department as the case might be.

The plan would be optional, Cooper said. As an alternative, concerns might elect to continue the present practice of deducting so much per annum for depreciation, under regulations by the Treasury. Depreciation differs for varios types of construction, under tables published by the Treasury.

After a concern had elected amortization, it could revert to the depreciation system, he said, but could not thereafter return to the amortization plan.

30,24-4069

30.24-A069

'Underground Railway' Into U. S. Is Suspected

U. S. Thinks Other Aliens Use Route 3 Poles Took

DETROIT, Aug. 2 (AP).—Immigration officers received orders today to find out whether an "underground railway" has been operating across the Detroit River for aliens fleeing to the United States from the European war zone.

John L. Zurbrick, district immigration director, said his order for the investigation was prompted by the apparent ease with which three Polish sailors, charged with deserting a ship carrying German prisoners to Quebec, crossed from Ontario to Trenton, Mich., the night of July 25.

The seamen, Michal Sochul, Alexander Turkiewicz and Karol Plonka, are being held under $1,000 bond each on charges of illegal entry.

"These sailors got across the border so easily that they must have had help," Mr. Zurbrick said. "If they were able to escape the ship in spite of war-time precautions, it would seem that war prisoners might likewise escape.

"It looks like there might have been an underground railway operating, not only in this, but in other cases, and it has probably been built up into a profitable machine since the war.

"The Polish sailors undoubtedly crossed the river in a rowboat."

Mr. Zurbrick said the immigration border patrol has four boats constantly patroling the Detroit River, which connects Lakes Erie and St. Clair.

AUG 3 - 1940

Department is collaborating with other Federal agencies and with organized labor to meet this situation.

"The Secretary of the Navy takes this opportunity to urge all naval contractors to foresee their labor requirements and to inform, as far as possible, State and Federal employment services and others concerned of such needs in order that there may be as little delay as possible in supplying the required personnel and to avoid unnecessary migration of labor.

"It is also urged that recognition be given to the importance of diminishing the ranks of the unemployed and to prevent by all practicable means 'pirating' of labor—that is, in passing men from one employer to work for another, both of whom may be engaged on work of equal importance to the nation as a whole. Such pirating of labor always leads eventually to uneconomical and disastrous results."

Secretary Knox asserted that the present shortage in some skilled mechanical trades was due in no small degree to the failure to maintain apprentice training in private establishments during the lean years following 1929. Since about 1936 the Navy Department has been building up its apprentice training in its navy yards and its own industrial establishments, and in 1939 had about 2,000 apprentices under training. This total he predicted would be nearly doubled before the end of this year.

"Nothing can take the place of a regular apprenticeship in producing the fully trained, skilled journeyman or mechanic, for whom there is now an imperative need," Mr. Knox added.

Knox Calls 'Pirating' of Labor Disastrous; He Urges Training Apprentices for Defense

AUG 3 - 1940

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Secretary Knox asked naval contractors and skilled workers today to cooperate in insuring sufficient labor for the big warship building program, and urged both employers and employes to avoid labor "pirating,"—the hiring of skilled labor away from a competing employer. The Secretary also urged private builders to start apprentice training programs.

"In the navy yards and naval stations also," said Mr. Knox, "the work on hand and contemplated is calling for a very considerable increase in the number of civil employes under the Navy Department.

"It is already evident that in certain localities and in certain specialized trades and occupations a shortage of skilled labor exists. The Navy

REFUGEE SHIPPING BILL IS EXPEDITED

AUG 3 - 1940

House Rules Committee's Action Speeds Plan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The House Rules Committee granted legislative right-of-way today to a measure which would permit American ships to transport war-refugee children, provided the ships were granted safe conduct by all warring nations.

Any vessel on such a mission could carry no cargo, would be unarmed and could not be convoyed by war vessels. Only children under sixteen could be transported.

Markedly absent, however, will be the thundering tanks of the armored forces. Two divisions in process of organization will continue to train as units rather than be scattered among the four armies.

Tanks to be Simulated.

Trucks and cars will be used in the maneuvers to simulate tanks. Planes also will be limited to avoid hampering the air corps expansion.

Army, National Guard Heading for Maneuvers

Advance Units of State Organization on Way To New York

AUG 3 - 1940

Washington, Aug. 2—(AP)—At peace-time peaks in training and equipment, units of four United States armies were moving by rail and road today toward imaginary front lines on theoretical battlefields.

Mobilizing for the most extensive field exercises since the World war, 301,000 regular army, national guard and reserve troops prepared to give a preview of mass maneuvers which, if Congress approves, may become a regular practice.

Extending its former policy of holding maneuvers in only one army area each year, the War Department has ordered exercises in all four areas this summer. They will be a prelude to possible mobilization of all or part of the national guard for a full year.

Maneuvers for 21 Days.

The length of the maneuvers has been extended from 14 days to 21 days, on top of an extra week's field training which was given to the national guard during the last year.

Although there are still bothersome shortages in modern weapons and supplies, the War Department said that the troops would go into mock action with more complete peacetime equipment than ever. All regular army troops and many guardsmen will carry new semi-automatic rifles. New anti-tank guns will be employed. An increased number of motor transport units will be used.

More than three-quarters of the mobile ground forces will be concentrated in the four army areas, giving a practical test of troop-movement facilities, including 466 special trains, buses, trucks and automobiles.

Largest of the concentrations already is well under way in northern New York, where 91,000 officers and men of the first army are assembling in the Plattsburg-Watertown area [illegible] vers Aug. 5 to 25.

Numbers of troops and dates of the exercises in those areas are: Second army, 65,000, Sparta, Wis., area, Aug. 11 to 31; Third army, 65,000, Sabine River-Alexandria, La., area, Aug. 4 to 24; Fourth army, divided between Fort Lewis, Wash., and Camp Ripley, Minn., Aug. 4 to 24.

More than 500,000 regulars, reserves, guardsmen, students and business men have received two weeks to a year of training since July 1, 1939.

The maneuvers will get under way just as the training camps for 75,000 CMTC and ROTC students are being concluded.

U-boat Sailor Escapes to U. S.

AUG 3 - 1940

Youth Held in Boston After Going Through British Prison Ship Porthole.

BOSTON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—A Nazi U-boat sailor, recounting the story of how he wriggled through the porthole of a British prison ship in the St. Lawrence July 15 and subsequently escaped into the United States, praised American fair play today.

Recalling that immigration authorities, who took him into custody when they found him trudging down a road in northern Maine, required him to appear in Federal District Court in Bangor, Walther Kurt Reich, twenty-three-year-old survivor of a sunken German submarine, said:

"There again I saw how fair are Americans in treatment of persons. I asked to communicate with my consul and at once they permitted it. The United States commissioner at Bangor examined the law of the case and now here I am in Boston."

He is under the supervision of the German consulate, which posted a bond for him, since he has yet to deal with immigration authorities, who regard him as an alien without passport or proper visa, despite the fact that under international law a prisoner of war who escapes to a neutral country becomes free. He is the first prisoner of war known to have escaped to this country.

Found Water Cold.

Reich, slim and blond, his feet blistered by four days and five nights of walking in his quest for freedom, attributed his successful escape to his knowledge of geography and to his swimming ability. He was in the icy St. Lawrence for two hours before he could reach land.

"Yah, that water was cold," he recalled with a grin as reporters questioned him during an interview at the consulate.

The young sailor, a machinist's mate, said that he was in a British prison camp at Manchester, England, four months before he was loaded on a prison ship bound for Canada. He could tell by the sun that the course was westward and he bided his time until he saw land.

"Then, that night, when it was dark, I wriggled through a porthole," he continued calmly. "I did it alone, with no help or connivance. It was a tight fit going through, but I wore only a short, thin pants and, on my feet, sneakers.

Lived in the Woods.

"I went through headfirst; that was the worst, for when my head was through, I could not know if some guard was seeing my feet and coming to stop me."

After he reached land, he said, he hid in some woods and waited for the sun so as to take his bearings. Living on blackberries and wild strawberries, he pressed southward, ever fearful that he would be picked up by the enemy, "because I know only two or three English words."

He was seen at one farmhouse, but the occupants spoke only French and he used his meager English vocabulary in such a way that they did not suspect him, and gave him food.

Walked Inside Boundary.

"I had no way to tell when I was in the United States," Reich said. "I could only keep walking and hope for the best. The flies and mosquitoes had very good eating of me.

"Actually, I had the best of luck for I walked through the woods twenty-five miles inside the United States boundary before any one saw me."

Then the immigration officers happened on him and stopped him for questioning.

"How glad I was when the wife of one of them could speak German and I learned I was in the United States. They were very alert, those inspectors, but also kind and proper in discharge of their duty."

His only wish now, he said, is that his parents may learn that he is alive and well."

August Play Season Near In England

AUG 3 - 1940

But War's Troubles Must Curtail Britain's Fun

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

How about it if you and I sit for a bit on the white chalk-cliffs of England's Dover and let our feet hang over while we speculate pleasantly on what J. Bull would be doing this vacation time if he weren't busy dodging bombs?

I'll admit that this suggestion isn't wholly unselfish. I read, write and talk war so consistently that grapes have begun to look like shrapnel to me, and I'd give a shiny ha'penny to be rid of wranglings a few hours.

We might, for instance, in spirit join the pearly costermongers and their red-cheeked, big-hatted girls, the while they produce riotous fun by the sweat of their brows as they dance to hurdy-gurdy music on 'appy 'Ampstead 'eath (Happy Hampstead heath to you) in suburban London.

Or if we could try eating winkles from their shells with pins, among the nimble-witted Cockneys down at Southend on the sea. That's rather frowned on in the best society but it's fun, as the duchess said. Anyway, if you feel inclined, let's go adventuring.

Next Monday is August bank holiday. Already—you and I having banished war — all England is getting ready for this great day, which marks the real beginning of the universal vacation period. Probably no country in the world abandons itself so fully to play as does England in August.

Everybody, from king-emperor to sooty-faced chimney sweep, takes some sort of holiday. His Majesty and family get into kilts and hie with "hoots" to Balmoral castle on the bonnie River Dee in Scotland. The aristocracy (and many rich Americans) follow the royal lead and go to their estates up among the purple-clad highlands to await the "Glorious Twelfth" — opening of the grouse shooting season—or retire to exclusive, nose-in-the-air seaside resorts like Bognor.

Industries Close Down.

The great cotton mills of Manchester (and many other industries) close for a week or two to give the workers their yearly fling. With the murky dawn you no longer hear the endless click-clack, click-clack of wooden soles on the worn cobbles of the dingy streets as the toilers go to work. Bill and his girl have donned their flaming best, taken their entire year's savings, and raced away to Blackpool, labor's famous playground by the Irish sea.

Country dwellers betake themselves to London town, to gaze in awe at the grim tower and gasp at the blazing crown-jewels guarded there and get delightful creeps in the musty dungeons. Like Alice in Wonderland they wander about the city, weaving a tale that will thrill their grandchildren.

Londoners go to Country.

And the London clerk (pronounced "clark") and baker and draper head for the country or their favorite seaside resorts — Brighton or Margate or maybe as far afield as the quaint old fishing village of St. Ives way down in Cornwall near Land's End. They may go by bus, or bicycle, or hike—but they get there.

Let's pop into St. Ives for a second, since its Old World atmosphere is typical of so much of England. It's a tiny hamlet of grey stone, perched on a rocky promontory that is washed by white-capped seas. The narrow cobbled streets —swept and scrubbed to godly cleanliness by the good fisher-women—climb and squirm their way about until the wayfarer becomes lost in the labyrinth.

Plump seagulls perch on the roofs, waiting complacently like fat merchants of Baghdad for something of profit to turn up. Artists who flock to this Mecca lay aside their paints, come the Sabbath, for that is the Lord's day and no man may work. These God-fearing folk who go down to the sea in ships attend chapel and then sit quietly at home to read their Bibles. If you violate the day they likely will toss you into the surf.

Fine Outdoors.

St. Ives is only one of many fascinating places the vacationist can visit. But wherever the Briton goes, it's an outdoor affair. He's a simple soul in many ways, and is quite happy lying on his back under a tree, or poling a punt on the Thames. Whatever his pastime is, however, it must be in the open—in short, he's the sort of bloke who likes to tramp in the rain.

By this week-end (don't forget we've decreed there is no war) the average Briton will be on vacation. And he will be holidaying in exactly the same place, in exactly the same way, as he has done every year of his life, and as his father and grandfather and great-grandfather did before him. The Englishman doesn't change—well, not much.

He will be in the same boarding-house, at the same table by the window, in the same seat. He will be eating roast beef and boiled mutton, just as have his forebears clear back to ample-bellied Cedric the Saxon.

Thus he will be exhibiting that characteristic of bull-doggedness, or whatever you want to call it, which observers say is one of his prime assets in the conflict with Herr Hitler—oh, blimey, I knew we'd get shunted off onto the war again. What's the use!

LONDON, AUG. 2 (AP)—AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT REPORTS THAT THE GE MANS WERE SETTING UP [redacted] ROWS OF ARTILLERY ALONG THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL PROBABLY ARE TRUE BUT THAT THE BRITISH CONSIDERED THESE GUNS HARDLY MORE THAN "PICTURESQUE ADVERTISEMENT, NEITHER ECONOMICAL NOR EFFECTIVE."

AUG 3-1940

LONG RANGE GUNS OF THIS TYPE WOULD REQUIRE AERIAL OBSERVERS ALONG THE BRITISH COAST, MILITARY INFORMANTS SAID, "AND WE DON'T BELIEF THE ROYAL AIR FO CE WOULD TOLERATE THIS.

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT "A CONSID RABLE FORCE OF ITALIANS WAS CONCENTRATED IN NORTH AF ICA AND WAS GRADUALLY ADVANCING"TOWARD THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER. THE ADVANCE WAS SAID TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY ANTI-TANK AND FIELD ARTILLERY. APL 01344 1947 GB 904 A

AUG 3-1940

LONDON, AUG. 2—(AP)—A TEN PER CENT REDUCTION IN WITHDRAWAL OF TOBACCO FROM WAREHOUSES DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER WAS ORDERED TODAY BY THE BOARD OF TRADE IN ORDER TO CONSERVE STOCKS. A BOARD OF TRADE OFFICIAL SAID THE PUBLIC WOULD NOT FEEL THE CUT BECAUSE WARTIME CONSUMPTION HAD FALLEN OFF ABOUT THAT MUCH.

30,24-4071

30.24-4071

LONDON, AUG. 2-(AP)-ITALY WILL "CONTINUE HAMMERING MALTA, GIBRALTAR AND ALEXANDRIA UNTIL THESE BASES EITHER SURRENDER OR ARE DESTROYED COMPLETELY," SAID A BROADCAST OF THE ITALIAN RADIO PICKED UP HERE TODAY.

AUG 3-1940

BY DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH FIELD ARMY'S NORTHERN COMMAND, AUG. 2-(AP)-BRITISH SOLDIERS MANEUVERED ACROSS THREE COUNTIES THROUGHOUT THIS LONG, HOT DAY, SIMULATING AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE THE SITUATION THEY EXPECT WHEN GERMANY STRIKES.

AUG 3-1940

GUNS BATTERED TARGETS FAR OUT AT SEA, AND ON LAND THE CHATTER OF BREN GUNS AND THE CLATTER OF TANKS FURNISHED SOMETHING OF A PREVIEW OF POSSIBLE INVASION TO THE SILENT YORKSHIRE CIVILIANS.

REVIEWING THE WORK TONIGHT, LIEUT.GEN. SIR RONALD ADAM, CHIEF OF THE NORTHERN COMMAND, DECLARED THAT THE ARMY, RADICALLY ALTERED IN ORGANIZATION AND TACTICS, "IS READY TO FIGHT AND WHIP THE BEST GERMANY CAN SEND AGAINST IT."

PRAISING THE ARMY MORALE, HE REMARKED, "YOU KNOW THE PARISIAN SHOPKEEPERS HAVE AN OLD ADAGE, 'BEWARE OF A MAD ENGLISHMAN.' WELL, THERE ARE A COUPLE MILLION MAD ENGLISHMEN IN KHAKI.

"THIS ARMY IS 50 PER CENT BETTER THAN THAT WHICH WENT TO FRANCE IN SEPTEMBER. I'LL GO FURTHER! IN TRAINING, EQUIPMENT AND MORALE IT IS BETTER THAN OUR ARMIES OF 1914-18.

"THE LAST SIX WEEKS HAVE SAVED US.

"THE RESPONSE OF THE NATION TO OUR WANTS HAS BEEN TREMENDOUS. WE ARE GETTING A STEADY SUPPLY OF GUNS, TANKS, ARMORED CARS, SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

"SOME AMERICAN 75'S ARE HERE, AND WE EXPECT MORE. WE CAN USE THEM."

AUG 3-1940

"IT TOOK HITLER SEVEN YEARS TO PRODUCE THE PRESENT GERMAN ARMY," HE POINTED OUT. "WE ARE QUITE PLEASED WITH WHAT WE HAVE DONE IN ONE.

"IN TWO YEARS WE HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE ARMY.

"AS YOU AMERICANS PROBABLY ARE FINDING OUT, IT IS DIFFICULT TO EXPAND AN ARMY SPEEDILY. THERE ARE TWO WAYS. ONE IS TO RETAIN THE REGULAR ARMY INTACT AS A COMPARATIVELY SMALL, SELECT BODY OF 'STURMTRUPPEN,' AS OUR FRIENDS ACROSS THE CHANNEL CALL THEM. THE OTHE IS TO SPREAD EXPERIENCED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS THROUGH NEW FORMATIONS, THUS ALLOWING AN EVEN EXPANSION."

IT WAS EVIDENT THAT MUCH LETHARGY AND CONSERVATISM HAD BEEN SHAKEN OUT OF THIS ARMY BY ITS EXPERIENCES AT DUNKERQUE AND ALONG THE SOMME.

INSTEAD OF LIGHT-HEARTED YOUNG MEN TO WHOM WAR IS A GREAT ADVENTURE, THERE ARE MEN SOBERLY PLANNING TO BLOW UP THEIR HOMES, SHELL THE TOWNS THEY WERE BORN IN, AND DESTROY THE FIELDS AND BEACHES ON WHICH THEY PLAYED AS BOYS.

THIS ONCE-GAY SEACOAST HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO ONE LONG DEATH TRAP, FESTOONED WITH MILLIONS OF MILES OF BARBED WIRE, LINED WITH GREAT CONCRETE AND STONE BLOCKHOUSES AND TANK TRAPS, AND ARMED WITH GUNS FROM MACHINE-GUNS TO LARGE-CALIBER CANNON.

WATCHING THE BIGGEST GUNS SMASH A TARGET FAR OUT AT SEA, I ASKED AN ARTILLERY OFFICER IF THEY COULD BE USED ON A VILLAGE NESTLING ON THE SHORE, IF GERMANS SHOULD GAIN A FOOTHOLD THERE.

"WE'D BLOW IT TO BITS," HE REPLIED.

I REMARKED THAT IT SEEMED A PITY, IT WAS SUCH A PRETTY VILLAGE.

"I KNOW IT IS," HE SAID. "I WAS BORN THERE AND HAVE LIVED THERE ALL MY LIFE."

BERLIN, AUG. 2-(AP)-A "VATICAN CITY" PEOPLED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, SURROUNDED BY THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED REMAINDER OF PARIS IS LIKELY TO EMERGE FROM THE STALEMATED PARLEY BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES OVER THE SITE OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

AUG 3-1940

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO RETURN TO PARIS BUT SO FAR ONLY CERTAIN TECHNICAL MINISTRIES SUCH AS LABOR, FINANCE AND PUBLIC WORKS, HAVE RETURNED.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 2-(AP)-THE FRENCH CABINET TOOK UNDISCLOSED "DECISIONS" TODAY AS A RESULT OF THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

AUG 3-1940

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT "INCIDENTS" IN THE CAMEROONS AND MADAGASCAR, APPARENTLY INVOLVING THE BLOCKADE, HAD BEEN STUDIED, BUT DID NOT EXPLAIN WHAT THESE "INCIDENTS" WERE.

PARIS, JULY 30-(DELAYED) (AP VIA BERLIN)-THE BOURSE REOPENED TODAY (TUESDAY) IN A BURST OF ENTHUSIASM WITH THE COAL MINING STOCK OF NORTHERN FRANCE SHOWING PARTICULAR STRENGTH.

AUG 3-1940

VERY LITTLE ACTUAL BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED DUE TO THE FACT, SAID FINANCIAL SOURCES, THAT MANY WOULD-BE SELLERS WERE UNABLE TO DELIVER SECURITIES TAKEN OUT OF PARIS DURING THE EVACUATION OF MID-JUNE.

PARIS, JULY 29-(DELAYED)-(AP VIA BERLIN)-GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN A DECLARATION TODAY TO FRENCH NEWSPAPERS ON THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES STATED: "IT MUST BE SAID WITHOUT SENTIMENTALITY THAT IT IS NOT THE AFFAIR OF A CONQUEROR TO FREE EVERYONE OF THE MISERY WHICH THE FAULTS OF THE CONQUERED THEMSELVES CAUSED."

AUG 3-1940

GERMANY BLAMED FRANCE'S PLIGHT ON HER "INSENSATE DECLARATION OF WAR" AGAINST THE NAZIS AND DIRECTED ALL PROTESTS ON REFUGEE DISTRESS TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 3-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BELLIN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT'S GASOLINE SUPPLIES TOTAL LESS THAN 240,000 TONS FOR BOTH OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED ZONES OF FRANCE WHILE NORMAL GASOLINE CONSUMPTION OF THE COUNTRY WAS 200,000 TONS PER MONTH.

AUG 3-1940

BELLIN SAID HE WAS NEGOTIATING WITH "CERTAIN NATIONS" FOR 2,200,000 TONS OF GASOLINE AND OIL NOW IN CERTAIN MEDITERRANEAN PORTS. HE DECLARED GERMANY HAD PROMISED SHE WOULD NOT REQUISITION ANY OIL STOCKS WHICH MIGHT BE IMPORTED.

THE VICHY GOVERNMENT RECENTLY ISSUED STRICT REGULATIONS RATIONING GASOLINE AND OIL.

ROME, AUG. 2-(AP)-GIOVANNI ANSALDO, EDITOR OF THE LEGHORN NEWSPAPER OF FOREIGN MINISTER GALEAZZO CIANO, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE GERMAN ATTACK ON ENGLAND ACTUALLY IS IN PROGRESS, ALTHOUGH THERE HAD YET BEEN NO ATTEMPT AT INVASION.

AUG 3-1940

IN A BROADCAST TO ITALY'S ARMED FORCES, ANSALDO RIDICULED BRITISH CIVILIANS FOR WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS THEIR AMATEURISH EFFORTS TO PREPARE AGAINST INVASION BY FORTIFYING VILLAGES AND TAKING COURSES IN MILITARY TRAINING.

30,24-4073

30.24-4073

"THE FATE OF THEIR COUNTRY -- OF THE WORLD -- WILL BE DECIDED," HE ADDED, "AND ALREADY IS BEING DECIDED IN QUITE A DIFFERENT WAY THAN THEY BELIEVE. IF THEY WERE AWARE OF IT, INSTEAD OF WAITING BEHIND HEDGES FOR THE ARRIVAL OF GERMAN PARACHUTISTS THEY WOULD PAY MORE ATTENTION TO THE FIGURES ON ENGLISH MERCHANT TONNAGE WHICH DAY AFTER DAY IS GOING TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA."

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AUG.3-(AP)-JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL AKIYAMA DECLARED TODAY THERE IS NO BIG QUESTION AT ISSUE BETWEEN JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA, ADDING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HOPES THE "TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN THEM WILL CONTINUE.

AUG 3-1940

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 3).

Moved August 1, 1940

JAP,'S

JAPANJS "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY"

WITH EUROPE EMBROILED IN WAR,
SHE SEEKS AN ASIATIC
CONSTELLATION

COURSE TODAY RESEMBLES THAT OF WORLD WAR PERIOD (625)

BY RELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE) TOKYO - (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) -

POLITICAL OBSERVERS ARE RE-EXAMINING TODAY JAPAN'S ACTIONS IN THE LAST EUROPEAN WAR IN AN EFFORT TO CHART HER PROBABLE COURSE DURING THIS ONE.

THE END, THEY ASSERT, IS THE SAME -- TO ESTABLISH HERSELF AS THE DOMINANT POWER IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, FROM SIBERIA TO AUSTRALIA. THE MEANS OF PURSUIT ARE ONLY SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.

IN THE WORLD WAR, JAPAN:

1. JOINED THE ALLIES, AND MADE A CLEAN SWEEP OF GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN CHINA AND THE SOUTH SEAS.

2. PRESENTED TO CHINA THE FAMOUS "TWENTY ONE DEMANDS," DESIGNED TO CONSOLIDATE HER POSITION IN MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA, TO PROVIDE SPECIAL INFLUENCE IN SHANTUNG, TO OBTAIN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC RIGHTS IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY, TO CONTROL CHINESE HARBORS AND COASTAL AREAS, AND IN GENERAL, TO GIVE HER COMPLETE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SUPREMACY IN CHINA.

AUG 3-1940

3. CONCLUDED A SEMI-SECRET PACT WITH GREAT BRITAIN, WHEREIN THE TWO COUNTRIES AGREED TO DIVIDE BETWEEN THEM THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FORMERLY BELONGING TO GERMANY, WITH THE EQUATOR AS THE LINE OF DEMARCATION.

4. SIGNED TREATIES WITH EACH OF THE ALLIES WHICH VIRTUALLY OBTAINED RECOGNITION OF THE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS JAPAN ULTIMATELY MADE AT VERSAILLES.

THAT WAS JAPAN BETWEEN 1915 AND 1918. EXTERNAL CONDITIONS CLOSELY PARALLELED THOSE EXISTING TODAY. THEN, AS NOW, HER EUROPEAN COMPETITORS IN CHINA WERE TOO DEEPLY ENGROSSED IN WAR TO OFFER MUCH RESISTANCE.

OBSERVERS REGARD JAPAN'S ACTIONS TODAY AS MERELY AN EXTENSION OF THE CYCLE LAUNCHED IN 1915. SO DO MANY JAPANESE.

THEY SPEAK OF "THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY."

IN A RECENT ADDRESS, THE MINISTER OF WAR ASSERTED THA, "JAPAN'S POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION DOES NOT MEAN STANDING WITH FOLDED ARMS."

HER OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN SPEAK OF AN "ASIATIC MONROE DOCTRINE." SOME INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE ARE PREACHING SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL ORIENTAL PEOPLES -- NATURALLY INCLUDING THE JAPANESE, BURMESE, CEYLONESE, INDO-CHINESE, AND OTHERS WHO NOW POPULATE EUROPEAN-HELD COLONIES. IN SHORT, AN ASIATIC CONSTELLATION WITH JAPAN AS THE SUN AND A NUMBER OF SMALL SATELLITES SWINGING AROUND HER.

THUS, JAPAN HAS SEIZED THE PRESENT "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY" TO APPLY TO THE SOUTHERN ORIENT THE SAME POLICIES THAT WERE EMPLOYED IN CHINA DURING THE LAST EUROPEAN WAR.

SHE HAS:

1. MADE WHAT IS CONSIDERED AN IRON-CLAD AGREEMENT WITH THE DUTCH EAST INDIES' GOVERNMENT GUARANTEEING CONTINUED ACCESS TO THE ISLANDS' OIL, TIN, AND RUBBER.

2. BROUGHT ABOUT THE SUSPENSION OF TRADE BETWEEN FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND CHINA, PLACED WARSHIPS IN INDO-CHINA WATERS AND A MILITARY NAVAL INSPECTION PARTY IN INDO-CHINA TERRITORY, WON THE RIGHT TO USE HANOI AS A STOP-OVER AND CROSS INDO-CHINA WITH A JAPAN-SIAM AIRLINE.

3. CONCLUDED A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH SIAM.

4. DEMANDED THAT GREAT BRITAIN CLOSE THE BURMA ROAD TO CHINA, WHICH WAS DONE.

5. COMPLETED MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE EFFECT OF WHICH IS TO SURROUND HONGKONG, THE BRITISH CROWN COLONY.

PLANS FOR A NEW JAPANESE STATE, BASED ON FAR-REACHING TOTALITARIANISM AT HOME AND COMMITTED TO A FOREIGN POLICY INVOLVING JAPANESE DOMINATION OVER FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, WERE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE.

THE TOTALITARIAN PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW REGIME INCLUDE THE DOCTRINE OF SERVICE TO THE STATE BY ALL PERSONS, REGARDLESS OF STATUS, AND "A UNITARY CONTROL SYSTEM COVERING PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES."

UNDER THIS REGIME, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, INEQUALITIES WILL BE RECTIFIED AND JAPANESE ENABLED TO LIVE A "PLAIN, SOLID AND VIGOROUS LIFE."

THE GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT DID NOT TAKE JAPAN ANY CLOSER TO THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, BUT STRESSED A MORE INDEPENDENT ATTITUDE TOWARD OTHER WESTERN POWERS. "THE GOVERNMENT IS THROUGH WITH TOADYISM," IT SAID.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS DEPEND, JAPANESE SAY, ON THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY AND ITALY TO THE FAR EASTERN COLONIES OF FRANCE, BRITAIN AND HOLLAND. IF THE AXIS SHOWS SIGNS OF TAKING THESE TERRITORIES FOR ITSELF, THEN JAPAN, AUTOMATICALLY, WILL BE IN OPPOSITION TO THEM.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR ... OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, SENT AUG. 1).

HOLLYWOOD, AUG.2-(AP)-ERNEST L.BENWAY, WORLD WAR FLIER, SAID TODAY HE WAS ARRANGING FOR AMERICAN FLIERS TO BECOME INSTRUCTORS IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN CANADA.

ALREADY MORE THAN 30 APPLICANTS HAVE ENTRAINED FOR CANADA WHERE, IF ACCEPTED, THEY WILL RECEIVE COMMISSIONS AS FLIGHT OFFICERS AT $340 A MONTH, HE SAID. THEY NEED AT LEAST 500 FLIGHT HOURS TO QUALIFY.

30-24,4075

30.24-4075

NONE LOSES HIS UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP, SINCE HE IS NOT REQUIRED TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO KING GEORGE, BENWAY EXPLAINED.

"NEW YORK MONEY SUPPLIED BY AMERICANS ANXIOUS TO HELP THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY," HE SAID, "IS HELPING MEET THE COST OF ENLISTING INSTRUCTORS. EACH AMERICAN WHO JOINS THE CANADIAN ROYAL AIR FORCE FREES A BRITON FOR OVERSEAS DUTY."

AUG 8-1940

British Claims

AUG 4-1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 3—German bombing planes stabbed repeatedly at Britain in broad daylight today, continuing a series of scattered raids which had ranged from the southeast coast to Scotland under cover of darkness.

dropped in northeast Scotland, the midlands, southeast England and the Bristol Channel area.

"No substantial damage is reported except from a town in the Bristol Channel area, where some bombs fell in a residential district, damaged a church, a school and other buildings and caused a few minor casualties."

More Anzacs Reach England

Arrival of more Australian troops in England to reinforce the thousands who came in mid-June was announced today by the Dominion's office.

The announcement, which failed to disclose the number, said the men left Australia the latter part of June and and reached England during the past few days.

BRITAIN PUT ON ALERT BY CHURCHILL: JAPANESE PROTEST

AUG 4-1940

LEADER WARNS INVASION MAY COME ANY DAY

He Says Foe's Declarations on Postponing Attack May Be False.

AUG 4-1940

R. A. F. PLANES RAID REICH

Nazi Bombers Range Over Britain and Italians Score Hits at Gibraltar.

LONDON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned the British people tonight not to permit the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness in preparations against German invasion.

In a statement issued from No. 10 Downing street, Mr. Churchill said:

"The Prime Minister wishes it to be known that the possibility of German attempts at invasion has by no means passed away.

"The fact that the Germans are now putting about rumors that they do not intend an invasion should be regarded with a double dose of the suspicion which attaches to all their utterances.

"Our sense of growing strength and preparedness must not lend to the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness."

R. A. F. Continues Raids.

Royal Air Force bombers continued their incessant hammering at military objectives in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Ger-

LONDON ARRESTS

[illegible] throughout yesterday, the Air Ministry reported tonight.

Airdromes in France, Belgium and Holland were attacked and hits were scored on hangars and runways, while Nazi planes on the ground were bombed and machine-gunned from a low altitude, a communique said.

Oil depots were attacked at five points in Germany, the Air Ministry reported, and new fires were started at Hamburg, the great German seaport pictured by British yesterday as in virtual ruins, and at Salzbergen.

Guns Roar Over Britain.

German bombing planes stabbed repeatedly at Britain in broad daylight today, continuing a series of scattered night raids which had ranged from Scotland to the southeast coast of England.

Several persons were injured by bombs dropped in one Welsh town, but damage was said to be small.

Nazi planes also appeared over Southwestern England before noon today.

Four high explosive bombs fell near a village in East Scotland, destroying a church house and killing eighteen pullets, but no other damage was reported.

In pre-dawn raids over Scotland more than fifty incendiary bombs were dropped.

Other areas visited by the raiders during the night included the Midlands, Southeast England and the Bristol Channel sector.

The ports of Bristol and Cardiff are the principal cities on Bristol Channel.

"Many hundreds" of Italians have been killed, and large quantities of war booty, including many abandoned tanks, guns and vehicles have fallen into British hands in fighting on the Libyan frontier, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Cairo said today.

Several were injured by bombs dropped in one Welsh town, but damage was said to be small. Nazi planes also appeared over southwestern England during the morning.

Bombs Kill 16 Pullets

Four high explosive bombs fell near a village in east Scotland, destroying a chicken house and killing eighteen pullets, but no other damage was reported.

In pre-dawn raids over Scotland more than fifty incendiary bombs were dropped.

Other areas visited by the raiders during the night included the midlands, southeast England and the Bristol Channel sector.

Joint Communique Issued

A joint communique issued by the Ministries of Air and Home Security said:

"There was some enemy activity during last night, and bombs were

British Claim Hundreds Dead

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 3—"Many hundreds" of Italians were killed and large quantities of war booty, including many abandoned tanks, guns and vehicles, fell into British hands in fighting on the Libyan frontier, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Cairo said today.

A communique issued by British army headquarters in Cairo said a previous statement that the British had thirty killed, wounded and missing, as against twenty Italians killed, twenty wounded and 472 missing, was misleading.

"The twenty Italians killed include only those actually buried by the British, and the wounded are only those wounded and taken prisoners. The actual number of prisoners, moreover, now is 818, not 472," the communique said.

"The total number of enemy killed and wounded runs into many hundreds. . . ."

BULLETIN.

AUG 4-1940

LONDON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—An unconfirmed report that all Japanese ships sailing for Britain had been ordered to make for Lisbon, Portugal, was relayed here today by Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency. The agency said that its information had been received from the Berlin radio.

Nazis Step Up Pace; Churchill Sounds Alarm

By EDWIN STOUT

AUG 4-1940

London, Aug. 4 (Sunday) (AP).—German warplanes lashed England, Scotland and Wales with heavy bomb attacks early today, several hours after Prime Minister Churchill warned Britons to be ready for a mass Nazi attack at any time.

Authorities said, however, that the raids caused no material damage and no casualties.

The heaviest anti-aircraft fire yet heard in Wales greeted enemy planes over many coastal towns and well inland. Some bombs were dropped but the defense fire repeatedly broke up attempts at a sustained raid, reports said.

The Germans cruised over northeast, southeast and southwest Scotland for 45 minutes, dropping high explosives in attacks, authorities said, on open country districts.

Terrific Explosion.

A terrific explosion shook waterfront property in a northeast England coast town as enemy planes flew over. Southwest England was visited but there was no bombing.

The British reported last night that their air raiders had gone across the Channel to pound at likely blitzkrieg springboards while the ground forces worked at top speed to seal the island kingdom against invasion.

Churchill, in a statement from No. 10 Downing St., advised the nation to beware of German propaganda and to look "with a double dose" of suspicion at hints that no invasion may be impending.

Danger Not Passed.

"The Prime Minister," his statement said, "wishes it to be known that the possibility of German attempts at invasion has by no means passed away.

"The fact that the Germans are now putting about rumors that they do not intend an invasion should be regarded with a double dose of the suspicion which attaches to all their utterances.

"Our sense of growing strength and preparedness must not lead to the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness," he exhorted.

It was disclosed yesterday that more men have arrived from the Dominions to buttress the manpower defending this island citadel while the Air Ministry reported new raids on military objectives in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany throughout Friday.

Hangars, runways and grounded aircraft were sprayed with bombs and machinegun fire from low altitudes in daylight attacks on air bases in France, Belgium and Holland, the Ministry said.

Chief targets of night forays were said to have been German air fields and oil depots at Emden, Hamburg, Misburg, Salzbergen and Emwerick.

Particularly at the great port of Hamburg—previously described as virtually ruined by months of repeated air attacks—and at Salzbergen, the Ministry said, "damage is considered to have been extensive."

The German radio said the report of Hamburg in ruins was a "Churchill lie."

Two German planes were seriously damaged by an RAF bomber over Hamstede, several four-engined Nazi planes were damaged on the ground at the School airport at Amsterdam, a hangar was hit at Waalhaven and bombs broke up runways at Haamstede, Flushing and Leeuwarden, the Air Ministry announced later.

A German anti-aircraft battery near Knocke on the Belgian coast was silenced by a single British raider, it was said.

These were other claims in the report: The Evere airdrome near Brussels and Merville airdrome west of Lille attacked; night raids on Hamburg started fires visible for 50 miles; fires and "huge clouds of white smoke" seen after attacks on Hamburg docks; eight tons of high explosive plus incendiary bombs dropped on an oil refinery at Salzbergen near Osabruck; several fires started at an oil refinery at Emmerich near the German-Dutch border on the Rhine.

The new troops, whose arrival in England was disclosed yesterday, were Australians. They were brought in to reinforce the thousands of Anzacs who came in mid-June. News of their arrival followed by only a day the landing of the fifth—and largest—contingent of Canadians.

Strengthening of the first line of home defense—the naval guard—as well as the possibility of another Cabinet shakeup to revitalize the inner councils also were indicated in Britain's drive for impregnability.

The newly-arrived Dominion troops are slated for first line duty whenever the Nazi strategy shifts from the slow war of air raid and blockade to the fast war of mass attack and blitzkrieg.

Army of Amateurs.

Behind them and Britain's seasoned regulars in the home defense forces are about 1,250,000 volunteers who, their officers believe, will fit well into Britain's involved defense system.

These men, some of whom never handled a revolver until a few months ago, and many of whom do full-day sessions at their desks and lathes before reporting for drill, have three primary functions.

Trained chiefly by retired officers, this army in overalls guards the potential footholds of invasion, roads, fields and the coast near their homes. It co-operates with the regular army in guarding vital centers and keeping vigil of the sea from the clifftops.

Return of the British fleet at Gibraltar to home waters was reported by the French newspaper *Le Petit Dauphinois* of Grenoble.

The Admiralty, however, had no comment on *Le Petit Dauphinois'* dispatch from Tangier, Spanish Morocco, that two groups of British warships, including five submarines, seven destroyers, two aircraft carriers, three cruisers and three auxiliary ships had sailed west into the Atlantic Friday.

Clashes Over German Soil

Amplifying its reports of British raids on German territory, the Air Ministry said last night that two German planes had been seriously damaged by an R.A.F. bomber over Haamstede, where "an enemy patrol of three was attacked singly from various directions, below and above.

"Several" four-engined Nazi planes were damaged on the ground at the Schipol airport of Amsterdam, a hangar was hit at Waalhaven and bombs broke up runways at Haamstede Flushing and Leeuwarden, it was added.

A German anti-aircraft battery near Knocke on the Belgian coast was declared silenced by a single British raider.

Other Claims By British

These were other claims in the report:

The Evere airdrome near Brussels and Merville airdrome west of Lille attacked; night raids on Hamburg started fires visible for fifty miles; fires and "huge clouds of white smoke" seen after attacks on Hamburg docks; eight tons of high explosive plus incendiary bombs dropped on an oil refinery at Salzbergen near Osnarbruck; several fires started at an oil refinery at Emmerich near the German-Dutch border.

LONDON, AUG 3—BRITISH-JAPANESE RELATIONS, ALREADY SEVERELY STRAINED, SUFFERED A FURTHER SHARP SETBACK TODAY WHEN BRITAIN FOLLOWED THE EXAMPLE SET BY JAPAN AND SEIZED A WHOLESALE ROUNDUP OF JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALL-POWERFUL MITSUBISHI AND INCLUDING TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALL-POWERFUL MITSUBISHI AND MITSUI BANKING INTERESTS.

AUG 4-1940

BRITISH AUTHORITIES MAINTAINED OFFICIAL SILENCE BUT UNOFFICIALLY IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE ARRESTS WERE MADE ON THE GROUND OF NATIONAL "SECURITY" UNDER THE WARTIME ALIENS REGULATION ACT.

AUTHORITATIVE BRITONS INSISTED THE EMPIRE-WIDE ROUNDUP WAS IN NO WAY IN RETALIATION FOR JAPAN'S ARRESTS OF NUMEROUS PROMINENT BRITONS THERE (ETC. PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH THIRD LEAD.)

THEY EMPHASIZED THE SIMILARITY WAS "PURE COINCIDENCE"

TOKIO PROTESTS BRITISH ARREST OF JAPANESE

London Denies Retaliation for the Detention of Britons.

action was not retaliatory.

The Japanese embassy delivered a strong protest against the detention of the two leading Japanese business men in London.

The arrest here last night of Satoru Makihara and Shunsuke Tanabe, London managers of Mitsubishi and Mitsui, respectively, and the arrests of Japanese subjects in other parts of the British Empire were coupled with unconfirmed rumors of the uncovering of a widespread spy ring branching from London throughout the empire, notably Canada, Australia and Burma.

Reports of the alleged spy ring, published here without specific reference to the arrests, said the members of the ring had been allowed to operate in peace until they were involved hopelessly.

Close Similarity Seen.

The parallel between these accounts and the Japanese action in arresting Britons in Japan on charges of operating a spy ring were considered significant even though British authorities stoutly insisted there was no element of reprisal in their action.

The Japanese embassy registered a strong protest with the British Government at the arrest of Mr. Makihara and Mr. Tanabe, the two most prominent Japanese business men in London.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, went personally to the British Foreign Office with the protests against the arrests of Mr. Makihara and Mr. Tanabe, who are understood to have been seized under the aliens order of the defense regulations, which gives the Home Secretary power to deport aliens or order their detention.

The home office, however, refused comment.

A spokesman at the Japanese Embassy said:

"We are flabbergasted at the action which has been taken." He added that Ambassador Shigemitsu, in addition to lodging a protest, had asked full details of and reasons for the arrests.

The spokesman described the two men as "very pro-British and very sympathetic to Britain."

"We cannot possibly imagine anything on their part to invite suspicion or to give the impression that they infringed on the regulations of this country," he said.

"We hope everything can be settled satisfactorily," he added.

Mr. Makihara was arrested at 8:30 o'clock last night by two plain clothes policemen who arrived at his house half an hour before he got there. After a quick dinner, during which servants packed his bag, Mr. Makihara was taken away at 9 P. M.

GREAT SPY NET REPORTED

Chief Agents of Largest Banking Houses Are First Taken in England.

AUG 4-1940

LONDON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Great Britain followed up the arrests of many of her prominent subjects in Japan with an Empire-wide roundup of Japanese today, including the two London representatives of the powerful Mitsubishi and Mitsui banking interests, but authoritative sources here insisted the British

30.24-4077

30.24-4077

Prominent members of the London Japanese colony immediately called at their embassy, where they were discussing measures to be taken when they learned of Mr. Tanabe's arrest at 11:30 P. M. at his home in suburban Brixton.

The conference at the embassy lasted until well after midnight.

Mr. Makihara has been the London representative of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha for more than ten years, while Mr. Tanabe was transferred to the London office of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha three months ago.

The police searched Mr. Makihara's home in the fashionable Putney district before the arrest, but it is understood that they took no papers away.

At Mr. Makihara's office, at Plantation House in Fenchurch street, a girl secretary told the Associated Press in faultless English:

"We are not talking with any one about anything this morning."

The first news of the arrest of Mr. Makihara and Mr. Tanabe was relayed to London in news agency messages from Tokio, where Mr. Makihara's wife and daughter, the latter born in London, are staying.

Britons Seized in Japan.

Confirmation of the arrests came within twenty-four hours of news that two more British subjects had been detained by Japan, this time in that country's Asiatic colony of Korea.

This brought the number of Britons in custody to nine, since six of the thirteen prominent business men arrested in various parts of Japan, in connection with what the Japanese authorities described as a drive against espionage, had been released.

These actions by the Japanese brought a statement from an authoritative British spokesman yesterday that the German Gestapo had a representative in the Japanese Home Office who exerted considerable influence in Japanese internal affairs.

Report Says Japan's Ships Sailing to England Are Ordered to Make for Lisbon.

LONDON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—A diplomatic crisis over Great Britain's sudden detention of the London representatives of two of Japan's most powerful families—a seizure that almost paralleled the recent arrest of Britons in Japan—appeared to be developing tonight.

An unconfirmed report that all Japanese ships sailing for Great Britain had been ordered to make for Lisbon, Portugal, was circulated by Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency.

The agency attributed the report to the Berlin radio. The Japanese earlier had expressed objections to the British blockade of Europe which now extends from the arctic to North Africa.

Britain's arrest of the Japanese brought a swift reaction.

The Japanese Ambassador, Namoru Shigemitsu, went to the very top—to Foreign Minister Lord Halifax himself—to make a "strong protest" and in a twenty-minute interview with the Viscount he was reported to have made an outright demand that the internees, Satoru Makihara and Shunsukei Tanabe, be released forthwith.

Mr. Makihara and Mr. Tanabe, agents of the fabulously wealthy Mitsubishi and Mitsui families—members of a small group of such families which controls nearly all Japanese industry and finance—were arrested quietly during the night and other reports indicated that arrests of other Japanese were going forward all over the British Empire.

All this provided a set of circumstances almost identical to those under which the Japanese had made arrests of British subjects—arrests which were declared in Tokio to have been made because of the existence of a spy ring in Japan—but authoritative British quarters insisted impassively that nevertheless London's action was not at all a reprisal. If there were strong similarities between the two incidents, it was said, it was just a pure coincidence.

Still, Lord Halifax was understoood to have told the protesting Ambassador that the arrests were made for just such reasons of "internal legal considerations" as the Japanese had advanced to justify their seizure of the Britons.

Shigemitsu was said to have spoken of the possible "unfortunate effect" on British-Japanese relations.

"We are flabbergasted," said a spokesman at the Japanese embassy.

Mr. Makihara and Mr. Tanabe were in point of fact "very pro-British and very sympathetic to Britain," he added.

"We cannot possibly imagine anything on their part to invite suspicion or give the impression that they infringed on the regulations of this country.

"We hope everything can be settled satisfactorily."

Both Arrested at Home.

Mr. Makihara was arrested at 8:30 o'clock last night by two plain clothes policemen who arrived at his house half an hour before he got there. After a quick dinner, during which servants packed his bag, Mr. Makihara was taken away at 9 P. M.

Prominent members of the London Japanese colony immediately called at their embassy, where they were discussing measures to be taken when they learned of Mr. Tanabe's arrest at 11:30 P. M. at his home in suburban Brixton.

The conference at the embassy lasted until well after midnight.

Makihara's wife and daughter, the latter born in London, are staying.

Only two days ago, a British informant had said that unless the nine Britons still in custody in Japan were released something might be done—something without warning, he added—because the Japanese had given no warning of their action.

Might Try Armed Pressure.

At that time, an authoritative source had said baldly, although privately, that British-Japanese relations might grow so "impressively worse" that the Japanese might attempt some sort of military pressure against Britain.

Japan, he added, was not likely to take the full step to total war, since that might involve Russia or the United States, but she might try to drive the British from the colony of Hongkong.

This turn about in Japanese-British affairs had followed by only about three weeks an apparent effort to smooth things over between the two Powers.

That was Great Britain's agreement, in deference to Japanese wishes, to suspend for three months the movement of munitions to China both from Hongkong and over the Burma Road, London expressing a simultaneous desire to try to help Japan and China find a peace.

But only yesterday fresh evidence of strain came in the assertion of a British spokesman that the German secret police, the Gestapo, had a man in the Japanese Home Office who was exerting influence in Japanese internal affairs.

The arrest of Makihara and Tanabe stirred great excitement in London's Japanese colony.

In Tokio the newspapers declared the British action was retaliatory.

Through Domei, the Japanese news agency, it was stated that the Japanese Government was considering sending Foreign Minister Matsuoka to Berlin and Rome to conduct negotiations for even closer relations with Germany.

It was added that the Japanese Government wanted a "strong political entente" with Germany and Italy, regulation of relations with Russia and construction of a "big Far Eastern bloc even at the risk of possible friction with the United States."

See Arrests as Reprisal.

The detention of Mr. Makihara and Mr. Tanabe was followed by the predictions in Japanese quarters that the two would be held until the British in Japan were released, and that more Japanese would be arrested here.

Some Japanese insisted they were "completely taken by surprise" at what had happened, but they would have been less surprised, some observers felt, had they noted closely the tone of the British press since Prime Minister Churchill first announced the closing of the Burma Road at Japan's request.

The morning after that announcement, the important Yorkshire Post, which is owned by the family of Mrs. Anthony Eden, wife of the War Minister, observed:

"The question is whether by agreeing to close it (the Burma Road) we are not undermining our capacity to resist Japanese demands at some later date."

The London News Chronicle, a Liberal publication, demanded to know whether the move was a "back to Munich" step and added:

"We do not believe that Japan's increasing appetite will be appeased by this surrender."

At the time of the arrest of the first Britons in Japan, several newspapers demanded like arrests of Japanese here. One of these demands came from the Express, which is owned by Lord Beaverbrook, a member of the war cabinet.

SHOT IN EIRE BREAK

Two Men Wounded at Cork in Prison Battle.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Two men were wounded critically today in a gun battle outside Cork Prison following an attempted break from the prison, now used as a concentration camp for political prisoners from Eire. The police made numerous arrests.

AUG 4-1940

DE GAULLE FIGHTS ON

Condemned Officer Scores French for Surrender.

LONDON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of French forces continuing the fight against Germany, denounced today the French surrender at the act of "a makeshift Government giving way to panic, forgetting honor and delivering its country to slavery."

In a message to all Frenchmen in Great Britain, Gen. De Gaulle, who was condemned to death as a traitor by a French military court yesterday, declared,

"France has lost the battle, but not the war. Immense forces have not yet been brought into play. Some day these forces will crush the enemy." Gen. De Gaulle's message was issued in the form of handbills, bearing the traditional crossed tricolors of France. They were posted on billboards throughout the English countryside.

WITH THE BRITISH FIELD ARMY'S NORTHERN COMMAND, AUG. 3-(AP)-MINUTE MEN OF 1940, SOME 1,250,000 HOME GUARD VOLUNTEERS STAND TODAY BEHIND BRITAIN'S SEASONED FIRST LINE TROOPS, READY, THEIR OFFICERS SAY, TO PUT THEIR AMMUNITION ON THE DINING ROOM TABLE AND FIGHT FROM THERE.'

FEW OF THESE VOLUNTEERS HAD MILITARY TRAINING BEFORE THE WAR AND MANY NEVER TOUCHED A RIFLE UNTIL A MONTH AGO, BUT THEY ARE NOW AN INTEGRAL PART OF BRITAIN'S ELABORATE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

"GIVE THEM A POSITION TO HOLD," SAID ONE VETERAN STAFF OFFICER CONFIDENTLY, "AND THEY'LL HOLD IT UNTIL THE REGULARS CAN COME UP AND HIT THE BOCHE."

AUG 4-1940

Tokio Ambassador Goes Directly to Halifax; Diplomatic Crisis Appears to Be Developing

Britain Holds Two Agents of Very Influential and Wealthy Families.

DENIES IT IS REPRISAL ACTION

Nothing was said officially by the British, but unofficially it was declared that the arrests were made on the grounds of national "security" under the act regulating aliens in wartime.

Reports of Spy Ring.

At the same time, the London press carried reports of the ferreting out of a widespread spy syndicate in the empire, especially in Canada, Australia and Burma.

The police searched Mr. Makihara's home in the fashionable Putney district before the arrest, but it is understood that they took no papers away.

At Mr. Makihara's office, at Plantation House in Fenchurch street, a girl secretary told the Associated Press in faultless English:

"We are not talking with any one about anything this morning."

The first news of the arrest of Mr. Makihara and Mr. Tanabe was relayed to London in news agency messages from Tokio, where Mr.

Duff Cooper Labels Nazi Peace Leaflets 'Boring Balderdash'

London, Aug. 3 (AP)—German peace ultimatum leaflets dropped over England by Nazi planes were "reviewed" tonight by Alfred Duff Cooper, the British Minister of Information, as "dull, tedious, bombastic, boring balderdash."

Duff Cooper, broadcasting to the nation, said Adolf Hitler had "proved himself the curse of Europe and he remains a menace to the world."

"Even in the glorious hour of our victory I shall not find it easy to forgive him, because I shall not be able to forget that in the whole long history of mankind no single individual has been responsible for so much human suffering and misery," he said.

MOST OF THE VOLUNTEERS DO THEIR SOLDIERING IN ADDITION TO PUTTING IN EIGHT HOURS OF WORK AT THEIR REGULAR JOBS.

FISHERMEN, FARMERS, FACTORY HANDS, HOTEL WAITERS, SHOPKEEPERS AND BANK CLERKS, THEY RISE BEFORE DAWN OR SACRIFICE THEIR LUNCH HOURS TO TAKE PART IN DAILY DRILLS. MANY DRILL AT NIGHT.

ARMED WITH RIFLES AND "UNIFORMED" IN OVERALLS, THE HOME GUARDS ARE REGARDED BY THE GENERAL STAFF AS INDISPENSABLE FOR OBSERVATION PURPOSES AND SECONDARY FIXED DEFENSE.

THE HOME GUARD UNITS ARE COMMANDED FOR THE MOST PART BY RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS, AND THEY MAINTAIN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE REGULAR ARMY BRIGADE STAFFS IN THEIR DISTRICTS. BRIEFLY, THEIR DUTIES ARE:

1--TO PATROL ROADS, FIELDS AND THE COASTLINE NEAR THEIR HOMES.

2--TO DELAY THE ADVANCE OF AN INVADING ARMY THROUGH THEIR HOME TOWNS.

3--TO ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REGULAR ARMY BY GUARDING COMMUNICATIONS AND DEPOTS.

AUG 4-1940

ONE FACTOR WHICH WILL WORK IN THE HOME GUARDS' FAVOR IN EVENT OF INVASION IS THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE LOCAL COUNTRYSIDE, NOW DENUDED OF SIGNPOSTS AND EVERY INDICATION WHICH MIGHT HELP ANENEMY FORCE TO ORIENT ITSELF.

ONE JOB FOR WHICH THE HOME GUARD IS REGARDED AS VITAL IS THE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL PARACHUTE GROUPS BENT ON DEMOLITION.

THE ARMY HAS PREPARED MACHINEGUN AND ARTILLERY POSITIONS WHICH IT HOPES WILL HOLD AIRDROMES AND OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS AGAINST PARACHUTISTS. BUT AGAINST SMALL BODIES OF PARACHUTISTS, LANDING IN DESOLATE COUNTRY, THE HOME GUARD WILL BE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE.

ALONG THE COAST, HOME GUARDS MAINTAIN A CONSTANT PATROL IN MOTOR-BOATS AND DINGHYS, OR SCAN THE SEA FROM CLIFFTOPS.

THE MINUTE MEN ARE NOT EXPECTED TO MANEUVER WITH THE POLISH OF HIGHLY TRAINED REGULARS, BUT A CONSTANT EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO BRING THEIR MARKSMANSHIP UP TO ARMY STANDARD.

THEIR MORALE APPEARS TO BE HIGH. TYPICAL OF THEIR ATTITUDE WAS THE REMARK OF ONE OLDSTER, A VETERAN OF THE HALF-FORGOTTEN MATABELAND CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA IN 1893, WHO STOOD ON A BANK AND HURLED GRENADES AT A MOCK GERMAN TANK.

"I DON'T WANT ANY GERMANS MUCKIN' ABAHT IN MAY GARDEN," HE DECLARED.

British Transform East Coast Into Huge Net to Trap Invaders

BY DREW MIDDLETON

Barbed Wire Strung for Millions of Miles; Hills, Woods, Fields Fortified

By the Associated Press

WITH THE BRITISH FIELD ARMY'S NORTHERN COMMAND, Aug. 3.—The east coast, likeliest spot for a German invasion, has been transformed by titanic labor into a series of defense positions.

So strong are these positions, say the British, that if they cannot immediately break advancing German storm troops, they will ensnare and hold them in withering fire until the British launch a counter-blow which its army chiefs believe will "throw the Germans into the sea."

The northern command, with civilian help, has fortified roughly 9,500 square miles, including the east coast from the mouth of the Tees River to the Wash above Great Yarmouth. The area embraces industrial cities, whose furnaces still darken the sky, market towns, ports, lush farm lands and miles of bleak moors.

Here is what has been done:

Along the coast, harbors, beaches, cliffs all have been fortified. Millions of miles of barbed wire stretch along the shoreline, sometimes to the sea itself, and where it would be possible to land tanks from barges there are tank blocks and traps.

Invaders would be met with a blast of enfilading fire from weapons ranging from Bren machine guns to heavy guns firing from blockhouses, pillboxes and rifle pits.

Tucked away in the countryside miles from the coast are batteries of big guns. The Army depends on these and on Royal Air Force bombers, "artillery of the air," to prevent the Germans from establishing a "bridgehead" through which heavy material could be landed and reinforcements moved.

Inland, roads leading to the coast and running laterally to it are swept by guns and ceaselessly patrolled by R. A. F. planes, armored cars and truckloads of infantry. Every hill with a commanding position has been fortified. Many barns and houses of tactical importance have been turned into miniature forts, easy in England, where many houses are built of stone.

At airfields the prime defense against parachutists and troop planes will be batteries of machine guns sweeping the fields. Mobile infantry detachments are posted near by for counter attacks. Miles away batteries of heavy guns are trained on the fields. The anti-aircraft guns of the airdromes also can be trained on landing planes.

Buses, trucks and carry-alls, leased from civilians, have been added to the British Expeditionary Force's already large supply, and mobility, in the words of one divisional general, is "100 per cent."

Mobile detachments of motorcyclists, Bren gun carriers and small, fast trucks will precede the regular infantry. These units have high fire power and will spearhead counter-attacks supported by bombing and strafing.

The conclusion of neutral observers is that the British Army has done more in six weeks than in the previous six months to prepare for modern war. Only a battle will tell how thoroughly.

King Haakon Is 68

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP). — King Haakon VII of Norway observed his sixth-eighth birthday here today. It was also former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's birthday—he was seventy-three.

British Complain That Prisoners Overwork Them

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Wealthy "champagne-drinking" Nazi and Fascist internes are overworking them as "waiters and waitresses," British prison wardens protested today in asking increased staffs.

They said wealthy aliens were able to place standing orders with London caterers for special foods and wines, requiring prison officers to spend a lot of time attending to their requirements.

Chamberlain Recovering

Operated on, He Is Expected to Resume Work in About Two Weeks

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who underwent a minor operation Monday, was reported "making very good progress" tonight and was expected to return to his Cabinet post as Lord President of the Council in about two weeks.

The statement, issued through a private secretary, followed reports in some newspapers that the seventy-one-year-old Mr. Chamberlain "is not likely to resume any heavy responsibilities," and that Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production and newly invited into the Churchill war Cabinet, might replace him.

AUG 4-1940

More Australians in Britain

nounced today by the Do... Office. The announcement... Arrival of... failed to disclose the numb... more Australian troops in England... the men left Australia in the lat... to reinforce the thousands who... ter part of June and reached Eng... came here in mid-June was an... land during the last few days.

30.24-4079.

30.24-4079

LONDON, AUG.3-(AP)-POSSIBILITY THAT LORD BEAVERBROOK, NEWLY INVITED INTO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S INNER WAR CABINET, MIGHT SUCCEED THE AILING FORMER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AS LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL DREW SPECULATION IN THE LONDON PRESS TODAY.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT OF THE INVITATION SAID THE CANADIAN-BORN BEAVERBROOK, INFLUENTIAL LONDON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, WOULD CONTINUE FOR THE TIME BEING IN HIS POST AS MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

AUG 4-1940

HIS ELEVATION MAKES THE INNER CABINET A SEXTET, THE OTHER MEMBERS BEING CHURCHILL, CHAMBERLAIN, FOREIGN MINISTER LORD HALIFAX, LORD PRIVY SEAL CLEMENT R.ATTLEE AND ARTHUR GREENWOOD, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD DECLARED "THERE IS GROWING BELIEF THAT MR.NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, WHO IS AT PRESENT IN A NURSING HOME (AFTER AN OPERATION), IS NOT LIKELY TO RESUME ANY HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES."

"IT IS BEING STATED THAT HIS PRESENT INDISPOSITION MARKS THE END OF HIS ACTIVE CAREER. IN THIS EVENT, LORD BEAVERBROOK MAY BE EXPECTED TO TAKE OVER THE EX-PREMIER'S DUTIES AT AN EARLY DATE."

THE LIBERAL NEWS-CHRONICLE DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY THAT BEAVERBROOK MIGHT TAKE OVER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION FROM ALFRED DUFF COOPER, WHO HAS DRAWN CRITICISM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR RECENT HOUSE-TO-HOUSE POLLS OF PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING WAR MATTERS AND IN THE NEWSPAPERS FOR HANDLING OF CENSORSHIP.

"IT HAS BEEN STRONGLY REPRESENTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER THAT BRITISH PROPAGANDA, ESPECIALLY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BADLY NEEDS STRENGTHENING," THE NEWS-CHRONICLE SAID, REMARKING THAT NO MEMBER OF THE INNER CABINET IS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROPAGANDA.

U-boat Gets 7 Convoyed Ships

Sea Raider Returns Safely After Cruise—Britain Threatened With Wider Raids.

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—German bombers sank three armed enemy merchantmen in raids off Harwich and off the Hebrides the High Command reported today, and a U-boat during a long-distance cruise bagged seven armed merchantmen totaling 56,108 tons.

All of the seven ships were in one convoy, the U-boat's captain informed the High Command.

Other blows against England mentioned by the High Command included individual air raids last night on oil tanks along the Thames, causing extensive fires, and raids on anti-aircraft positions.

These and all previous German air raids on England, however, have been mere pin pricks, aviation Gen. Karl Schweickhard said today. The Nazi air force is prepared, he added, for a paralyzing simultaneous blanket attack against the United Kingdom from Scandinavia, the North Sea coast and the coasts of France. He did not say when it might begin.

Claim 350 Enemy Planes.

During the month of July, German sources said, Adolf Hitler's armed forces shot down 350 enemy planes and sunk 260,000 tons of merchant shipping and 25,000 tons of war vessels.

In addition 350,000 tons of commercial shipping were badly damaged and 55,000 tons of warships damaged in the same period, these sources said.

The German radio called British reports of Hamburg reduced to virtual ruins an example of a "Churchill lie" today in a summary of German newspaper comment on the British air attacks.

The High Command's communique told of air battles over Yssel Lake (Zuyder Zee) and the Dutch coast in which two British planes were shot down.

Apartment houses were destroyed by British bombs and several civilians killed at Ouren, a Belgian district in Malmedy which Germany has declared again a part of the Reich, the Germans reported.

Lists Nazi Advantages.

In the future conduct of aerial warfare, Gen. Schweickhard maintained, the advantage definitely lies with Germany, because of Great Britain's lack of a trained air defense and because England's vital [illegible] are compressed more closely than those of Germany where industrial plants are spread over a broad territory.

"Our possible positions of take-off from bases in Scandinavia, from the North Sea coast and from the coasts of France," he wrote, "guarantee the envelopment of England from many sides, with the simultaneous arrival of our aircraft at every objective."

On the other hand, he continued, Germany has few types of war planes, while Britain uses many English and American models and therefore must encounter difficulty in replacements and repairs; the German airplane industry has an unlimited capacity, whereas England is obliged to buy heavily abroad; the Nazi Air Force has been in the hands of one man, Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, while England has had several changes in her top command; and German materials, armament and airmen have all proved their worth.

The communique said that the submarine, commanded by Lieut.-Capt. Kretschmer, also sank the British destroyer Daring, in addition to its total of 117,367 tons of British merchant ships sent to the bottom.

[The British acknowledged the loss of the 1,375-ton destroyer Daring on February 19. London said that 157 lives were lost.]

Tells of Raids on Britain.

In attacks on British merchantmen yesterday off Harwich and the Hebrides, the High Command said, three ships totaling 16,000 tons were sunk.

Air raids were reported during the night on oil tanks and anti-aircraft positions in England. The returning aviators said that extensive fires were observed after bomb hits on oil tanks at Thameshaven, down the Thames from London.

The communique said that British bombers again dropped bombs "on non-military targets only" during the night and that a number of civilians were killed in the destruction of an apartment house at Oured.

The 25,000 tons of warships reported sunk include one 10,000-ton cruiser, one 7,000-ton auxiliary cruiser, two destroyers totaling 2,200 tons, two submarines totaling 2,000 tons, two patrol boats, totaling 1,800 tons, it was asserted, and some smaller boats.

The 55,000 tons of damaged war vessels included four cruisers totaling 32,000 tons, eight destroyers totaling 9,500 tons, four patrol boats totaling 1,200 tons and other vessels such as mine sweepers.

The German wireless reported that an air raid alarm on the East Danish coast was sounded early today when British planes "attempted to attack Copenhagen."

The report said that anti-aircraft guns succeeded in driving the raiders away, and that Swedish anti-aircraft batteries frequently have fired at British planes flying over Swedish territory.

German Claims

AUG 4-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 3—German sources today said that during July their armed forces shot down 350 enemy airplanes and sank 260,000 tons of merchant shipping and 25,000 tons of war vessels.

In addition, 350,000 tons of commercial shipping were badly damaged, and 55,000 tons of war vessels damaged, these sources declared.

The 25,000 tons of warships include one 10,000-ton cruiser, one 7,000-ton auxiliary cruiser, two destroyers totaling 2,200 tons, two submarines totaling 2,000 tons, two patrol boats totaling 1,800 tons, it was asserted, and some smaller boats.

Four Cruisers Damaged

The 55,000 tons of damaged war vessels included four cruisers totaling 32,000 tons, eight destroyers totaling 9,500 tons, four patrol boats totaling 1,200 tons, and other vessels such as mine sweepers.

British shipping suffered heavily from U-boat and air attack yesterday, authorized quarters close to the German high command claimed today.

These sources said the east coast of England, the mouth of the River Thames, railway junctions and industrial centers were targets of severe raids.

They claimed two British Blenheim bombers were brought down off the Dutch coast and another outside the German-held French port of LeHavre.

A German U-boat, returning to its base, reported sinking a total of 117,000 tons of shipping, including three tankers totaling 56,000 tons.

The German high command reported the sinking of seven armed British merchant ships, including three tankers in a convoy, totaling 56,108 tons, by a lone Nazi U-boat during a long-distance cruise.

The communique said the submarine, commanded by Lieutenant Captain Kretschmer, also sank the British destroyed Daring, in addition to its total of 117,367 tons of British merchant ships sent to the bottom.

AIR INVASION FORECAST BY SCHWEICKHARD

Paralyzing Stroke From Skies By Hitler's Armadas Pictured

AUG 4—1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 3—A German general of aviation talked threateningly today of an invasion of England, not across the tossing Channel but with great aerial armadas striking simultaneously in an enveloping and paralyzing movement from the skies.

The pounding of the British Isles by German bombers week after week represents nothing more than "mere pin pricks" set against what is to come, said the general, Karl Schweickhard.

"Our possible positions of takeoff from bases in Scandinavia, from the North Sea coast and from the coasts of France," he added, "guarantee the envelopment of England from many sides, with simultaneous arrival of our aircraft at every objective with the heaviest possible bomb loads."

Boasts Air Superiority

The general, writing in the publication *Schlesiche Zeitung*, asserted Germany had much the better of it in the air, citing England's "greater vulnerability" and the fact that her endangered area was "compressed more closely, compared to German industrial plants spread over a broad territory."

For many days German strategy apparently has been centered not only in crippling British industrial plants, but in choking Britain's harbors.

During the day the high command reported new successes against the British at sea. It declared that three armed British merchantmen, totaling 16,000 tons, had been sunk by bombers yesterday, and that a single Nazi submarine, in a long cruise, had sunk seven armed merchantmen aggregating 56,108 tons.

War Score For July

At the same time, this was the German score against the British claimed for the month of July:

Three-hundred-fifty British planes shot down.

260,000 tons of merchant shipping, and war vessels totaling 25,000 tons, sunk.

350,000 tons of merchant shipping and war vessels totaling 55,000 tons, badly damaged.

Copenhagen Raid Repulsed

The German wireless reported that British planes "attempted to attack Copenhagen" this morning but were repulsed.

British planes were declared to have dropped bombs on "non-military targets" in northern and western Germany and it was said officially that in western Germany apartment houses were destroyed and "a number of civilians killed."

In the village of Ehra, the high command added, a farmer's family of four, including two children 1 and 2 years old, were killed.

NEWSMEN FIND HAMBURG NOT 'PULVERIZED'

Little Evidence Of Bombing Seen—Business In Full Swing

AUG 4—1940

[By the Associated Press]

Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 3—A small group of German, Italian and American journalists rode into Hamburg today on the hard benches of a military transport plane, but in a swift two-and-one-half-hour trip through the city saw canoeists paddling on shady canals and business in full swing.

The trip was arranged hurriedly by the Propaganda Ministry in response to British reports quoted by the German press as saying this important shipbuilding center had been "pulverized."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—An authoritative British source, telling Friday of 3,000 air raids on more than a hundred German cities, said the port of Hamburg is "now practically in ruins." This source said that Hamburg, with oil refineries, munitions factories and docks which are in the center of the city, had been "pulverized again and again." It is necessary to bear in mind the distinction between port and city.]

No Signs Of "Pulverization"

On the basis of a two-and-one-half-hour trip about Hamburg, one can hardly claim to be an authority on what has been going on in all parts of this third largest city in Germany, but the correspondents saw no "pulverization."

The trip included a visit to the tower of St. Michaelis Church, a popular spot for tourists seeking a bird's-eye view of the city.

The church rises above the Elbe river, near the old city. Modern Hamburg, where the British claimed to have caused the most damage, is several miles from the tower.

Docks in the vicinity of the tower were in good order, including one of three large sections of the Blohm & Voss Shipbuilding Company. In fact, the only sign of destruction was a small ship whose masts protruded from the waters of the Elbe. An Air Force officer said it caught fire and sank some time ago.

Hospital Building Damaged

Upon arriving at the airport, the correspondents were picked up in police trucks which whipped out to a hospital at the edge of the city. There workmen were repairing damage to one building which officials said had been hit by a bomb that killed two patients and a nurse.

Near the center of Hamburg, a bomb had fallen in Canal street, but no casualties were reported. Four other bombs which caused some damage were reported to have fallen in the neighborhood several weeks ago.

In another section of the city, police said twenty-five women and children were killed when a bomb fell on an apartment house during a daylight raid July 3.

Scene Of Another Bombing

Workmen had almost completed repairing the building, which is within three blocks of some industrial plants on the edge of the city. The police said that in this instance a dozen British planes dodged out of the clouds and dropped their cargo before an alarm sounded.

In another street there was a hole where a 125-pound "dud" broke a brick sewer several days ago. Three houses and a small factory in the neighborhood had been damaged by one bomb falling in a courtyard.

Hamburg police said most of the British bombs were falling in the outskirts of the city because of heavy anti-aircraft fire, which forced the planes to leave the area above the city itself.

British Reports Ridiculed

The German wireless tonight ridiculed the British reports in a description of a hypothetical *Bummel* (stroll) through the old city.

This was the announcer's story in part:

"We walk leisurely down the most beautiful street of old Hamburg, the Jungfernstieg. . . . Everyone is promenading along the inner basin of the Alster river, laughing and flirting. . . . No seats are to be had in the famous case Alster pavilion. Mountains of ice (ices) are being devoured. The people are jolly but not 'pulverized.'

Business Pictured As Usual

"We cross Lombard's Bridge. Glancing across the outer basin of the Alster river, we see that the large garden and terrace of the restaurant Uhlenhorster Fährhaus is doing an excellent business. The suburban trains which, like the express trains, cross Lombard's Bridge on their way to Altona and the Elbe river, are crowded with people. . . .

"In St. Pauli, the popular amusement area which is regarded as the chief attraction of Hamburg by sailors from all parts of the world, innumerable cafes, bars, cabarets, restaurants are crowded to capacity.

". . . This is the true appearance this week end of Hamburg, Germany's greatest international port with a population of about 1,800,000 people who, according to American reports from London, "completely lost their nerves owing to the constant British air raids."

At Odds Over Paris

AUG 4—1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 3—The chief obstable to return of the French Government to Paris appeared today to be a conflict between German military necessities and the French desire for a capital free of Nazi troops.

Although anxious to return to Paris, the French were reported to have pleaded that they could not govern their country efficiently if hampered by the presence of German troops within the capital.

Germany, however, seems unwilling to withdraw her forces from such a large area until the war with Britain is ended and a peace treaty actually signed.

Needed As Rail Terminal

Paris, it was pointed out here, is one of the most important railway terminals on the continent. Germans contend it is important that transportation facilities should remain in German hands so long as a state of war exists between Britain and Germany.

Also, in the German view, there is the political consideration that a city of almost 5,000,000 inhabitants—including the suburbs—might easily become the breeding place for subversive elements.

To meet French desires, Germany offered to withdraw her troops from Versailles if the Petain Government wished to locate there, but the French, after studying this proposition, decided that Versailles was not equipped as a seat of modern government.

Paris, it was said, is regarded as the only logical capital by the French.

Plans now before the stalemated French and German authorities envisage a compromise which might be acceptable to both governments. Under this plan the Petain Government would concentrate all its Ministries on the left bank of the Seine, roughly grouping them along the Quai D'Orsay, while the German army would withdraw from the area thus designated.

This, in a sense, would mean establishment of a city within a city, somewhat along the lines of the Vatican city in Rome.

BERLIN, AUG. 3—(AP) VIA RADIO—THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY CALLED BRITISH REPORTS OF A "CRUSCHILL LIE" TODAY IN A SUMMARY OF GERMAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON THE BRITISH AIR ATTACK.

THE HAMBURG CORRESPONDENT OF THE BOERSENZEITUNG WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "ANYONE WHO PAYS A VISIT TO HAMBURG TODAY WILL SEE THAT ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE HARBOR BASIN IS FULL OF SHIPS," THAT WORK CONTINUES ALTHOUGH THE ANIMATED SCENE ON INCOMING AND OUTGOING SHIPS HAS SUFFERED."

TRAFFIC OF PRACTICALLY NORMAL VOLUME IN THE HARBOR TODAY, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

THE CORRESPONDENTS OF OTHER BERLIN NEWSPAPERS TELEPHONED SIMILAR REPORTS. THE RADIO SAID.

AUG 4—1940

BISHOPS TO GO TO FULDA

German Catholics Will Resume Annual Meetings Aug. 15

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—German Catholic church dignitaries announced today that the annual Bishops' conference at Fulda, omitted last year because of the troubled political situation in Europe, would meet again this year from Aug. 15 to 18, with representatives attending from throughout Greater Germany.

For the first time since its absorption by Germany, Austria will be represented with a delegation headed by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer. The Austrians were not invited in 1938.

Informed sources said they believed the convention would exhort Catholics to continue to support the Reich's struggle.

It was reported in well-informed German circles that two new seminaries for Catholic priests had been opened in Warsaw by Hans Frank, the German Governor, with 710 matriculating.

Turk Official Removed After Investigating Nazis

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—The German radio reported today that the Turkish director of political police in Istanbul and his deputy had been relieved of their posts after having conducted an inquiry against three German subjects who were acquitted on charges of menacing the Turkish State.

EDITOR KIDNAPED

Chinese in Shanghai Was on Japanese Blacklist.

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—The German wireless reported from Shanghai today that the financial editor of the newspaper Sinwanpao, Yen Lan-cheng, was dragged into a motor car near his home by three Chinese and carried off.

Yen Lan-cheng was on a "blacklist" issued by the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government.

AUG 4—1940

30.24-4081

30.24-4081

ITALIANS WARNED OF LENGTHY FIGHT

But Authoritative Publication Stresses British Empire Is Gradually Being Weakened

OUR HELP IS DISCOUNTED

AUG 4-1940

Paper Declares Annexation of Canada by United States Is Still a Possibility

ROME, Aug. 3 (AP)—The authoritative political review Relazioni Internazionali, conceded today the "probability" that the British Empire "may still offer lengthy resistance."

Nevertheless, the review said, one must consider the "gradual weakening" of the British position adding:

1. Cooperation of the Dominions and overseas territories is "tending to diminish."
2. France is out of combat "for decades."
3. Prospects of Balkan support for the British have vanished "both among neutrals and among those who may be considered sympathizers in reserve like Greece and Yugoslavia."
4. The Mediterranean is "blocked by Italy."
5. In the Pacific "the Dominions can only keep silent in the face of the active, energetic policy of the Japanese Empire."
6. American policy "tends to disconnect Britain from the United States" while German submarines are able to nullify the cash-and-carry formula."

Fleet Quits Gibraltar?

[By the Associated Press]

Grenoble, France, Aug. 3—*Le Petit Dauphinos* published a dispatch from Tangier, Spanish Morocco, today that the British fleet at Gibraltar sailed west into the Atlantic yesterday to aid in the defense of England.

The dispatch said the fleet divided into two groups, included five submarines, seven destroyers, two plane carriers, three cruisers and three auxiliary ships.

VICHY FOR CURBING WAR AID TO NAZIS

Any Work in French Industries for Germany Is 'Against Our Wishes,' Says Minister

PLANTS LITTLE DAMAGED

AUG 4-1940

Without News of Progress by Armistice Board, France Feels Peace Distant

VICHY, France, Aug. 3 (AP)—René Belin, the new French Minister of Industrial Production and Labor, said in an interview today that if French war industries in the occupied area were working for Germany, "they are doing so against our wishes."

Such factories, both in the occupied and unoccupied zones, he said, were in condition to start operations, but "they will not begin to manufacture war materials if we have anything to say about it."

M. Belin said syndicates and unions would continue in existence but wholly as craft guilds barred from political activity and under strict government control. Employers would be under the same control, he added.

He said both sides, employers and employes, would be encouraged to organize in factory regions and on a national scale according to industry, but that "labor and capital must recognize each other's rights." Failing agreement in industrial issues, the government would impose obligatory arbitration.

Of the gasoline shortage, M. Belin said every effort was being made to bring in through Mediterranean ports 230,000 tons of gasoline remaining in the French colonies.

The damage to French industry generally, he remarked, was negligible in the short-lived war with Germany, as compared to that suffered in the World War.

For example, he said, little or no damage had been done to the coal mines and electric plants of Northern France, and they soon would be ready to start operations. General Auguste Nogues, Resident-General of French Morocco, arrived here by plane during the day for a conference with the government of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain.

Petain Bans Masonry

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 3—The Petain Government has ordered dissolution of Freemasonry and all other secret societies in France, it was announced today.

AUG 4-1940

The press charged Freemasonry with offenses ranging from sapping the morale of France to undermining Marshal Petain's efforts to reestablish the "work, family and fatherland" idea among the people.

The newspaper *Le Nouvelliste*, of Lyon, declared "our foreign enemies never would have been able to succeed against us if France had not been literally assassinated by the venom of secret lodges."

Called Foe Of Petain's Ideals

The newspaper asserted that Freemasonry systematically deprived the French of their ideals, adding: "France without ideals has become a defeated France."

Charing that Freemasons methodically applied their international orders to the constant detriment of France, *Le Nouvelliste* said "they not only worked to de-Christianize the country, but also to corrupt and destroy the three principles Marshal Petain has decided to reestablish in all their essential virtues: work, family and fatherland."

Mobs Also Blame Jews

The press said Freemasons got their representatives into public office where they wielded their influence against the nation's Catholic faith and built up a spirit of "hypocrisy, tyranny, defeatism and hate."

(The German radio yesterday said anti-Jewish demonstrations were reported at Nice, France, Thursday, quoting the newspaper *Eclaireur de Nice* as saying plate-glass windows of Jewish-owned shops were smashed by demonstrators who wrote "down with the Jews" and "Freemasons" in large red letters on entrances.)

General Nogues Flies To Vichy

Vichy, France, Aug. 3 (AP)—Gen. Auguste Nogues, resident general of French Morocco, arrived here by plane today for a conference with the Petain Government.

AUG 4-1940

U. S. MAIL GETS TO PARIS

Naval Attache Passes German Line on Third Attempt

VICHY, France, Aug. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Comm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, United States naval attaché, accompanied by Sergeant John Cook of the air attaché's office, succeeded in passing through the German lines on the third attempt yesterday with an automobile load of mail pouches for the United States Embassy in Paris.

They had been turned back two days in succession by Germans guarding the boundary between the occupied and unoccupied zones on the grounds that a member of a diplomatic mission accredited to the government at Vichy could no longer enter the occupied zone without a permit issued by the German authorities in Paris.

French Curb Food Sales

Restaurants Forbidden To Serve Fish And Meat In Same Meal

Vichy, Aug. 3 (AP)—The French Government issued new decrees today restricting the sale of foodstuffs in another move to guard against shortage of supplies this winter because of transportation difficulties and absence of imports.

Restaurants were prohibited from serving fish or cheese in the same meal with meats, and from serving any meat, fowl or rabbit after 3 P. M.

During August, ration-card coupons will be required to purchase specified articles which are particularly short and which may be bought only in limited amounts, such as:

Five hundred grams (slightly over one pound) of sugar; 250 grams (a fraction over eight ounces) of spaghetti, macaroni, etc.; 100 grams (about 3½ ounces) of rice; 125 grams (less than 4½ ounces) of soap, and 200 grams (about 7 ounces) of margarine or vegetable oils.

Refugees' Plight

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 3—Here is part of a letter received here today from a 46-year-old Frenchwoman, exiled by the war from her home in Paris to the Tarn department north of Toulouse.

It is the woman's story told in her own words—a story that may be typical of tens of thousands of Frenchwomen.

This woman clung to her Paris apartment until the Low Countries and Luxembourg were invaded on May 10. Then, with several members of her family, she went to the deserted farm in Tarn, where her family originally had made its home.

18 Live In House

"I am learning how to cook again for a large family—and it is so large," she writes. "There are eighteen people in the house, including seven children, while twenty-five others, for whom we could find no beds, are in the village.

"Most of them are from Paris, friends who had nowhere else to go in this part of the world. It's as gay as any place can be where women are sharing work many of them never had done before in an effort to forget the sadness of the future which each hides from the other.

"Already we have no sugar, coffee or butter—think of that, no butter in the heart of the country. That's the trouble with modern civilization—our people gave up cows because butter came more cheaply from somewhere else. And now it cannot come, for there is no gasoline. Now there is less and less meat, no oil, no chocolate or fats.

Menus A Problem

"Mother and I spend an hour every night trying to think of menus—it's so hard with seven children.

"You remember how big appetites are in the country? Unfortunately war has not calmed them. The days when I dieted seem a dream now, for I am thin as a young girl, with no fattening foods to tempt me.

"But I assure you morale is high and not for a moment has it wavered—at least not here. While even in tears of humiliation for my country I felt so strongly a desire for its recovery that I can believe in it ardently, for others felt as I did.

Closer To The Soil

"Gerard (19-year-old son of a friend) failed by one point to pass his examinations at polytechnic school and Jacques (her 19-year-old nephew) passed his entrance examinations for agricultural school, which were very difficult. He has not forgotten his music, but he desires ardently to be a farmer now. War brings us close to the soil and defeat even closer.

"Juliette's husband (a Belgian industrialist in peacetime, an officer in war) pedaled in one bright morning last week on his bicycle, after the poor girl had spent twelve weeks not knowing whether he was alive or dead. They are crazy with happiness.

"I stay close to Diane. You know that Pierre (Diane's young husband) last was heard from on the Somme.

"The grass is green here and tomorrow there will be sun. But we realize that hard times are coming."

U-BOAT SCORES AGAIN

Survivors Report British Vessel Torpedoed Off Gibraltar

CADIZ, Spain, Sunday, Aug. 4 (AP)—The torpedoing of an unidentified British merchantman by a submarine a few miles off the British fortress of Gibraltar was reported early today when thirty-five survivors were landed here by the Palacio, another British merchant vessel.

The survivors identified the submarine as German, but gave no details on the torpedoing or on their ship.

Informer Plane Scouts British Gibraltar Forts

Appears Daily Over Fortress And Is Nearly Always Followed By Raid

La Linea, Spain, Aug. 3 (AP)—A plane which the dwellers near Gibraltar have come to call "the informer" appears daily over Britain's great fortress rock, observing warship movements and defense preparations in the face of anti-aircraft fire.

The visits are nearly always followed by bombing raids.

According to available information here, "the informer" was able to report today that no British warships were left at Gibraltar.

CUDAHY GOING TO LONDON

Ambassador To Belgium To Fly There Today On "Private Visit"

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 3 (AP)—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, will fly to London tomorrow for a "private visit," it was reported tonight.

The envoy was scheduled to sail for the United States Thursday on the American Export liner Excalibur with fellow-diplomats and the Duke of Windsor, but changed his plans at the last minute.

AUG 4-1940

AMERICANS HONORED

Gen. Franco Awards Spain's Highest Decoration.

MADRID, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Francisco Franco, in "signal token of my appreciation," has awarded to eight Americans the Great Cross of Isabella the Catholic, Spain's highest decoration for civilians. His decree, dated May 24, was not published until today in the Official Bulletin.

The recipients included four Catholic churchmen: George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, who died on October 2, 1939, upon whom the award was conferred posthumously; Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia; the Most Rev. Dr. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore and Washington, and the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Molloy, Bishop of Brooklyn.

The other four included Ogden H. Hammond, former United States Ambassador to Spain; Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, the Boston explorer; Commendatore Gaetano Vecchiotti, Italian Consul-General in New York, and William Cameron Forbes, former Ambassador to Japan.

AUG 4-1940

Holland To Ration Textiles

Amsterdam, (via Berlin) Aug. 3 (AP)—Textiles will be rationed along the lines of the German system, the director of the Netherlands State Distribution Bureau for Textiles announced today. The population will be given ration cards.

BY LLOYD LEBBRAS

RIOM, FRANCE, AUG. 3--(AP)--LIKE A DISUSED THEATER, THIS ALMOST-FORGOTTEN TOWN OF GRASS-GROWN STREETS AND DERELICT MANSIONS OF ANOTHER ERA BEGAN A FRENZY OF EXCITED CLEANING TODAY, PREPARING THE STAGE FOR THE HISTORY-MAKING TRIALS OF FORMER FRENCH LEADERS ACCUSED OF PLUNGING AN UNPREPARED NATION INTO DISASTROUS WAR.

AT THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, MOST NOTABLE BUILDING IN THE TOWN, THE FLUSTERED WOMAN CARETAKER LAMENTED AS SHE LEARNED THAT THE BUILDING HAD BEEN CHOSEN AS THE SEAT OF FRANCE'S NEW SUPREME COURT FOR THE TRIALA BEGINNING NEXT THURSDAY.

HER MOST IMPORTANT PREVIOUS DUTY HAS BEEN TO GUIDE CASUAL TOURISTS THROUGH THE PALAIS, BUT SHE SEIZED A DUSTER AND SET TO WORK, DETERMINED TO MAKE EVERYTHING TIDY FOR THE JUDICIAL SPECTACLE.

BEFORE THE INVASION OF NOTABLES AND FUNCTIONARIES, A FEW CURIOSITY SEEKERS ALREADY ARE WANDERING THROUGH THE TWO-STORY BUILDING, STARING AT THE LOUIS XIV ACHITECTURE AND THE ANCIENT TAPESTRIES.

THE PALAIS STANDS ON THE MAIN STREET, ATOP A TREE-BORDERED KNOLL IN THE CENTER OF THE TOWN WHICH ONCE WAS THE CAPITAL OF THE DUCHY OF AUVERGNE.

ORIGINALLY BUILT AS A CHATEAU BY THE DUC DE BERRY IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTRY, THE PALAIS WAS RECONSTRUCTED IN 1830. THE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE SAINTE CHAPELLE IS ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE BUILDING.

THE CHAPEL CONTAINS NINE FIFTEENTH-CENTURY STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, TWO PAINTINGS OF CHRIST ON THE CROSS, LABELED "JESUS CHRIST, KING OF THE JEWS," MAGNIFICENT FLEUR DE LIS TAPESTRIES, AND ALTAR PAINTINGS SHOWING THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE BERRY BEING PRESENTED TO ST. PETER.

IN THE COUNCIL HALL, WHERE THE TRIALS WILL BEHELD, AND IN THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM, ARE TAPESTRIES OF THE LOUIS XIV PERIOD: "THE PRODIGAL SON." AND "THE STORY OF ULYSSES," THE LATTER DETAILING THE ADVENTURE WITH CIRCE, WHO TRANSFORMED ULYSSES MEN INTO SWINE.

THE COUNCIL HALL IS LINED WITH LONG, BLACK, LEATHER-COVERED SEATS, PROVIDING ROOM FOR ONLY ABOUT 200 PERSONS.

BEHIND THE BENCH, WHICH RESUMBLES THAT OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN WASHINGTON, ARE SEVEN RED-LEATHER CHAIRS, WHENCE THE JUDGES CAN LOOK DOWN ON AN OPEN SPACE OF POLISHED HARDWOOD UPON THE ACCUSED AND THEIR PLEADERS.

OPPOSITE THE TAPESTRIED WALL XX ARE SIX GREAT WINDOWS, LOOKING UPON THE PLEASANT PLAIN, WHERE THE PEASANTS ARE HARVESTING THE CROPS WHICH MUST HELP FEED FRANCE.

BEHIND THE JUDGES' SEATS IS A NICHE CONTAINING A MARBLE BUST OF "MARIANNE," SYMBOLIC OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC WHICH NOW HAS BEEN SUPERSEDED BY THE FRENCH STATE.

BUT SUCH SUBTLETIES MAKE LITTLE IMPRESSION ON RIOM'S 11,000 PEOPLE. THEY ARE TOO BUSY RENTING ROOMS AND PREPARING TO FEED THE CROWDS WHICH WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE NEW DRAMA THAT HAS COME TO THIS SLEEPY, TREE-BOWERED TOWN.

AUG 4-1940

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

ROME.

The Italian High Command issued the following communique:

"It is confirmed that the fire at Haifa (seaport in Palestine) caused by our recent bombardment (July 25) was still burning after three days.

"In the (Anglo-Egyptian) Sudan our planes have bombed the railroad shops at Port Sudan, setting fire to a depot, and the aviation field at Gebeit, where serious damage was caused and about ten enemy planes were struck on the ground.

"In Kenya, near Buna, troop concentrations and trucks have been bombed and machine-gunned.

"In North Africa, enemy planes raided Bardia without causing material damage but causing some loss among troops.

"During an enemy raid on the Cagliari (Sardinia) flying field, which caused one death, three injured and slight damage, two enemy planes were shot down. The crew of one were taken prisoner."

CAIRO.

A communique issued by British Army Headquarters said:

"A statement emanating from London was published in Egypt yesterday giving the British casualties (on the Libyan frontier) accurately as thirty killed, wounded and missing.

"The Italian casualties were given as twenty killed, twenty wounded and 472 captured.

"This comparison was most misleading, as the twenty Italians killed include only those actually buried by the British and the wounded are only those wounded and taken prisoners. The actual number of prisoners, moreover, now is 818, not 472.

"The total number of enemy killed and wounded runs into many hundreds. Their (the Italians') costly adventure in reoccupying Fort Capuzzo alone exposed them to very heavy casualties in men, guns, tanks, vehicles and material of all kinds.

"Ground and air observers frequently reported large numbers of dead lying unburied around enemy positions. Derelict tanks and mechanized transport equipment can be seen on all sides and prisoners confirm the report that hospitals are filled with wounded."

The Royal Air Force issued the following communique today:

"R. A. F. bombers raided bulk fuel installations at Zula, Eritrea, yesterday. There were heavy bursts on or near the target, one direct hit resulting in a big column of black smoke. Stores and buildings also were damaged.

"The oil depot at nearby Accico and the airdrome at Asmara again were raided by our bombers. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire the attacks were pressed home. At the airdrome, one bomber dived to within 100 feet in order to attack enemy aircraft on the ground.

"At Accico, as a result of the raid, several explosions occurred which were heard thirty miles away. All our aircraft returned safely.

"A formation of enemy bombers attacked Kham-el-Girba unsuccessfully. One CA 133, sighted over Gedaref on the (Anglo-Egyptian) Sudan border, was shot down by our fighters, the crew being captured.

"Another attack was made on Assab. Direct hits were registered on an ammunition dump resulting in several heavy explosions. One searchlight also was put out of action.

BERLIN.

The German High Command issued this communique:

"One submarine commanded by Lieut.-Capt. Kretschmer during a long-distance cruise sunk seven armed enemy merchant ships totalling 56,108 tons, among them three tankers in a convoy.

"This ship thus sunk a total of 117,367 tons of enemy merchant shipping space besides the British destroyer Daring.

"Several armed enemy merchantmen were bombed on August 2 on the English east coast off Harwich as well as off the Hebrides. Three of the attacked ships, totaling 16,000 tons, sank.

"Individual raids were carried out the night of August 2-3 on oil tanks and anti-aircraft positions in England. Extensive fires were observed among oil tanks at Thameshaven.

"Several enemy planes, which during the day penetrated Holland and northern France, everywhere encountered effective defense by our pursuit planes and anti-aircraft so that their bombs were dropped aimlessly in open fields.

"In the course of air fights over Yssel Lake and the sea region off Ymuiden we succeeded in shooting down two Bristol Blenheim planes. Another of the same type of plane was bagged by anti-aircraft near Le Havre.

"British planes entering northern and western Germany during the night of August 2-3 again dropped bombs on non-military targets only.

"Apartment houses were destroyed and a number of civilians killed in Oured. At Ehra, in the Gifhorn district, in which vicinity there are no military objectives, one farm was destroyed by a number of bombs. A farmer's family of four, including two children aged 1 and 2 years, were killed and two other persons were severely injured."

LONDON.

Enemy planes were also reported over southwestern England before noon today.

A communique issued jointly by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said:

"There was some enemy activity during last night, and bombs were dropped in northeast Scotland, the Midlands, southeast England and the Bristol Channel area.

"No substantial damage is reported except from a town in the Bristol Channel area, where some bombs fell in a residential district, damaged a church, a school and other buildings and caused a few minor casualties."

HITLER DREADS RED INFLUENCE IN THE BALKANS

Rumanians Are Told That Is Why They Must Deal With Hungary.

ORDERED TO SETTLE AT ONCE

Transylvania Leaders Are Firm in Stand Not to Yield One Inch of Land.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 3 (A. P.), (passed by censor).—Fear of the spread of Communism in southeast Europe prompted Adolf Hitler's advice to Rumania to settle her territorial differences with Hungary, Transylvanian leaders said they were told today by the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Mihail Manoilescu.

Those attending the meeting at which Mr. Manoilescu spoke quoted him as saying that he had been advised that a strong communist movement in Hungary was approaching the danger point and that the hands of the Budapest Government would be strengthened to cope with it by territorial gains.

Told to Settle Promptly.

Mr. Manoilescu and Premier Ion Gigurtu returned this week from conferences with Hitler at Salzburg and with Premier Mussolini in Rome at which, it was reported, they were told to settle promptly their differences with Hungary and Bulgaria.

Hungary has been agitating for the return of Transylvania and Bulgaria wants back Dobruja.

Today's informants said that there had been no agreement or formula advanced so far for discussing Hungary's claims. The Transylvania leaders were represented as firm in their stand not to yield an inch of territory. Some went so far as to demand armed resistance.

Meanwhile, former Premier Juliu Maniu, Transylvania peasant leader, returned home with the explanation that he was fearful that disorders by the Hungarian minority there might lead to serious trouble.

Transfer of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 ancestry is Hitler's plan for disposing of Rumanian-Hungarian territorial problems, regardless of how much land Rumania ultimately cedes, German diplomatic circles said today.

30.24-4083

German circles said the recent axis-Balkan conferences had limited Rumanian-Hungarian negotiations to a semicircular frontier area taking in two large Transylvanian cities.

Frontier Guaranties Assured.

These sources declared the Rumanian Ministers were assured of frontier guaranties as well as economic, cultural and financial support from the Reich as soon as Nazi territorial and economic questions are settled—presumably at the end of the war.

While the Rumanian Council of Ministers discussed anti-Jewish laws, it was learned unofficially the latest plan would require nearly 250,000 Jews, who cannot prove that their ancestors for three generations were born in Rumania, to leave the country within five years, meanwhile living in ghettos as foreigners.

Negotiations Well Advanced.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Victor Kadare, Rumanian Minister to Yugoslavia, arrived here today, indicating that the preliminary Rumanian-Bulgarian negotiations over the return of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria already are well advanced. Kadare, it was assumed, would make arrangements for the formal negotiations to open in Bucharest next week.

Meanwhile, the German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, seized an opportunity to dine with Premier Bogdan Philoff and Ivan Popoff, Foreign Minister, when the plane bearing him back to Turkey missed his train connection.

There was some enemy activity during last night, and bombs were dropped in northeast Scotland, the Midlands, southeast England and the Bristol Channel area.

No substantial damage is reported except from a town in the Bristol Channel area, where some bombs fell in a residential district, damaged a church, a school and other buildings and caused a few minor casualties.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 3 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique issued here today:

R. A. F. bombers raided bulk fuel installations at Zula, Eritrea, yesterday. There were heavy bursts on or near the target, one direct hit resulting in a big column of black smoke. Stores and buildings also were damaged.

The oil depot at near-by Accico and the airdrome at Asmara again were raided by our bombers. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire the attacks were pressed home. At the airdrome one bomber dived to within 100 feet in order to attack enemy aircraft on the ground.

At Accico, as a result of the raid, several explosions occurred which were heard thirty miles away. All our aircraft returned safely.

A formation of enemy bombers attacked Kham-el-Girba unsuccessfully. One CA133 (Italian bomber), sighted over Gedaref on the (Anglo-Egyptian) Sudan border, was shot down by our fighers, the crew being captured.

Another attack was made on Assab. Direct hits were registered on an ammunition dump resulting in several heavy explosions. One searchlight also was put out of action.

positions. Derelict tanks and mechanized transport equipment can be seen on all sides and prisoners confirm the report that hospitals are filled with wounded.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP).—Today's high command communique:

One submarine commanded by Lieut. Capt. Kretschmer during a long distance cruise sank seven armed enemy merchant ships totaling 56,108 tons, among them three tankers in a convoy. This ship thus sank a total of 117,367 tons of enemy merchant shipping space besides the British destroyer Daring.

Several armed enemy merchantmen were bombed Aug. 2 on the English east coast off Harwich as well as off the Hebrides. Three of the attacked ships, totaling 16,000 tons, sank.

Individual raids were carried out the night of Aug. 2-3 on oil tanks and anti-aircraft positions in England. Extensive fires were observed among oil tanks at Thames Haven.

Several enemy planes, which during the day penetrated Holland and northern France, everywhere encountered effective defense by our pursuit planes and anti-aircraft, so that their bombs were dropped aimlessly in open fields.

In the course of air fights over Yssel Lake (Zuider Zee) and the sea region off Ymuiden we succeeded in shooting down two Bristol Blenheim (bomber) planes. Another of the same type of plane was bagged by anti-aircraft near Le Havre.

In Kenya, near Buna, troop concentrations and trucks have been bombed and machine-gunned.

In North Africa enemy planes raided Bardia without causing material damage but causing some losses among troops.

During an enemy raid on the Cagliari (Sardinia) flying field, which caused one death, three injured and slight damage, two enemy planes were shot down. The crew of one was taken prisoner.

HUNGARIANS IMPATIENT FOR SETTLEMENT

Hitler Demand For Quick Action Felt Based On Communist Peril

2,000,000 May Be Affected In Transfer Of Populations

AUG 4 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Aug. 3—Fears of Communist disturbances in Hungary and of Hungarian disorders in Rumanian-held Transylvania complicated the Balkan situation tonight as Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania prepared for an attempt to settle their boundary differences in a manner acceptable to the Axis powers.

Transylvanian leaders said they were told by Foreign Minister Mihail Manoilescu that it was fear of the strong Communist movement in Hungary getting out of hand which led Führer Adolf Hitler to demand a settlement of territorial claims without further delay.

Hitler Has Different Ideas

Hungary wants the return of Transylvania which she lost to Rumania in the World War; but Hitler's idea of a settlement is reported to involve only partial satisfaction of the Hungarian territorial claims, together with a wholesale transfer of populations to make racial frontiers harmonize with national boundaries.

Hungarians in Transylvania, meanwhile, are impatiently demanding quick transfer of territory to Hungary, and former Premier Juliu Maniu, the Transylvanian peasant leader, said he feared disorders by the Hungarian minority might lead to serious trouble there.

Bulgaria wants the southern Dobruja as its share of the forthcoming Balkan settlement, and the arrival in Sofia today of Victor Kadare, Rumanian Minister to Yugoslavia, was taken to mean preliminary negotiations for a transfer of territory already are well advanced. It was assumed Kadare would make arrangements for formal negotiations to open in Bucharest next week.

1,500,000 To 2,000,000 Affected

Hitler's scheme for a reshuffling of populations would affect between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 persons, it was explained in German diplomatic circles. The idea would be to return all Hungarians left in Rumania to Hungary, bring home all Rumanians presently living in Hungary, and remove to the Reich all Germans in any ceded portion of Transylvania.

It is estimated there are 1,400,000 Hungarians in all Rumania, 500,000 Germans in Transylvania and about 100,000 Rumanians in Hungary.

Axis Limits Conferences

German sources said the recent Axis-Balkan conferences had limited Rumanian-Hungarian negotiations to a semi-circular frontier area taking in two large Transylvanian cities, although Hungary began by demanding the whole of Transylvania. The same sources showed displeasure over continued public clamor in Hungary for a more sweeping territorial settlement.

In Rumania, on the other hand, there was agitation against cession of any territory at all to Hungary. Circulars entitled "Rumania Awake" were found in mail boxes here yesterday, urging the people to refuse to "give up a single fistful of our land."

Several newspapers also took a stand against making territorial concessions.

WAR OF IMPERIALISM FORECAST BY SOVIET

Europe's Colonies Seen Bringing New Phase of Conflict

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia declared today that European colonial possessions threatened to spread the conflict into a "world imperialist war."

"There exists every reason" to expect that the conflict in the near future will enter a "new and even more cruel phase," it added.

Two days ago Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff told the Russian Parliament the Western Hemisphere was threatened with war as a result of imperial "appetites" in the United States.

Izvestia declared the "successes" of the Soviet Union "certainly meet with malicious disapproval in certain quarters. It is no secret to us that any increase in the might of the Soviet State considerably annoys our enemies."

It recalled that Mr. Molotoff, "with brilliant sarcasm," referred to "these displeased gentlemen" and declared that so long as they expressed their discontent in interviews and "pathetic declarations," they would be ignored. Concrete anti-Soviet activities, the newspaper warned, would be an entirely different matter.

"In this connection," Izvestia continued, "Molotoff particularly reminded the governments of the United States and England of their responsibility for unlawful actions they committed in the Baltic. This concerns unlawful detention of gold recently purchased by the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. from banks of the three Baltic countries.

"However, unlawful actions against the Soviet Union may assume diverse forms. Some of them were mentioned in Molotoff's statement about 'mysterious airplanes' that appeared over Baku and Batum [Black Sea oil ports] coming from Iran and Turkey."

representatives and foreign journalists.

Joseph Stalin, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier-Foreign Commissar, and the members of the Soviet Presidium were seated in boxes.

Prolonged cheers greeted Stalin.

The Lithuanian plenipotentiary commission then entered and was applauded. There were speeches of greeting in Russian, Lithuanian and other languages.

Lithuania's petition for admission into the Soviet Union then was presented and approved unanimously.

R. A. F. Raids Oil Depots.

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—The British Air Force reported today that explosions which could be heard thirty miles away were set off yesterday in a series of mass raids on Italian oil depots and grounded planes in Eritrea.

An R. A. F. communique said great billows of black smoke followed direct hits on oil tanks at Zula, Accico and the Asmara airdrome. All the attacking bombers were reported to have returned safely.

One Italian bomber was reported shot down and its crew captured in attacks on Kham el Girba and Gedaref, on the border between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Eritrea.

French Tankers Detained.

PORT SAID, Egypt, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—The British naval authorities refused today to permit two French tankers, the Roxane and Melpomene, totaling 25,000 tons, to depart for France fearing that the oil cargoes would fall into German hands.

Text of War Powers' Communiques

AUG 4 1940

British

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Tonight's Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday R. A. F. bombers made daylight raids on a number of airdromes in France, Belgium and Holland. Hits were scored on hangars and runways. Aircraft on the ground were bombed and machine-gunned from a low altitude.

There was some opposition from enemy fighters. One of our aircraft is missing.

Our bombers continued their systematic attacks on military objectives in Germany. Last night their main targets were the oil depots at Emden, Hamburg, Misburg, Salzbergen and Emmerich. They also attacked several German airdromes.

Large fires were started at Hamburg and Salzbergen, where the damage is considered to have been extensive.

One of our aircraft returning from these operations was forced down into the sea.

A joint communique of the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security this morning:

A communique of British Army headquarters in Cairo:

A statement emanating from London was published in Egypt yesterday giving the British casualties (on the Libyan frontier) accurately as thirty killed, wounded and missing.

The Italian casualties were given as twenty killed, twenty wounded and 472 captured.

This comparison was most misleading, as the twenty Italians killed include only those actually buried by the British and the wounded are only those wounded and taken prisoners. The actual number of prisoners, moreover, now is 518, not 472.

The total number of enemy killed and wounded runs into many hundreds. Their (the Italians') costly adventure in re-occupying Fort Capuzzo alone exposed them to very heavy casualties in men, guns, tanks, vehicles and material of all kinds.

Ground and air observers frequently reported large numbers of dead lying unburied around enemy

British planes entering northern and western Germany during the night of Aug. 2-3 again dropped bombs on non-military targets only. Apartment houses were destroyed and a number of civilians killed in Oured. At Ehra, in the Gifhorn district (near Hanover), in which vicinity there are no military objectives, one farm was destroyed by a number of bombs. A farmer's family of four, including two children aged one and two years, were killed and two other persons severely injured.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 3 (AP).—Today's Italian communique:

It is confirmed that the fire at Haifa (seaport in British-mandated Palestine) caused by our recent bombardment (July 25) still was burning after three days.

In the (Anglo-Egyptian) Sudan our planes have bombed the railroad shops at Port Sudan, setting fire to a depot, and the aviation field at Gebeit, where serious damage was caused and about ten enemy planes were struck on the ground.

Rumania Honors Jew And Dismisses Jews

BUCHAREST, Aug. 3 (AP).—The decoration by King Carol II of Mendel Herzcu, a Jew who holds the title "Painter of Walls of the Palace" was made public in the official gazette today while in an adjoining column it was announced that all Jewish officials must relinquish their posts, under Rumania's anti-Semitic laws.

Herzcu was one of fifty persons decorated for faithful service.

Lithuania Becomes Republic No. 14 In Union Of The Soviet

Moscow, Aug. 3 (AP)—Lithuania was accepted tonight by the Soviet Supreme Council as the fourteenth republic of the Soviet Union.

The assembly hall was crowded with many guests—representatives of the sciences, art, the army and navy, honored factory workers, diplomatic

Tokio Representations Are Given to Indo-China

Contraband Chief's Action Stirs Fears in China

HONGKONG, Aug. 3 (AP).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today that the acting chief of Japanese contraband control in French Indo-China had "made important representations" of an undisclosed nature to Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Petain-appointed Governor General of the French colony.

(The new Japanese totalitarian government announced this week its intention to bring "Greater East Asia," including Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, under its hegemony.)

The representations coincided with the arrival in Tokio of Gen. Ishaku Nishihara, chief of Japanese inspectors, to confer with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

The Domei report aroused Chinese apprehensions that Japan was moving to extend her influence in Indo-China. By agreement with France,

Japan recently placed inspectors in the French colony to cut off war supplies to the Chungking government.

Recurrent rumors of a Japanese naval concentration in southern waters brought denials in reliable quarters, which expressed belief the reports arose from the presence of Japanese vessels in various ports where they took shelter from storms during last week.

Removal of British women from Honkong was completed today with departure of the final group of fifty-seven bound for Australia. Authorities said no further compulsory evacuation was contemplated for the present.

ATHENS, GREECE, AUG. 3--(AP)--GREECE LOST NINE VESSELS, TOTALING 33,544 TONS, IN THE WAR DURING JULY, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT. SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, GREECE HAS LOST 46 SHIPS, AGGREGATING 201,346 TONS.

AUG 4-1940

DOMEI SAID THE NEW CABINET OF PREMIER PRINCE KONOYE DESIRES A "STRONG POLITICAL ENTENTE" WITH GERMANY AND ITALY, REGULATION OF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, AND CONSTRUCTION OF A "BIG FAREASTERN BLOC EVEN AT THE RISK OF POSSIBLE FRICTION WITH THE UNITED STATES."

TOKYO, AUG. 3-(AP VIA RADIO)-DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING THE DISPATCH OF FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA TO BERLIN AND ROME TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS.

TOKYO, AUG. 3-(AP)-TOKYO NEWSSPAPERS SAID TODAY THEY REGARDED THE ARRESTS OF JAPANESE CITIZENS BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES AS BEING IN RETALIATION FOR ARRESTS OF BRITONS IN JAPAN ON SUSPICION OF ESPIONAGE.

THE NEWSPAPERS ISSUED EXTRA EDITIONS WITH LONDON DISPATCHES REPORTING THE ARRESTS.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED COMMENT PENDING RECEIPT OF OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON.

NEW CALEDONIA TO HELP BRITISH

AUG 4-1940

French Colony Refuses to Recognize Truce.

SYDNEY, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—A dispatch to the Sydney Telegraph said today that the French island colony of New Caledonia had refused to recognize the French-German armistice and had pledged support to Britain in continuing the war against Germany.

The decision, the dispatch said, was announced by Gov. Pelicier at a meeting of the Legislative Council in Noumea, captial of the colony.

New Caledonia lies about 875 miles east of Australia. The island has an area of 8,548 square miles and a population of 57,630.

"No Issue" With Australia

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 3 (AP).—Japanese Consul General Akiyama declared today there was no big question at issue between Japan and Australia, adding that his government hoped the "traditional friendship" between them would continue

Windsor, En Route, Exchanges Radio Greetings With Clipper

Duke Photographs Big Flying Boat As It Skims 100 Feet Over Excalibur

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard S. S. Excalibur, at Sea, Aug. 3—The Duke of Windsor, bound from Lisbon for the Bahamas to take up his assignment as Governor, exchanged radio greetings with the Yankee Clipper today and managed to get two snapshots of the big flying boat as it skimmed a scant 100 feet overhead.

The radio operator of this American Export liner talked to the clipper crew about noon and learned the plane would overtake the Excalibur in about an hour.

Duke Notified

The Duke was notified and went to the bridge, where he snapped his pictures at close range. Clipper Capt. R. O. D. Sullivan wirelessed his good wishes and the Duke replied.

After spending the remainder of the afternoon in his suite, the Duke and his American-born Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, visited the captain and then entertained homeward-bound United States Ambassadors Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and William Phillips, and Mrs. Biddle and Mr. Phillips' daughter.

After dinner they listened to radio news reports in the Duke's suite.

Duke's Plan Unknown As To Stop At Bermuda

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 3 (AP)—Whether the Duke of Windsor will stop at Bermuda is still a mystery tonight as far as local officials are concerned.

A Government house spokesman said he had no knowledge of any arrangements to convey the Duke from Bermuda to his new post as Governor of the Bahamas or even that the Duke is coming here.

Following tradition, the paths of new and retiring administrators will not cross, and Sir Charles will be well on the way to his new post as Governor of Uganda in British East Africa before the Duke's arrival.

In the interim, W. L. Heape, colonial secretary, will function as acting governor.

Sir Charles and Lady Dundas will board the S. S. Acadia Tuesday for an early sailing the next morning. They will visit in New York and Toronto before embarking at Los Angeles for Uganda in early September.

May Be Duke's Adviser

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of the Bahamas from 1932 to 1937 and regarded as one of that colony's most successful executives, is reported to be returning there soon, probably to advise the new Governor, the Duke of Windsor.

Sir Bede now is Governor of the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius. The capacity in which he will return to the Bahamas is not definitely known, but the general belief is that his wide experience in colonial administration will be placed at the disposal of the Duke, who lacks personal acquaintance with the problems.

Governor Of Bahamas Quits Nassau Tuesday

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 3 (AP)—Sir Charles Dundas, veteran of thirty-two years in the British colonial service, will leave Nassau Tuesday to make way for the Duke of Windsor, his successor as Governor of the Bahamas.

A source intimately acquainted with the Bahamas said that the Duke's assignment was one that predecessors had found to be "one of the most difficult in the colonial administration."

The Bahamas, Bermuda and Barbados stand apart from the majority of British colonies in that their local Legislatures are finally responsible for the colonies' fate and financing, and jealously guard their traditional "independence."

Boom in Nassau Travel

The Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Lines sailed from New York yesterday for Nassau with 170 passengers, which officials of the company said was 40 per cent more than she carried on any of her previous voyages.

The increase in the travel was attributed to the pending arrival of the new Governor, the Duke of Windsor, and the fact that no passports are required for the Bahamas.

The retiring Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, will arrive here Friday on the Acadia, accompanied by Lady Dundas. He will leave Nassau before the arrival of his Royal successor. Sir Charles plans to spend a few days in New York before proceeding to his new post in Uganda, East Africa, where he has been appointed Governor.

Blockade Halts Spanish Ship

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 3 (AP)—As a result of the British blockade, the Spanish merchant ship Ciudad de Sevilla, put in here unexpectedly today on orders from Madrid rather than risk a long voyage to Barcelona. The Ciudad de Sevilla was bound from Buenos Aires.

MONTREAL MAYOR ACCUSED ON DRAFT

Commons Hears He Told Citizens Not to Register.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3 (A. P.).— R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader, charged in Commons today that Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal had "openly defied the law" requiring national registration for military service.

Compulsory registration for military service, but not for service overseas, is to be held August 19-21, and Mr. Hanson asserted that Mayor Houde had urged citizens not to register.

The Conservative leader also criticized what he termed suppression by press censors of an edition of the Montreal Gazette reporting the Nazi's statement and containing an editorial criticizing the Mayor.

"Is there any longer a free press in Canada?" he asked.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King replied that the Government would see to it that the nation's laws are upheld and promised a statement later.

MONTREAL MAYOR SCORED AS DEFIANT

His Request to People Not to Obey Registration Law Is Denounced in Commons

PAPER URGES HIS ARREST

Montreal Gazette Demands That Federal Authorities Execute the Act

OTTAWA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Conservative Leader R. B. Hanson charged in Commons today that Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, Canada's largest city, had "openly defied the law" requiring national registration for military service.

Compulsory registration for military service, but not for service overseas, is to be held Aug. 19-21 and Mr. Hanson asserted Mr. Houde had urged citizens not to register.

The Conservative leader also criticized what he termed suppression by press censors of an edition of The Montreal Gazette reporting Mr. Houde's statement and containing an editorial criticizing the Mayor.

"Is there any longer a free press in Canada?" Mr. Hanson asked.

Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King replied that the government would see to it that the nation's laws were upheld and promised a statement later.

The Houde statement, finally released for publication today, attacked the registration law as "a measure of conscription" against which the government had pledged itself.

"I do not believe that I am held to conform to the said law and I have no intention of so doing," the Mayor said, "and I ask the population not to conform, knowing full well what I am doing presently, and what I expose myself. "If the government wants a mandate for conscription let it come before the people, without this time fooling them."

The Conservative leader also criticized what he termed suppression by press censors of an edition of the Montreal Gazette reporting the Nazi's statement and containing an editorial criticizing the Mayor.

"Is there any longer a free press in Canada?" he asked.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King replied that the Government would see to it that the nation's laws are upheld and promised a statement later.

30.24-4085

30.24-4085

Canada Rules On Beer Glass

Toronto, Aug. 3—The Ontario Liquor Control Board has ruled that a standard beer glass of nine and one-half ounces should be served at all Ontario hotels. The order is effective October 1. Beer glasses at present vary in content from seven to ten ounces.

SEEKS COMPROMISE ON MILITARY BILL

Maloney Maps New Plan to Try a Volunteer System Before Using Compulsion

AUG 4-1940

LEE BACKS SUCH A MOVE

Oklahoma Senator Says Middle Ground Must Be Followed to Get Service Measure Voted

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—An Administration drive to line up the Senate votes needed to pass the Burke-Wadsworth Compulsory Military Service Bill was begun today, but so much opposition was shown that some supporters predicted a compromise would be necessary.

Although Senator Burke, Democrat of Nebraska, one of the co-authors of the bill, predicted that fewer than twenty opposition votes would be cast, Senator Lee, Democrat of Oklahoma, an advocate of compulsory service, said an informal survey indicated that it would be necessary to seek some middle ground in order to get the measure through the House, as well as the Senate.

Mr. Burke said it was his understanding that Senator Byrnes, Democrat of South Carolina, would be the unofficial leader of Administration forces. In the past, he said, Mr. Byrnes had had extraordinary success in winning approval of controversial measures.

In connection with the talk of compromise, Senator Maloney, Democrat of Connecticut, disclosed that he was drafting a proposal which he said he felt both opponents and proponents of the compulsory service bill could accept.

Differences in the Two Plans

The Burke-Wadsworth bill, scheduled for final approval Monday by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, provides, in general, that 12,000,000 male citizens between 21 and 30 years, inclusive, should be registered for possible military service. From these registrants, local boards would select 400,000 men who would be called to service.

Mr. Maloney said that his substitute would propose that the registration be carried out as provided in the Burke-Wadsworth bill, but that compulsory service be delayed for several months, possibly until Jan. 1.

In the meantime, voluntary enlistments for one year's training would be attempted, with the basic Army pay scale being raised from $21 to $30 a month.

If there were insufficient volunteers to meet the Army's requirements by the specified date, compulsion would go into effect automatically. However, only enough men would be summoned to make up the difference between the number of volunteers and the quota which previously had been fixed by the Army.

"As I look at it," Mr. Maloney told reporters, "the paramount thing is to eliminate any controversy over the defense program. Conscription is a controversial issue, with many Senators opposing it on the grounds that it is both undemocratic and unnecessary.

For Test on Compulsion's Need

"This proposal would demonstrate whether it is necessary. It is geared to meet the demands of the Army and to satisfy the argument that compulsion is not necessary."

Senator Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, a leader of a bipartisan group opposing compulsory military service, said that the Maloney compromise would be acceptable to him and others of similar views if the Senate would not agree to try the voluntary one-year enlistment system without any compulsory strings.

Reports were current that opponents of compulsion would offer the one-year voluntary enlistment plan as an amendment when legislation to give the President authority to order the National Guard into active service comes up in the Senate Monday.

Mr. Wheeler said the opponents of compulsion had not determined finally on their strategy.

Several members predicted a heated session when the Senate considers the Guard bill, but most seemed to believe that it would go through without material changes.

SENATORS PLAN TO OPEN FIGHT ON DRAFT BILL

Opponents Plan Bipartisan Bloc Despite Roosevelt Plea for Passage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Opponents of compulsory military training talked today of forming a bipartisan bloc for a Senate floor battle against peace-time conscription advocated by President Roosevelt.

Cheered by a statement of Harry H. Woodring, resigned Secretary of War, Senators fighting the Burke-Wadsworth bill considered trying to attach a voluntary training system to the measure empowering the President to call out the National Guard and reserve officers.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, told reporters that some organization of "both Republicans and Democrats will be formed to fight conscription with all the vigor we possess."

Although scoffing at the possibility that a filibuster was being organized, he said:

"This thing will be thoroughly debated, and of course that debate will take considerable time."

Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, another critic of the draft legislation, urged that some system of voluntary enlistment for a year's army training be tried along the lines advocated by Mr. Woodring.

The former Cabinet member wrote Senator Vandenberg advocating one year voluntary service at $30 per month. At present the minimum enlistment in the armed forces is for three years, with basic pay of $21 a month.

Mr. Woodring said that he had proposed seven months ago raising army base pay to $30 a month, but was told that it would be inconsistent with the financial program of the administration. Higher pay attracts men to the navy and the CCC, he added.

"How any fair-minded member of Congress," his letter continued, "could say that we have given the voluntary system of enlistment for the United States Army a fair trial and that it has broken down, and therefore we need the compulsory service, is beyond my understanding."

Mr. Woodring suggested that conscription become operative only when the army chief of staff should certify that the voluntary enlistment system had broken down. If that system fails, he declared that he would "join with others in obtaining the number of men, in the necessary time to defend this country, through a compulsory system."

Wheeler Gives View.

The letter was made public by Senator Vandenberg last night, a few hours after President Roosevelt said at a press conference:

"I am distinctly in favor of a selective service training bill and I consider it essential to adequate national defense."

Senator Wheeler, commenting on Mr. Woodring's letter, told reporters:

"Woodring, through his long experience as head of the War Department, should be in better position to know the facts than a lot of frightened bankers and Wall Street lawyers who are backing this draft bill."

Senator Minton, Democrat, of Indiana, on the other hand, said that the army chief of staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, already has gone on record as saying that the voluntary system has broken down.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, expected the committee to complete its draft of a greatly revised conscription bill Monday and have it ready for Senate debate next week. The House Military Committee ended public hearings on the issue yesterday, and seven members were asked to redraft the bill at once.

The Senate committee refused, on advice of the War Department, to fix a limit of 900,000 conscripts during the first year. It also defeated an attempt to delay actual draft until war.

WILLKIE READY TO GIVE VIEWS ON DRAFT BILL

AUG 4-1940

Candidate Says He's Willing to Answer Any Question Roosevelt Asks.

PREPARES TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

Discusses Plans With Republican Leaders—Martin Declares Things Are Satisfactory.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie conferred with Republican organization leaders today and said he was getting his campaign geared up and ready to start with a bang.

Chairman Joseph W. Martin of the Republican National Committee, who headed the group of visiting party leaders, attended a press conference with Willkie shortly before midnight last night. He advised the nominee that if the election were held today he would win.

"What about tomorrow?" a reporter asked. Mr. Martin said he believed sentiment for Willkie would continue to increase.

Before the arrival of the Republican strategists last night, Mr. Willkie told reporters that he would be glad to answer any questions President Roosevelt might have to ask him about public issues.

Mr. Willkie said that he would make clear his position on conscription in his August 17 acceptance address at Elwood, Ind., but added:

"If the President of the United States wants to ask me any questions in the meantime, I shall be glad to answer him."

Leaders Are On Hand.

In addition to Martin, those here for today's conferences were Henry P. Fletcher, National Committee counsel; Charles P. Goodspeed, party treasurer; Sinclair Weeks of Boston, eastern treasurer; John Hamilton, Mr. Martin's executive assistant, and Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

At the press conference last night, Mr. Willkie declared that clubs formed in his behalf "are in harmony with the regular Republican organization."

Mr. Martin said that he came here to discuss "budget, campaign itinerary and campaign policy" with Mr. Willkie.

The conferences, Mr. Willkie said, would get the campaign geared up and ready to start with a bang and go until election day.

The national chairman said that things look extremely satisfactory at present.

The appointment of Edward J. Flynn as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Martin said, "is all right with us."

Mr. Willkie had remarked that the appointment of "Boss Flynn of the Bronx speaks for itself."

Martin told reporters the status of Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the Republican Finance Committee, had not been dicided and that some readjustments might be made after today's conferences.

Republican headquarters will be in Washington, but additional offices will be maintained in New York and Chicago, Mr. Martin announced. Mr. Hamilton will be in charge of the Chicago office.

Among other things, Mr. Martin and Mr. Willkie discussed the operation of the Hatch act restricting political activities.

The nominee made it clear that he wanted all organization workers to obey the law strictly.

Independents for Willkie.

More than 12,000 Democrats, American Laborites and independent voters to date have signed Willkie-for-President pledge cards distributed by the Kings county Republican committee, according to John R. Crews, county chairman. He saw this as an indication the Republican presidential candidate would receive the largest vote of any State or national candidate of his party in many years.

Samuel F. Pryor Jr., Eastern campaign director for Wendell Willkie, and Oren Root Jr., chairman of the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, left by plane yesterday to confer with the candidate at Colorado Springs. At headquarters of the Associated Willkie Clubs at 100 East Forty-second street it was said young independent voters in the Chelsea district would organize a Willkie club at a meeting next Tuesday at the City Federation Hotel, 445 West Twenty-second street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced it would operate between thirty-five and forty special trains to Elwood, Ind., for the Willkie notification ceremonies on August 17. A Willkie-for-President special will leave Pennsylvania Station here at 6:45 P. M. on August 16 and stop at Newark en route to Elwood.

Wadsworth Denounces Volunteer Defense Plan

Gambling With Nation's Fate, He Tells Legionnaires

MEDINA, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP).—James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo Republican and co-sponsor of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill, warned tonight against the volunteer system for national defense.

"You are gambling with the fate of the country by sticking to the volunteer system of soliciting men for the Army and Navy," Representative Wadsworth told 5,000 Legionnaires attending the second annual 8th District American Legion convention.

"I get no satisfaction over the enactment of such a bill," he declared, "but it is presented to Congress for enactment because we are realists and can see the dangers that lie ahead for a country with weak defenses."

Representative Wadsworth pointed out that if the new bill was enacted into law it would run for five years, and that the new recruits would be trained by the regular Army and National Guard.

"Every man," he continued, "owes it as a duty to defend his country to the best of his ability."

"Is it not likewise a duty," he asked, "for the citizen to prepare to defend his country should such defense be needed?"

Elks Card Good in Army

Suggested as Identification Aid for Civilians at Upstate Maneuvers

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP).—The 1st Army placed membership in the Elks today on an equal identification basis with a birth certificate of a voter's card.

Authorities in charge of the nation's greatest war games forbade any participant to cross the border into Canada and advised civilians at the maneuvers to make sure of sufficient identification in case they took the trip.

"A birth certificate, voter's card or an Elk's card is considered sufficient identification," the public rel[illegible]

CHIDES DAUGHTER OVER DRAFT FIGHT

Seattle Lawyer Reproves Her for 'Pauline Revere' Ride to Protest Service

A 'PINK' ON A WHITE HORSE

AUG 4-1940

'Pretty Puppet,' 19, Ridiculed as Helping to Subvert American Liberty

SEATTLE, Aug. 3 (AP)—Describing his pretty 19-year-old daughter, Elane, as "pink," Lane Summers, Seattle attorney, today criticized her for her "Pauline Revere" ride from Chicago to Washington to protest against compulsory military service.

In an alliterative statement Mr. Summers said:

"Press and pictures report that, to defeat conscription, somebody's white horse from a Trojan stable and my 'pink' daughter, Elane Summers, from her sophomore year in college, have been cast together as characters in a Red road show, routed from the 'draft'-cellar city to the nation's capital under the sponsorship of 'The Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War,' another alias for alien activity authorized by Czar Stalin's agents.

"As with many plays, so in the plot of this piece of publicity the cosmetics of comedy thinly camouflage the tartar of tragedy.

"Years ago, in real heroism, Paul Revere rode to rouse the ranks of the American Revolution. Now,

with patriotic pretense, a pretty puppet is paraded to propagandize against American preparedness.

"By the historic ride the colonies were awakened to the redcoats of the British troops invading our land from without. In the present promenade the people should smell the smokescreen of the red comrades seeking to subvert our liberties from within.

"The horse with its feet on the ground is not ridiculous, even if 'Pauline Revere' still succeeds in staying astride somewhere between the neck and the tail. But both are without blame, which is branded on the brows of Stalin's subtle stooges who tittle treason in the language of loyalty.

"These Communists cower at the cry for conscription; it could uncover their 'cells.' However, most patriots approve plans to prepare for this democracy's defense; while they all pray for peace. But very few approve the war-whooping of petty Presidential politics to tatter the third-term tradition."

Two years ago Mr. Summers's son Thane was killed while fighting for the Loyalist Government in Spain. A few hours before a mass meeting was held here in memory of his son, Mr. Summers assailed the interests back of the meeting as "more Moscow" and labeled the meeting a means of recruiting "more misguided martyrs."

PROTECTS JOBS IN A DRAFT

Union Contract Provides Men Can Return After Service

BUFFALO, Aug. 3 (AP)—A labor contract which would protect seniority rights and return of jobs for employes called to service under proposed peacetime draft legislation has been negotiated here.

The conscription provision was contained as a "supplement to a war clause," according to Richard Birge, an executive of a wallpaper company, in an agreement signed by his company with the C. I. O.-affiliated Playthings and Novelty Workers' International Union.

Ralph W. Tillotson, C. I. O. field representative, said that he believed it the first time a labor union had sought to protect its members' jobs under the proposed conscription.

Men Of Conscription Age Hasten To Wed

Brooklyn Marriage License Bureau Reports Biggest Rush Since 1917

New York, Aug. 3 (AP)—Young men of conscription age advanced on the Brooklyn Marriage License Bureau today in the biggest rush for licenses the bureau has had since the United States entered the World War in 1917.

In four hours, 240 couples obtained licenses, 47 were married, and 250 other couples were turned away when the doors closed an hour later than normal.

Many applicants acknowledged they wanted to avoid conscription. Some said they were making from $30 to $40 a week in private jobs and did not want to go on a $21-a-month army pay roll. The usual number of licenses issued by the bureau on a Saturday this time of year is fewer than 200.

NEGROES REQUEST SHARE IN DEFENSE

Leaders Ask Training in Ratio to Population

LOG CABIN CENTER, Ga., Aug. 3 (AP)—Southern Negro leaders called today for racial opportunity "in proportion to population" to train for defense skills and combat service.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert of Savannah, chairman of the State Central Planning Commission, declared before that group that Negroes should be "more thoroughly coordinated" into the defense program.

Such coordination would materially assist in raising the economic level of the 14,000,000 Negroes in the country, he said.

Dr. Hubert asserted that the commission proposed to seek military training for all Negro high schools and land-grant colleges and to enlarge facilities of vocational training in metal work, mechanics and carpentry.

The commission outlined a proposal that Negroes be allowed to serve in all phases of combat service, such as Army, Navy and Air Corps, as well as "behind the lines in labor battalions." Commission members said pre-service training should be greatly increased for Negro youth.

Dr. L. A. Pinkston of Augusta, head of the State Baptist Convention, said that the commission should favor compulsory military training and insist that Negroes get a "fair share" in the selective drafts.

"If we are going to be drafted for service, we want to be trained for that service just as the white man is trained," he said.

Dr. Hubert pointed out that additional training should be provided for Negroes in agriculture so that they might get advanced scientific learning to produce foods efficiently.

More than 100 Negro leaders in college, fraternal, business and farm activities of several Southern States met for the commission session.

Recruiting High Mark

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug 3—United States army recruiting in the second corps area reached an all-time high for a single month during July when 2,342 men volunteered.

Col. L. B. Magruder, commanding the area recruiting office said the highest previous months were June with 1,839 enlistments and January with 1,817.

Protect Consumer In Defense Buying

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Harriet Elliott of the National Defense Commission told a press conference today that efforts would be made to "stagger" the huge Army and Navy purchases under the defense program to prevent undue increases in consumer prices.

Miss Elliott said that while there had been a slight general price increase noted in recent weeks, it was nothing to be alarmed about.

Battle Over Navy Speedup Bill

President Accused of Proviso to Seize Plants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Rep. Church (R.-Ill.) contended and Rep. Vinson (D.-Ga.) denied today that President Roosevelt was responsible for a provision in the recent naval speedup bill permitting the Navy Secretary to commandeer factories in connection with expansion of the navy.

Under an amendment, since passed by the House and sent to the Senate, the proviso would be eliminated.

Church said he had information that Rear Admirals Samuel M. Robinson and Alexander H. van Keuren, chief and assistant chief of the Bureau of Ships, prepared the proviso for a Senate-House conference committee which recommended its inclusion in the legislation.

"I feel that it was done at the instance of the President," Church added.

Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, said he took "full responsibility" for the commandeering proviso and had it prepared by Robinson. He said that upon more considered judgment he felt that it went too far "for the present." Vinson offered the amendment to kill it.

The War Department announced yesterday that army establishments in Alaska would be among those inspected by four members of the House Military Appropriations Sub-Committee this month. The four will be Representatives Snyder, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Terry, Democrat, of Arkansas; Starnes, Democrat, of Alabama, and Case, Republican, of South Dakota.

Pershing to Talk On Radio Tonight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Gen. John Pershing, commander of the American World War forces, will make a radio talk on "The Security of the Americas," at 8 p. m. tomorrow. His 15-minute address will be broadcast by all networks.

Navy to Build Alaskan Bases

Contract Awarded for $4,305,000 Air Stations Opposite New Soviet Field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—The navy took steps today to improve the Alaskan defenses opposite Russian territory by awarding $4,305,000 in contracts for work at naval air stations on Kodiak and Unalaska islands.

The action came less than two weeks after a Coast Guard cutter confirmed reports that a Russian air base was being developed on Soviet-owned Big Diomede Island in the Bering Strait, a mile from American-owned Little Diomede Island.

Awards amounting to $4,609,500 also were made yesterday by the navy for air outposts at San Juan in Puerto Rico, Charlotte Amalie in the Virgin Islands, and Midway Island in the Pacific. It was not announced when any of the work would be completed.

A syndicate of three companies already engaged in constructing the air station at Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska obtained the order to begin preparing aviation facilities at Unalaska Island, first big link in the Aleutians, which string down and out from the southern tip of Alaska.

The same syndicate was awarded additional work under its contract at Kodiak.

The navy's action was taken less than sixty days after the War Department announced plans to strengthen the army's ground forces in Alaska.

NEW YORK, AUG. 3-(AP)-GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, HEAD OF THE "FIGHT-ON" FRENCH COMMISSION IN LONDON, ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A BRITISH BROADCAST HERE HEARD BY NBC THAT CERTAIN NEW FRENCH NAVAL FORCES HAD JOINED BRITAIN TO FIGHT ON AGAINST GERMANY.

HE MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY THE 1,969-TON FRENCH ESCORT VESSEL SAVORGNAN DE BRAZZA WHICH, HE SAID, HAD BEEN MANNED BY HER ENTIRE CREW AND WAS READY FOR ACTION AT THE SIDE OF BRITISH NAVAL FORCES.

NEW YORK, AUG 3-(AP)-THE BANK OF FRANCE TODAY WAS "VIRTUALLY PLACED UNDER GERMAN CONTROL," THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATIONS ANNOUNCED IN A REPORT HEARD HERE BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THE INFORMATION HAD BEEN BROADCAST

30.24-4087

BY THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED RADIO IN PARIS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT AS HEARD BY NBC SAID THE BANK OF FRANCE WILL BE ALLOWED TO DEAL ONLY IN TRANSACTIONS AS ORDERED BY THE GERMAN COMMISSIONER. A SUPERVISOR MUST SEND MONTHLY REPORTS ON ALL TRANSACTIONS TO GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 3-(AP)-JAPAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SHE WILL PURSUE A FOREIGN POLICY DESIGNED TO BRING FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THE NETHERLANDS INDIES UNDER HER DOMINATION IS REGARDED BY SOME VETERAN STUDENTS HERE OF THE FAR EAST AS DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO BOLSTER MORALE AT HOME.

AUG 4-1940

THEY DO NOT DISMISS THE POSSIBILITY THAT JAPAN MIGHT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BRITAIN'S PREOCCUPATION WITH THE THREAT OF A GERMAN INVASION, AND OF AMERICAN CONCERN OVER DEFENSES IN THE ATLANTIC, TO PUT THE POLICY INTO EFFECT BY EARLY MILITARY ACTION.

BUT, THEY CONTEND, THIS WOULD BE A DIFFICULT UNDERTAKING FOR A NATION ALREADY SUPPORTING 1,000,000 FIGHTING MEN IN CHINA AND DEVOTING A LARGE PERCENTAGE--REPORTEDLY ONE-THIRD--OF ITS NATIONAL INCOME TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

IT APPEARED MORE LIKELY, THESE ANALYSTS SAID, THAT TOKYO WOULD ATTEMPT TO BRING INDO-CHINA AND THE NETHERLANDS INDIES WITHIN HER ORBIT GRADUALLY BY A PROCESS OF ECONOMIC PENETRATION.

THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE SENDING OF AN INCREASING NUMBER OF TRADERS INTO THESE COUNTRIES TO GET THE RAW MATERIALS WHICH JAPAN WANTS FROM THEM AND TO EXPLOIT THEIR MARKETS FOR JAPANESE GOODS. THE GRADUAL ACQUISITION OF PLANTATIONS IN THE TWO REGIONS WOULD BE ANOTHER POSSIBLE MEANS OF PEACEFUL PENETRATION.

IN SUGGESTING THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT WAS INTENDED CHIEFLY TO STRENGTHEN THE HOME FRONT, STUDENTS OF THE FAR EAST SAID THE JAPANESE PUBLIC HAD BEEN HEAVILY BURDENED BY THE LONG STRUGGLE AGAINST CHINA.

NOTING THAT SETTLEMENT OF THE WAR WITH CHINA WAS ANNOUNCED AS THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST GOAL, THEY EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT SETTLEMENT OF THAT CONFLICT APPEARED NO NEARER THAN EVER. CHINESE RESISTANCE, THEY SAID, HAS SHOWN NO SIGNS OF WEAKENING.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY WOULD DO IF JAPAN UNDERTOOK TO GRAB THE INDIES AND INDO-CHINA IS A MATTER OF CONJECTURE.

THE UNITED STATES OBTAINS RUBBER AND TIN, VITAL TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, AND OTHER IMPORTANT IMPORTS FROM THE TWO REGIONS WHOSE HOMELANDS HAVE BEEN CONQUERED BY HITLER. JAPANESE DOMINATION WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THE FLOW OF THESE MATERIALS TO AMERICA WOULD BE HALTED, HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH THIS DOUBTLESS WOULD BE THE CASE IF JAPAN BECAME ALLIED CLOSELY WITH THE AXIS POWERS AND THE UNITED STATES WENT TO WAR WITH THEM.

SECRETARY HULL HAS WARNED REPEATEDLY THAT ANY ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE STATUS QUO OF INDO-CHINA AND THE INDIES BY FORCE WOULD ENDANGER THE PEACE OF THE ENTIRE PACIFIC. HE HAS EMPHASIZED THIS COUNTRY'S DESIRE TO SEE THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ORDER MAINTAINED.

Japanese Opinion

AUG 4-1940

New York, Aug. 3—A dispatch from the Tokyo correspondent of *Business Week* says that questionnaires were distributed to 45,666 parents and guardians of Tokyo University students to obtain a cross-section of opinion in upper-class Tokyo circles on national policy. On the basis of 11,789 replies, the results were as follows:

Q.—Are you willing to face an American-Japanese war if the United States should attempt to restrain this country from securing the resources of the Netherlands Indies?

A.—Yes, 6,428. No, 1,334. Forty per cent. declined comment.

Q.—Should Japan conclude a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union to facilitate the construction of a new order in East Asia?

A.—1,181 favored a Russo-Japanese rapprochement as against 513 opposed. Eighty-five per cent of those asked shunned this question.

Q.—Do you want Britain or Germany to win the European war?

A.—Germany, 9,697. Britain, 344. Only 1,757 absentions.

Q.—Should Japan get involved in the European war as a means of solving the China incident?

A.—Yes, 1,508. No, 7,255. Others (30%) "didn't know." (The high percentage of "don't know" answers might indicate that those who were questioned preferred discretion to expression of opinion.)

JAPAN OBJECTS TO EXPORT BAN FOR GASOLINE

AUG 4-1940

Formal Protest Is Made Against Roosevelt's Embargo Decree.

SCRAP IRON NOT MENTIONED

Ambassador Horinouchi Calls o Welles in Washington at Tokio's Behest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government formall objected today to the embargo re cently announced by Presiden Roosevelt against exportation o aviation gasoline to countries out side the Western Hemisphere.

Kensuke Horinouchi, the Japanese Ambassador, presented a formal communication on the subject to Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State. Afterward, the Ambassador declined to tell reporters the subject of the communication, except to say that it dealt with a commercial matter, but elsewhere it was learned that the aviation gasoline embargo was the matter at issue.

Horinouchi said that he had acted upon instructions from Tokio. Spokesmen for the Japanese Government in Tokio had declared previously that the ban on exports of aviation fuel outside the new world was considered an unfriendly act and an effort to exert pressure upon Japan.

Scrap Iron Not Discussed.

Japan, widely active in aerial warfare over China, bought approximately 105,000 barrels of aviation gasoline from the United States in the first six months this year. It was indicated that President Roosevelt's order placing No. 1 melting steel and iron scrap under an export licensing system had not been discussed in the Japanese communication.

Seventy-five to 80 per cent of Japanese scrap-metal purchases in this country, being of other grades, are outside the licensing system. Whether licenses are being issued for shipments of No. 1 melting steel and iron scrap to Japan has not been disclosed.

Both the aviation gasoline embargo and the scrap-metal licensing system have been described by Federal officials as purely defensive measures designed to control the export of vital military materials. There was no indication that Mr. Welles replied immediately to the Japanese objections.

EMBARGO PROTEST IS FILED BY JAPAN

Ambassador Hands Formal Note To Welles On Gas Prohibition

Ban Believed To Strike Tokyo Harder Than London

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 3—Japan protested formally today against the embargo which makes it impossible for her to purchase aviation gasoline in this country.

Kensuke Horinouchi, the Japanese Ambassador, handed a note of protest to Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, on instructions from his Government.

Polite but grave, the Ambassador strode into the Under Secretary's office in the rococo of the old State Department building. Welles, standing beside his desk as Horinouchi entered, smiled and shook hands. Then they discussed briefly the formal communication.

Contents Not Disclosed

The Japanese envoy would not disclose the contents of the message to reporters afterward, except to say that it dealt with a commercial matter.

From reliable sources it was learned, however, that the note protested against the aviation gasoline embargo on the ground that it was discriminatory against Japan.

One basis that may have been cited for this claim of discrimination, it was said, was that the embargo would affect the Japanese much more than the British because Japan has fewer facilities for refining its own aviation fuel.

The embargo was announced at the White House on July 31. The announcement said that shipments of aviation gasoline from the United States to points outside the Western Hemisphere were being halted in "the interest of national defense."

Would Kill Business

Department of Commerce officials said the order would virtually wipe out this country's aviation gasoline export business which amounted to 1,164,343 barrels in the first six months of this year. Of this six-month total, Japan took 105,000 barrels, France 513,513 and the United Kingdom 504,196.

Japanese purchases were considerably larger last year than this. They declined the first half of 1940, Government experts said, due partly to the accumulation of a reserve, partly to the growth of refining facilities in Japan and partly—perhaps—to lack of foreign exchange for large purchases.

Iron Not Mentioned

It was said on good authority that the Japanese note did not deal with the related question of iron and steel scrap exports to Japan. A small portion of these was placed under an export licensing system August 1, and all of the scrap shipments could be embargoed if this Government decided national defense needs required it. Officials in Tokyo have expressed belief, however, that they would not be affected greatly by the scrap-metal licensing system as initially established.

SAYS SAILPLANES CAN TRAIN PILOTS

L. B. Barringer Holds Gliders Can Be Used to Expedite Defense Education

SETS NEW HEIGHT RECORD

He Soars 10,400 Feet in Idaho, Breaking His Old Mark, as He Makes Tests

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Aug. 3 (AP)—Soaring more than two miles above the jagged sawtooth mountains for what may be a new national record, Lewin B. Barringer of Orange, N. J., gave added emphasis to his contention that the motorless plane offers a method for training pilots for national defense.

Mr. Barringer's vehicle was a glider which he brought here last week to make tests in contemplation of the establishment of a gliding center in the Sun Valley area. It was his own record that was shattered, if barograph readings of 10,400 feet are authenticated by the Bureau of Standards in Washington. He established the old records at 6,560 feet on July 4, 1939, at Elmira, N. Y.

Glider enthusiasts, Mr. Barringer said, started Germany on her way toward attaining her striking air strength by providing the means for training 250,000 pilots.

"Gliding schools started in Germany in 1923, when aviation enthusiasts, to whom the Versailles treaty forbade power planes, started gliding clubs," he explained. "In 1928, the government, seeing the possibilities behind the enthusiasm of the members of these clubs, stepped in and subsidized them."

Economy in Training Is Cited

In 1934, Mr. Barringer said, he saw hundreds of enthusiastic students, quartered in good hotels, tinkering with planes. Specialized government meteorological service was available even then for the more than sixty flying clubs in the Reich.

He declared that the cream of these amateurs became army pursuit pilots and others were assigned to bombers, while the less proficient remained as mechanics, but with a far better understanding of flight conditions than the average plane worker.

"In the United States," he said, "we've set a goal of 50,000 pilots a year. Until two years ago the Army air force trained pilots at a cost of $25,000 per man. You couldn't convince Army officials that they didn't need $15,000 300-horsepower training planes to make aviators.

"Now they're down to 150-horsepower and costs are less, as was obviously necessary. But, by developing gliding centers, we can train more and better pilots at practically no cost."

The 33-year-old motorless plane expert, who has been flying gliders and airplanes since 1929, insisted that glider flying was far safer than power flying. One reason, he said, is that the ships fly at much lower speeds. Trainer gliders fly and land at speeds as low as twenty-four miles an hour. Ships are so perfectly balanced they do not go out of control. Dangerous nose dives do not occur because the glider has no heavy engine to weight its nose.

Flying Over Plains Called Easy

Contrary to popular belief, he added, it is as easy to glide over level land as over mountainous areas. He pointed to the unofficial altitude record made by John Robinson of San Diego, Calif., in flying more than 10,000 feet over the California desert on a cloudless day. Mr. Robinson also is at Sun Valley, aiding in the tests.

The soaring movement in this country, Mr. Barringer explained, has developed entirely without government aid, springing up from groups of enthusiasts who banded together and formed clubs. These clubs either buy or build their own planes, the best of which may be had for about $1,300 and good ones for as little as $600. A winch and a stout rope complete the equipment.

England, though far slower than Germany in recognizing the value of sailplane tests in training its aviators, managed to train some 5,000 pilots for about $55,000 by subsidizing amateur gliding clubs.

"Gliding has a definite place in training fliers," Mr. Barringer insisted, "because just as students at the Naval Academy are taught to navigate small sailboats, so aviators should be given a thorough understanding of the air and its natural power. Glider pilots form good flying habits."

PLANS AIRPLANE FACTORY

Pawley Said to Seek Funds Here for Rangoon Plant

HONOLULU, Aug. 3 (AP)—Informed sources said today that William D. Pawley, American airplane builder, had flown recently from the Orient to New York in an attempt to obtain British and United States financing for a plane factory at Rangoon, Burma.

The informants said Mr. Pawley had been building and assembling planes on the Chinese side of the Burma-China border, but that Japanese bombers had forced his factory to move into Burma.

It was reported Mr. Pawley planned to confer in New York with members of the British Purchasing Commission.

Flying Bumblebee

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 3—Plans for a flying bumblebee, a tiny robot plane of a new type for defense against bombers, were announced today by Edward F. Chandler, prominent marine engineer.

The bumblebee plane would steer itself automatically by the sound of the attacking bomber and then buzz along with it, dropping sound-directed bombs on its victim.

This is not merely a clever idea, for Mr. Chandler is a recognized expert in automatic steering controls for torpedoes, aircraft and marine vessels. In the World War he was distinguished as the inventor of a gyroscopic control system for accurately aiming submarine torpedoes. He assisted in developing the Swedish navy's sound-controlled torpedo.

Launching Process

The bumblebee design calls for a plane which would be launched by the fire control officers at a bombing defense station. When the course of a flight of attacking bombers had been charted with fair certainty, and while the planes were still some miles distant, these officers would launch some of the flying bumblebees.

The automatic gyroscopes already in use on planes would keep these little robots on the course fixed to intercept the bombers until they were well within the range of the noise of the big ships.

At that point a sound control device would take over the steering and guide the little ships to the invaders. The bumblebees, however, would not strike these ships, as is planned for the flying torpedoes about which much has been written recently.

"Torpedoes" Undependable

The reason, Mr. Chandler said, is that not more than one hit in a thousand is likely for a flying torpedo with present available sound steering controls. There is, he explained, a lag of a fraction of a second at least in these controls. This lag, at the high speed of airplanes, would permit a human-flown ship, under attack, to avoid its robot enemy.

Mr. Chandler plans a set of four sound controls which should lead his bumblebees to wheel into line above a bomber and slightly ahead of it. The controls would also tend to keep the little bee at a predetermined distance above the ship it pestered.

Either the sound waves from the bomber or certain normal electromagnetic radiations from the big ship could be used to trip from time to time an automatic bomb release in the bumblebee.

Direct Hit Unnecessary

These bombs, Mr. Chandler said, need not necessarily have to make a direct hit to explode. They could carry devices which would explode them whenever they reached an effective distance from the bomber. These detonating devices would be set off by sound waves or normal radiations from the large ship.

Mr. Chandler said that while these ideas may appear theoretical at first sight, they are no more so than submarines, torpedoes and airplanes themselves were before becoming practicable and that he is confident that something like this can be done. He said the robots could be manufactured inexpensively and be transportable on trucks to the firing areas.

The objective, he added, would be not only to destroy attacking ships, but what might be more important, to disrupt the order of a large formation flying under the direction of a leader.

He said the bumblebees could be readily shielded against interference, either that which would lead them off their course or cause their own sounds and radiations to interfere with their bombing.

70-Ton Bombers

By Devon Francis

Associated Press Aviation Editor

Washington, Aug. 3—Out of the welter of figures on warplane purchases by the Government have begun to emerge certain evidences of the scheme which the army and navy have in formulation for the air defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Long-range bombing planes, it can now be assumed, are going to be purchase in quantity for offshore operation along the North Atlantic seaboard—and, if necessary, the South Atlantic—to buttress our defensive establishment in that ocean pending completion of the two-ocean navy.

Larger Ships Planned

While the figures necessarily remain secret, the procurement officers of the armed services are known to have been talking in terms of 5,000 or more of these machines, 3,000 of them by July 1, 1942.

Moreover, much larger machines than are now being built in numbers are in contemplation, capable of carrying larger bomb loads over greater distances than any which have made their appearance in Europe, America or Asia.

70-Ton Weight Reported

The new experimental bombers being constructed for the army and the navy, one at Santa Monica, Cal., and the other in Baltimore, are straws in the wind indicating the direction which the strategic employment of large warplanes is taking in this country.

Each of these planes has been reported to weigh in excess of seventy tons fully loaded. For comparison, the big American [illegible]ic clippers weigh forty-two to...

Chile Is Expected To Ratify Havana Act

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Senator Rodolfo Michels, a member of the Chilean delegation to the Havana conference, predicted today that the Chilean Senate would ratify the act of Havana without delay.

Senator Michels, with Oscar Schnake, head of the Chilean delegation; Chilean Ambassador Alberto Cabero, and Guillermo Gazitua, embassy counselor, visited Secretary Hull and Under-Secretary Welles in brief courtesy calls. Mr. Schnake told reporters he planned to go to New York, probably Monday, and from there will go to Hyde Park Tuesday to lunch with President Roosevelt.

Lehman to Play Part for War Aid

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—Governor Lehman of New York, here to attend the second concert of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Tanglewood, accepted today an invitation to participate in a program for the benefit of Allied Relief, Inc., Aug. 16. Just what part Mr. Lehman will play remained uncertain. The program on the 200-acre Tanglewood estate will include music by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, side-shows, auctions, dancing and fireworks.

30.24-4089

30.24-4089

PLEA FOR WHITE RUSSIANS

AUG 4-1940

New York, Aug. 3—The Russian Children's Welfare Society, an organization of White Russians, has received an appeal from Dr. Nicholai Dolgopoloff, its representative in France, asking for funds for the relief of White Russian children in Europe, it was announced by E. V. Alexeeff, secretary.

"We beg the New York society to raise some money for the relief of Russian children in Europe," Dr. Dolgopoloff wired from Pau, France, where he fled from Paris. "We do not know how long the Government will continue its contributions. Children 14 and over have already been taken off lists of those to receive help. Financial conditions are catastrophic."

The society estimates that there are 100,000 White Russian children among Europe's war refugees. Dr. Dolgopoloff was a physician in Imperial Russia. He escaped to Paris during the revolution and worked as a janitor to educate his three sons. He does not know whether his sons or grandchildren are alive.

THINKS NAZIS HAD DRUG

Doctor Says Panzer Soldiers Received Stimulant to Keep Going

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 (AP)—The way Germany's Panzer Divisions ripped through Holland, Belgium and France indicates that the Nazi soldiers received some powerful stimulant which kept them awake and in fighting trim for 48 hours at a stretch, says Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, Professor of Pharmacology at the University of California Medical School.

These mechanized units, advancing sometimes at 30 to 50 miles an hour, penetrated Allied territory so fast that they soon were isolated from their bases and supply lines. They had to hold their positions unassisted until slower-moving reinforcements could catch up with them.

Sometimes that probably meant 48 continuous hours of action and tension, no sleep and an imperative need for unbroken alertness, said Dr. Leake, asserting that physicians with the Panzer units probably administered benzedrine sulfate or some like stimulant to the men.

He described benzedrine sulfate as a plentiful, non-habit forming synthetic drug with a stimulating effect something like coffee.

Fish Toasts Hull As Man Who Has Helped Unity

Representative Praises Work In Promoting Understanding Among American Nations

Washington, Aug. 3 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, received unexpected personal tribute from a Republican House member, Representative Fish, of New York, at a luncheon given by the Secretary today in honor of Tomas A. Salomoni, Foreign Minister of Paraguay.

Mr. Salomoni came to Washington with Secretary Hull after the meeting of American Foreign Ministers at Havana.

Mr. Fish, one of the few Congressional guests, proposed a toast to Secretary Hull as the man who had done most in recent years to increase unity and understanding among the American nations and as a great American Secretary of State.

To Buy Ambulances for British

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Aug. 3 (AP)—Funds are being raised in four Litchfield County towns, Litchfield, Winchester, Torrington and Salisbury, to buy ambulances for towns of the same name in England.

New French Naval Forces Join Britain In War

New York, Aug. 3 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the "fight-on" French commission in London, announced today in a British broadcast here heard by N. B. C. that certain new French naval forces had joined Britain to fight on against Germany.

He mentioned specifically the 1,969-ton French escort vessel Savorgnan de Brazza, which, he said, had been manned by her entire crew and was ready for action at the side of British naval forces.

German Agent Gives Up Auto Driver's License

Dr. G. A. Westrick Then Applies For New Plates, For Wife, And Gets Them

New York, Aug. 3 (AP)—Dr. Gerhard A. Westrick, commercial counsel to the German Embassy, today admitted that he had an artificial foot, surrendered his automobile operator's license and plates and promptly applied for new license plates—for his wife Irmtrud.

The new plates were issued on payment of a half-year fee.

Carroll E. Mealey, commissioner of the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles, said he considered Westrick's failure to mention his disability in his driver's application a misstatement in registration. He said a formal hearing on the matter would be held by next Friday and that a report might be forwarded to the District Attorney's office.

NEW YORK, AUG 3-(AP)-A BRITISH PURCHASING MISSION IS IN THE UNITED STATES SEEKING WAR SUPPLIES TO ENABLE INDIA BETTER TO HELP GREAT BRITAIN IN THE WAR.

BRIG.GEN.C.S.TUTE, A BRITISH OFFICER, SAID HE AND CAPT.FREDERICK TYMMS, DIRECTOR OF INDIAN AVIATION, AND COL.C.WARREN BOULTON, ALREADY HAD TALKED WITH SEVERAL MANUFACTURERS AND WERE NEGOTIATING WITH A LARGE AIRCRAFT CONCERN WITH A VIEW TO SETTING UP A WARPLANE PLANT IN INDIA.

Westrick Loses Home

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 3—Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick, whose activities as a German government agent proved embarrassing to his landlord, will quit the suburban Scarsdale estate he and his family rented for the summer.

Westrick's troubles began two days ago when published reports said his callers included men prominent in American business. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles took away his driver's license and license plates, claiming Westrick failed to declare a change of address and a physical disability.

The Commissioner, Carroll Mealey, said he understood the doctor had an artificial leg. The doctor said it was only a wound-scarred foot and not disabling.

To Leave Premises

When the fuss reached Harold A. Callan, attorney and owner of the house rented by Westrick, he decided it was time to call the whole thing off. Last night he announced an arrangement whereby the Westricks would vacate the premises next week.

Westrick surrendered his licenses after contending that as an accredited commercial counselor to the German Embassy he was entitled to full diplomatic privileges.

A formal hearing on the question will be held next week.

Meanwhile the Scarsdale home was placed under police guard.

Filipinos in Hawaii Called Aliens

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 3 (AP).—Postmaster Albert P. Lino said today he had received word from Washington that Filipino nationals in Hawaii were to be classed as aliens and were to be fingerprinted in postoffices throughout the territory. Such classification would make Hawaii's foreign population number between 78,000 and 80,000.

NEW YORK, AUG. 3-(AP)-FERNANDO ROMERO, MEXICAN DANCER, AND HIS WIFE SONYA ARRIVED FROM EUROPE TODAY ON THE PASSENGER FREIGHTER EXMOOR--BUT MISSING WAS MATHILDA, THE PIGEON THEY USED IN THEIR TOURING DANCE ACT.

MATHILDA, THEY SAID, WAS EXECUTED IN BUCHAREST BY RUMANIAN OFFICIALS WHO COULD NOT BE ARGUED OUT OF THEIR FEAR THAT THE BIRD WAS A CARRIER PIGEON WORKING WITH SPIES.

From Broken Worlds

[By the Associated Press]

DUNKIRK, FRANCE—The remnants of millions of dollars' worth of equipment of the British Expeditionary Force are gathering rust on the sandy beach which gained a place in history with the Allied withdrawal.

Much of the equipment was abandoned in good condition. This has disappeared.

German soldiers poke around upturned automobiles, partially burned trucks, long lines of tanks and armored cars. Occasionally a civilian digs through the junk to see whether he can find a good inner tube.

Slowly, the fine yellow sand, drifted by sea winds, is covering a scene of destruction.

—o—

PARIS—Sparrows and pigeons, handfed by the Parisian populace through the years, register mild surprise when their old feeding grounds fail to deliver the accustomed seeds and crumbs. Abandoned canaries, let out of cages, are taking their chances with other refugees in the hunt for food and lodging.

—o—

BRUSSELS—The Belgian capital, under German occupation, is a city without bridges. They were smashed in the retreat.

Otherwise, outwardly, it's much the same city. Few buildings are damaged, shops are busy, the population seems to get along well with the German soldiers.

White-helmeted Belgian traffic police are on the job, reading riot acts in French and Flemish to German couriers who try to squeeze their motorcycles past the stop lights.

—o—

PARIS—On one Paris road, just before the Germans arrived, stood a solid line of automobiles eight kilometers (about six miles) long and three abreast.

Not a soul was in any of them.

Boxes filled with jewels, purses bursting with money, valuable personal effects were strewn over the seats and in baggage compartments.

Apparently they were abandoned, en masse, in a last-minute rush to reach a river ferry before the boats stopped running.

—o—

PARIS — A 15-story modernistic apartment house—one of Paris' "jinx" skyscrapers overlooking Le Bourget airport—has become a German prison, housing 12,000 persons.

Erected four years ago, the building became part of a workers' housing project, but they deserted in droves when the roof began to leak.

Then the War Ministry made it the official mobile guard residence. After a few months the guardsmen also left, complaining of bursting water pipes and inundated apartments.

Ports Unhurt, Says Survey In England

AUG 4-1940

[By the Associated Press]

The battle for Britain has resolved itself into a conflict centering largely on the English Channel and the North sea and upon the ports and harbors bordering these waters, through which passes most of Britain's and Germany's peacetime shipping.

Military secrecy hides the full effect of rival British and German blows, by air and sea, but the British announcement that the great German port of Hamburg now practically is in ruins emphasized the major attention being paid to coastal bases.

Despite the daily German raids on British ports, a poll of them by the London bureau of the Associated Press disclosed they also had escaped serious damage from the attacks.

Here is what British coastal correspondents reported in the poll:

FOLKSTONE—"You can take it from me there hasn't been any damage to this port. There is no shipping going in and out, but the reason is that all our ordinary trade is gone."

20 Killed At Plymouth

PLYMOUTH—"There have been forty-odd raids around here in the last month and about twenty deaths. Some houses have been hit, but mostly the bombings have been in country districts where they are aiming at military objectives."

SOUTHAMPTON—"There haven't been any real raids here for six weeks. There has been no military damage and none to port facilities."

EDINBURGH—"There have been raids and one dock was hit at Leith, but no damage has been done to hurt shipping, which is a little slow, due to other war considerations than air raids."

Glasgow Objectives Escape

GLASGOW—"Not a single coastal objective has been hit. They've been scattering bombs over towns and fields."

HULL—"Damage has been confined to houses."

LIVERPOOL — "Some bombs were dropped in this region severals weeks ago, but there has been absolutely no damage to the port or port facilities."

DOVER—"You might have thought from the size of that big raid last Monday that a lot of damage had been done, but that's not so. They aimed almost altogether at shipping. I went around the harbor after the raid, but no part of the harbor or the harbor walls were hit. A couple of bombs dropped back of the town some time ago, but there has not been any damage in the town itself."

Bristol Reports Normalcy

BRISTOL—"Shipping at Bristol docks is quite normal. There definitely hasn't been any damage to the docks."

PORTSMOUTH—"We get plenty of raids around here, but Portsmouth is so strongly defended they haven't been able to get at us."

CARDIFF, WALES—"We have had sixty rrids in Wales in all, a good many alarms in Cardiff, and we have heard a good many bombs drop. But I can tell you that aside from a daylight raid several weeks ago there has been no damage to docks. Then one bomb hit a ship at the docks and killed six people. Shipping goes in and out as usual."

Invasion: An Old Study

AUG 4-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, August 3—Winston Churchill started worrying about an invasion of Britain three decades ago.

Then, as now, the threat was a militant Germany.

On one occasion, several simulated invasions were carried out under Churchill's direction, and with such success that he hurriedly terminated the maneuvers lest the potential enemy acquire helpful information.

Back In October, 1911

The threat of an invaded Britain first became Churchill's problem back in October, 1911. He had been made First Lord of the Admiralty after the Agadir crisis—one of the pre-World War series which periodically imperiled the peace of Europe.

Churchill kept Admiralty experts busy on the problem with a series of papers he wrote, describing hypothetical invasion th... in detail. The task of the admirals was to work out how these could be combatted.

One such paper was entitled "A Bolt From the Blue." (Although wars were formally declared in those days, Churchill anticipated history here by conceiving of an undeclared war.)

Another in the series bore the title "The Timetable of a Nightmare"—a title which brings to mind the current "Nazi timetable" phrase.

Sabotage Expected

In outlining one imaginary invasion for Admiralty solution, Churchill mentioned that sabotage and acts of treachery might occur simultaneously with the first military hostilities. A marginal note on this paper states: "Resident Germans (in England) may certainly be expected to cooperate locally."

Among the likely landing points for German troops, Churchill listed in one war problem Harwich, Immingham, Blythe, Dundee, Cromarty, Balta Sound in the Shetlands, and on England's west coast "numerous undefended landing places in sheltered waters suitable for the debarkation of a large force (if it could get there)."

After a thorough examination of the whole invasion problem, Churchill said the Admiralty's position was as follows:

"Once the fleet was concentrated in its war station, no large army could be landed in the British Isles."

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURIN THE 48TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM JULY 28 TO AUG. 3, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	4	2	1	17,448	2	0
GERMANY	4	0	2	19,095	0	0
DENMARK	0	1	0	10,517	0	0
NORWAY	0	1	0	1,343	0	0
ESTONIA	0	0	2	2,748	0	0
NETHERLANDS	0	0	1	202	0	0
GREECE	1	0	1	5,353	0	0
TOTALS	9	4	7	56,697	2	
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	378	167	204	2,626,591	6,806	5,
GRAND TOTAL	387	171	211	2,683,288	6,808	5,496

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--399; GERMANY--76; NORWAY--71; SWEDEN--47; FRANCE--41; NETHERLANDS--37; GREECE--34; DENMARK--31; ITALY--25; FINLAND--15; ESTONIA--9; BELGIUM--8; LITHUANIA--3; YUGOSLAVIA--2; PANAMA--2; POLAND--1; SOVIET--1; IRAN--1; ARGENTINE--1; RUMANIA--1; JAPAN--1; LATVIA--1; SPAIN--1; PORTUGAL--1; TOTAL--769.

AUG 4-1940

P-M.

30.24-4091

30.24-4091

THERE ARE CIRCUMSTANCES TENDING TO COVER THE PEOPLE OF BELEAGUERED ENGLAND. WHATEVER ELSE BEFALLS THEM, A WEEK-END OF GREATER FREEDOM FROM APPREHENSION THAT INVADING GERMAN HOSTS WILL BE BATTERING AT THEIR DOORS THIS SABBATH.

FOR THE LAST SIX WEEK-ENDS, THAT PART OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC DWELLING ALONG THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA COASTS HAS NEVER TURNED IN OF A SATURDAY NIGHT WITHOUT THE THOUGHT THAT IT MIGHT BE TURNED OUT AGAIN BEFORE DAWN TO FACE AN INVASION. THE HITLER FONDNESS FOR WEEK-END STROKES WAS WELL ESTABLISHED LONG AGO.

IF ITALIAN AND GERMAN FORECASTERS HAVE THE RIGHT OF IT, HOWEVER, IT IS NOT INVASION BUT STARVATION THAT THE BRITISH PUBLIC HAS MOST TO FEAR. AND NOBODY BUT BRITISH OFFICIALDOM REALLY KNOWS HOW IMMINENT THE STARVATION PERIL IS.

FIGURES FANTASTICALLY AT VARIANCE WITH BRITISH OFFICIAL LISTING OF CARGO SHIPS SUNK RECENTLY IN THE NAZI COUNTER-SEA SEIGE OF ENGLAND HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED BY BERLIN. THE FATE OF ENGLAND MAY HANG ON WHICH SIDE IS RIGHT OR NEAREST RIGHT; ON WHICH IS DELIBERATELY CONCEALING OR DISTORTING THE TRUTH FOR PROPAGANDA OR MILITARY REASONS.

EXPERIENCE AND SOME PREVIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS WAR TEACH DISTANT OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE THAT THE BRITISH SHIP LOSS ACCOUNTING IS MORE RELIABLE THAN THAT OF GERMANY. DURING THE WORLD WAR, THE BRITISH DID NOT CONCEAL THEIR CARGO SHIP LOSSES, EVEN WHEN THEY REACHED A WEEKLY AGGREGATE THAT BROUGHT ENGLAND WITHIN WEEKS OF FAMINE. IN THIS WAR THEY HAVE GIVEN OUT MUCH MORE DETAILED STATEMENTS OF SUCH LOSSES THAN BERLIN SPONSORED FIGURES, FREQUENTLY ANNOUNCING THE SINKING OF BOTH BRITISH NAVAL AND MERCHANT CRAFT BEFORE ANY GERMAN CLAIM HAD BEEN MADE.

ENGLAND IS FIGHTING ALONE NOW AND THE UNSHAKEN WILL OF HER PEOPLE TO CARRY ON WITH THE WAR AT ANY COST IS THE PRIME ESSENTIAL TO VICTORY HOPES. IT CAN WELL BE REALIZED THAT THOSE IN AUTHORITY IN LONDON ARE REPEATEDLY FACED BY DIFFICULT QUESTIONS AS TO WHAT THE EFFECT ON BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION MIGHT BE OF PUBLICATION OF BAD NEWS ITEMS ON SHIP LOSSES.

DISCLOSED THAT THE TIDE WAS RUNNING SO HEAVILY AGAINST ENGLAND IN THE WAR AT SEA THAT A DAY COULD BE FORESEEN WHEN STARVATION WOULD FORCE CAPITULATION? ON THE OTHER HAND, WHAT WOULD BE THE RESULT IF IT BECAME APPARENT TO PARLIAMENT THAT THE CHURCHILL MINISTRY WAS MISINFORMING THE NATION AS TO THE GRAVITY OF ITS PLIGHT, AND URGING IT TO FIGHT ON AGAINST HOPELESS ODDS?

ENGLAND IS STILL A DEMOCRACY, FOR ALL THE EMERGENCY WAR POWERS CONFERRED ON THE PRIME MINISTER. PARLIAMENT COULD RESCIND THEM AS QUICKLY AS IT GRANTED THEM. FOR THAT REASON IF NO OTHER IT IS PROBABLE THAT CHURCHILL HAS DECREED FRANKNESS AND ACCURACY IN BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS ON NAVAL OR MERCHANT SHIP CASUALTIES, RESTRICTED ONLY IN SO FAR AS NAVAL CRAFT ARE CONCERNED BY PURELY MILITARY EXIGENCIES.

AND IF THAT IS CHURCHILL POLICY--WHICH CHURCHILL'S LONG RECORD OF NEVER HESITATING TO TELL THE BRITISH PUBLIC BAD NEWS STRONGLY INDICATES--IT IS NOT THE BRITISH BUT THE GERMAN PUBLIC THAT IS BEING MISINFORMED AS TO PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN. HITLER AND HIS AIDES NEED NOT RECKON WITH GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION UNLESS HIS

WHOLE TOTALITARIAN HOUSE OF CARDS COMES DOWN ABOUT HIS EARS IN THE END. IN THE MEANTIME, OFFERING HIS OWN PEOPLE AND THE WORLD HIGHLY INFLATED FIGURES ON BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES COULD BE DEEMED GOOD HOME FRONT PROPAGANDA STRATEGY.

... BE THAT AS IT MAY, THE SUBSIDENCE IN ROME AND BERLIN OF TALK OF IMMEDIATE INVASION OF ENGLAND HAS IMPLIED REPERCUSSIONS FOR ANOTHER BESIEGED ELEMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, GIBRALTAR. IF ENGLAND IS NOT TO BE STORMED, BUT REDUCED BY SEIGE, THE REASONS THAT IMPEL NAZI LEADERSHIP TO THAT COURSE APPLY WITH EVEN MORE FORCE TO GIBRALTAR. ITS A HARDER NUT TO CRACK BY FRONTAL ASSAULT THAN ENGLAND. AND IT'S A REASONABLE GUESS THAT STORMING IT IS NOT IN THE AXIS STRATEGY BOOKS.

AUG 4-1940

THE BRITISH, DESPITE SPAIN'S MUTTERINGS OF POSSIBLE ALLIANCE WITH THE AXIS TO TAKE GIBRALTAR, HAVE IMPOSED THEIR CONTINENTAL BLOCKADE ON SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. THAT IS A VIRTUAL CHALLENGE TO ...N TO SHOW HER HAND IF SHE REALLY MEANS TO JUMP INTO THE WAR AGAINST ...IN.

FUHRER HITLER HAS SCATTERED PEACE LEAFLETS OVER ENGLAND FROM THE AIR.

WHY? FOR WHAT REASON SHOULD THE CONQUEROR OF A HUGE SECTION OF EUROPE PAUSE IN THE FLUSH OF VICTORY AND TRY TO PERSUADE THE BRITONS TO SEEK PEACE, WHEN THE GREAT OBJECT OF HIS CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN TO "ANNIHILATE" ENGLAND AND SO DESTROY HER VAST INFLUENCE OVER THE CONTINENT?

BY SMASHING BRITAIN HE COULD MAKE HIMSELF UNDISPUTED MASTER OF EUROPE. THE NAZIS HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THE MOST POWERFUL MILITARY MACHINE OF HISTORY IS ALL READY TO ROLL AGAIN. ONLY LAST WEDNESDAY OUR OWN SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON SAID "A PRUDENT TRUSTEE MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE POSSIBILITY THAT IN ANOTHER THIRTY DAYS GREAT BRITAIN HERSELF MAY BE CONQUERED."

WHY THEN SHOULD THE NAZI CHIEF PLAY ABOUT WITH PEACE AND PILE UP OPPOSITION FOR HIMSELF?

WELL, ACTUALLY THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS WHICH YOU AND I HAVE TALKED OVER MORE THAN ONCE, BUT THERE IS ONE IN PARTICULAR TO WHICH I WISH TO REFER AGAIN BECAUSE OF ITS GROWING IMPORTANCE NOT ONLY TO EUROPE BUT THE WHOLE WORLD.

THIS REASON IS THAT HITLER IS NO LONGER ASSURED OF A QUICK VICTORY, DESPITE HIS UNDOUBTED STRENGTH, AND THE WAR IS TENDING TOWARDS A CONFLICT OF ATTRITION.

AT THEIR FACE VALUE, GERMAN STATISTICS ON SHIPPING DESTROYED BY BOMB AND TORPEDO IN THE REICH'S 11-MONTH COUNTER-BLOCKADE INDICATED TODAY AN ACTUAL TAPERING OFF AT A TIME WHEN SOME GERMAN OFFICIALS PICTURE THE CAMPAIGN AT FULL TILT.

AUTHORIZED SOURCES IN BERLIN SAID THAT JULY'S TOLL AGAINST MERCHANT SHIPPING AMOUNTED TO 260,000 TONS.

LINKING THIS WITH 350,000 TONS OF CLAIMED DAMAGE TO MERCHANT SHIPPING PERHAPS--IN THE GERMAN VIEW--WOULD TEND TO LESSEN THE DISPARITY BETWEEN REPORTED JULY SINKINGS AND THOSE TABULATED FOR PRECEDING MONTHS.

AUG 4-1940

THE TOTAL OF 4,329,213 TONS DESTROYED WHICH GERMANY CLAIMED FOR THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF THE WAR--A FIGURE NOTED AT IN LONDON AS A FOUR-TO-ONE EXAGGERATION--AVERAGES OUT TO 432,921 TONS MONTHLY AS COMPARED WITH 260,000 TONS FOR THE 11TH MONTH.

GERMAN COMMENT IN RECENT DAYS HAS BEEN PICTURING THE PRESENT AIR AND NAVAL PRESSURE ON BRITISH SHIPPING AS SUFFICIENT IN ITSELF TO CRACK BRITAIN'S RESISTANCE. HENCE, THE DECLINE IN CLAIMS STRIKES

30-24-4093

30.24 - 4093

A SURPRISING NOTE.

THE ESTIMATE OF 260,000 TONS FOR JULY WAS FORTHCOMING IN BERLIN IN ADVANCE OF A HIGH COMMAND REPORT THAT A RETURNING SUBMARINE HAD SUNK 56,108 TONS OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS IN AN UNSPECIFIED PERIOD.

HOWEVER, EVEN ADDING THIS TO THE JULY FIGURE, THE MONTH'S TOTAL WOULD FALL FAR SHORT OF THE CLAIMED AVERAGE FOR THE PRECEDING 10 MONTHS.

THE TABULATION OF DESTRUCTION FOR AUGUST HAS BEEN MODEST THUS FAR. THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED ONE MERCHANT SHIP SUNK TWO DAYS AGO AND THREE, TOTALING 16,000 TONS, SUNK YESTERDAY.

IN DROPPING THE JULY CLAIM TO 260,000 TONS, THE GERMANS APPROACH THE MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR THE 32 MONTHS OF THE WORLD WAR--250,000 TONS--WHEREAS THE CLAIM FOR THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF THIS WAR REPRESENTS AN AVERAGE IN EXCESS OF THE 466,000 TONS MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR THE 21-MONTH CAMPAIGN OF UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE OF 1917-18.

AUG 4-1941

THAT MEANS EUROPE IS HEADED FAST FOR THE UTTER CHAOS WHICH SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL LONG AGO PREDICTED FOR IT IF IT DIDN'T QUIT WRANGLING AND PUT ITS ECONOMIC HOUSE IN ORDER.

NOBODY EVER WINS ANY WAR, BUT IN THIS INSTANCE BOTH SIDES TO THE CONTROVERSY ARE MOVING SO RAPIDLY TOWARDS CATASTROPHE THAT ONLY A QUICK PEACE CAN PREVENT IT--IF INDEED IT'S NOT TOO LATE.

HITLER UNDOUBTEDLY HAS RECOGNIZED THE GREAT TRUTH THAT THE ROLE WHICH HE SHOULD SEEK ISN'T THAT OF WAR-LORD BUT OF ECONOMIC-LORD. THAT'S ONE GREAT REASON WHY HE IS ANXIOUS TO GET PEACE--TO PERMIT ECONOMIC REHABILITATION.

GERMANY HAS IMPROVED ITS POSITION CONSIDERABLY AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT CONQUESTS. IRON, STEEL AND COAL HAVE COME TO HER IN LARGE QUANTITIES FROM LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM AND FRANCE. HER COAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN INCREASED SIXTY PERCENT OR MORE, AND THIS IS USED NOT ONLY FOR FUEL BUT TO PRODUCE MANY VITAL PRODUCTS FROM IT--GASOLINE, OIL AND RUBBER AMONG THEM.

SHE HAS ACQUIRED FOOD. HER TIMBER SUPPLY IS MUCH IMPROVED. THE INDUSTRIES OF HOLLAND, BELGIUM, DENMARK, NORWAY AND FRANCE HAVE INCREASED HER WAR EQUIPMENT. SHE HAS HUGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS CAPTURED IN BATTLE.

STILL, IF HITLER HAD SECURED A HUNDRED TIMES THIS WEALTH IT COULD PROFIT HIM LITTLE IF HE COULDN'T PUT IT TO WORK CONSTRUCTIVELY --IF HE COULDN'T GET RID OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE WHICH SLOWLY BUT SURELY IS STRANGLING EUROPE.

BEFORE THE WAR, BUT NOT SO LONG AGO, THE FUHRER CRIED OUT THAT GERMANY MUST EXPORT OR DIE. THAT WAS TRUE THEN, AND MORE TRUE NOW. HE IS ANXIOUS TO GET THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY TURNING AGAIN, SO THAT HE CAN SELL HIS GOODS. THIS IS DOUBLY ESSENTIAL BECAUSE THE REICH HAS LITTLE MONEY AND MUST DEPEND ON BARTER TO SECURE ITS NECESSARY IMPORTS. ESPECIALLY DOES NAZIDOM WANT TO GET A FLOW OF FOODSTUFFS STARTED FROM THE RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF THE DANUBIAN COUNTRIES.

AUG 4-1941

AS IT IS, THE DISORGANIZATION IN EUROPE INCREASES DAILY. MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL, HUNGER ALREADY HAS SEIZED ON MANY SECTIONS OF THE CONTINENT, DUE TO FAULTY DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND SEVERANCE OF IMPORTS. FAMINE AND DISEASE ARE THREATENING.

SMALL WONDER, THEN, THAT ENGLAND SHOULD EXPERIENCE A RAIN OF PEACE LEAFLETS.

BRITISH PLANES BOMB NAZI FORCES MASSING ALONG CHANNEL COAST

Air Ministry Claims German Defense Is Weakening, But Nation Is Warned That Favorable Tide May Invite Invasion Attempt

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 4—Britain plunged her air force into the offensive tonight as hard-hitting raiders brought back word of Nazi troop and equipment concentrations just across the English Channel.

On the eve of the August high tides, which from tomorrow through Friday will afford the Germans their best chance of sea-borne attack, British pilots told of machine-gunning troops at Abbeville and bombing lorry convoys, an armored train and barges near Gravelines and Dunkerque.

Claim Defense Weaker

An Air Ministry communique, terming German defense weaker and less accurate, told of attacks from Saturday through last night ranging from the Nazi-held coast to industrial centers deep into Germany.

The announcement said naval buildings at Kiel were set afire, airdromes were pounded heavily and synthetic oil plants with which Adolf Hitler helps feed his war machine were hit directly.

Emphasis On Offensive

Authoritative sources said the emphasis would be kept on offensive in the air, taking advantage of the steadily lengthening hours of darkness for harder blows than ever at Germany.

The Admiralty announced the sinking of the armed trawler Cape Finistere Friday in a fight with four enemy planes, one of which was shot down. Meanwhile two other trawlers returned to port with an account of bagging an attacking bomber which came within their machine-gun range.

Authoritative British sources said that although the nation is aware that Hitler would have the weather as an ally in any direct attack across the English Channel during the next five days it was predicted "Germany is out for a bigger headache than she has yet suffered."

Glide To Objectives

Leaflet raids, patrol work over the Low Countries, and hundreds of bombing visits into the Ruhr Valley and beyond were said to have trained British pilots how to grope through the dark to targets anywhere in Greater Germany.

The British attackers were pictured as practiced in gliding in silently, motors cut off, and striking before ground defense forces were aware of their presence.

Britain's defenses were in action Saturday night and Sunday morning against Nazi raiders who bombed the Thames estuary, Wales and eastern Scotland.

The heaviest bombings were reported on the estuary where the Thames forms the water link to London, but no casualties were reported.

More Leaflets Dropped

There were further leaflet "bombardments" in Wales, with Nazi raiders showering the countryside with thousands more of the "Hitler last appeal to reason" pamphlets first dumped in England last Friday morning.

The British plan apparently is to increase the size of their raiding squadrons.

"It's clear that Germany's war machine has suffered a tremendous hammering," one source said, "and night bombing can be made even more shattering by larger formations of British aircraft.

"Military objectives well beyond the Ruhr will be within the range of Whitley heavy bombers during the longer hours of darkness."

Ready For Surprise

For all the preparations to extend the air offensive, the British gave evidence of heeding Prime Minister Winston Churchill's warning on the eve of the high-tide week that the Nazis may only be seeking to catch England off balance by talk that no immediate invasion is in prospect.

"The possibility of German invasion has by no means passed away," Churchill declared, "and our sense of growing strength and preparedness must not lead to the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness."

The nation gave up the customary August bank holiday, which fell on this week end, and kept at the grim job of making guns, planes and ammunition.

Submarines Chased

Depth charges from warships convoying liners which landed Canadian troops in the United Kingdom last week accounted for at least one and perhaps two enemy submarines, an officer of the naval escort said tonight.

The submarines were detected near the big convoy—in which traveled the largest contingent of Canadian troops to land in Britain to date—on the last night the ships were at sea. A pair of warships immediately went into action.

One submarine was chased across the placid sea and attacked just as the sun was sinking. The second sub was located and attacked ninety minutes later.

Few aboard the massive converted liners were aware of the proximity of danger and the drama of the chase.

British Deny Landing Troops In French Africa

London, Aug. 4 (AP)—Reports that British troops landed in the French African possessions, Madagascar and the Cameroons, were denied today by British officials.

They added, however, that interest reportedly shown by Nazis in the French West African port of Dakar was regarded as especially serious—possibly foretelling large scale German action in and from French African territory.

British sources recalled the case of the 1,864-ton Polish steamer Kroman which reached a British port last week after a hasty escape from the Senegalese port, Dakar. The British Admiralty said the ship got away after learning that Germans had arrived by plane to seize her.

Fear African Operations

It was pointed out that although the Germans might have flown to Dakar specifically to seize the ship, their presence might have been explained as a reconnaissance mission surveying the possibilities for large-scale African operations.

British sources said all the French African colonies were being watched closely. This, it was explained, is because of fears that those under control of Petain's French Government thus are also under German control.

Some diplomatic observers in London have speculated that the Petain Government may not be long-lived; that the whole of France and full control of her colonies may pass to German hands.

Any Nazi grip in Africa would be considered a possible center for expanding operations that would endanger British possessions there and afford bases from which to strike at Britain's shipping route around the cape.

Spain Reports Gibraltar Fleet Heading Down Mediterranean

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Madrid radio, in a broadcast heard in London tonight, reported that the British Fleet had sailed from Gibraltar into the Mediterranean at 8 p. m., with the battle cruiser Hood at its head.

[A Madrid broadcast on Wednesday reported that British naval forces, consisting of three capital ships, an aircraft carrier, four destroyers and five submarines, had sailed from Gibraltar that morning and hours later were still maneuvering in the strait.]

British Rid Home Guard Of 'Antiquated' Chiefs

Younger Men to Command 1,500,000 Defenders

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP).—Great Britain's Home Guard, of 1,500,000, its second line of defense, was placed under command of younger officers today, replacing a handful of aged generals whose views of war were described as "highly antiquated."

The changes were made after a survey by Lieut. Gen. H. R. Pownall, recently appointed Home Guard Inspector General.

Leaflets Assail Axis

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Exchange Telegraph (British) news agency dispatch from Bucharest said leaflets entitled "Rumania Awake" and stating that the Allies, not Germany and Italy, were the true friends of Rumania, were found in outlying districts of the Rumanian capital today.

NEW ARRESTS WIDEN RIFTS IN LONDON, TOKYO

Japanese Report Britain First Seized Prisoners To Start Row

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Monday, Aug. 5—Police in this British colony early today detained Ishiro Kobayashi, correspondent for the Japanese news agencies Domei and Eastern News.

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Aug. 4—British police yesterday arrested Geturo Yamaguchi, a Japanese merchant, under "emergency defense regulations" promulgated at the beginning of the European war.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 4—The arrest and counter-arrest of each other's nationals by Britain and Japan, took a more serious turn today with the disclosure that two Japanese, seized here several days before Japan began rounding up prominent Britons, had been ordered deported.

This development in the badly strained British-Japanese relations, edged to a crisis by the arrest of two of the most prominent Japanese bankers in London Friday, was brought to light by Domei, Japanese news agency.

Domei said the two previoulsy arrested were Takayuki Eguchi, employe of the Bank of Formosa, and Mrs. Milley Yoshii, German-born wife of a Japanese painter, who were arrested July 10 and 13, respectively.

These arrests thus occurred almost two weeks before the Japanese began their roundup of fifteen prominent Britons, nine of whom now have been released, in what Tokyo officials said was a drive against a British "espionage network" in Japan. The latest of the Britons released were identified today by the Japanese Embassy as E. W. James, a man named Rich and J. de Stafford, of Nagasaki.

The British indirectly acknowledged the arrest of Mrs. Yoshii and Eguchi with a brief announcement that they had been ordered deported. Further details were withheld officially.

Domei said the charges against them were the "same" as those placed against Satoru Mikahara and Shunsukei Tanabe, London representatives of the powerful Mitsubishi and Mitsui banking families, arrested Friday night.

Just "Routine" Arrests

However, the detention of the man and woman was said by British sources to have been on "purely routine matters."

Britain has said nothing officially concerning the detention of Mikahara and Tanabe, but unofficially it was said they were held on grounds of "national security" under the wartime Aliens' Regulation Act.

Authoritative British quarters likewise have stoutly contended that there was nothing "retaliatory" about the arrests here, despite the parallel charges.

Airing Set For Tuesday

Meanwhile, informed sources said the entire subject of British-Japanese relations would be aired in the House of Commons Tuesday. A Government statement is to be made.

The Japanese Embassy, whose spokesman said "we are flabbergasted" at the arrest of the prominent merchants here, continued their efforts to obtain their release, but there was

30,24 - 4095

30.24-4095

no indication of what results they were getting.

Sources close to the British Government said the arrests of Japanese in the United Kingdom were due to statements by the Japanese Minister of Justice and Minister of War that Britain was a "hostile nation."

These sources asserted that the British Home Office, in the interest of national security, could not disregard this attitude and ordered the arrests which "would have been justified long ago" on the facts of the case.

"Strong Feeling Aroused"

Commenting on the Anglo-Japanese exchanges over arrests, the Sunday *Times* said "strong feeling has been aroused in this country by the arrests of leading British subjects in Japan," and added:

"It seems plain that the influences behind these arrests are not only anti-British but pro-German."

The *Times*, noting official statements that Britain's arrests of Japanese were not intended as reprisals, observed that a much more likely reprisal would be the revoking of the British order temporarily closing the Burma arms route to China.

Japanese circles in London said Makihara and Tanabe were arrested on grounds of refusing to cooperate in Britain's tightened blockade of Germany.

Italian Reported Taken Off Portuguese Steamer

Consul At Bello Horizonte, Brazil, Detained By British Patrol Ship

London, Aug. 4 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph (British) reported today the 8,309-ton Portuguese steamer Colonial, en route from Brazil to Lisbon, was stopped by a British patrol ship, and that Tranquillo Bianchi, Italian consul at Bello Horizonte, Brazil, who was on board, was detained.

Presumably the patrol ship was engaged in enforcing the Africa-to-the-Arctic blockade of Europe which Britain announced last week.

The Colonial, a passenger ship, appeared in the news last March 17, when reports from Lisbon said she had been seized by French gunboats in the South Atlantic and taken to Dakar, Senegal.

Cudahy Visits With Kennedy

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, arrived tonight for a visit of several days with Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

Cardinal Hinsley Lays War To Worship Of Race

Head Of Catholic Church In England Praises Pronouncements Of Roosevelt

London, Aug. 4 (AP) (Via Radio)—Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, declared today in a broadcast to the United States that "worship to the idol of exclusive race superiority" is responsible "for turning Europe into a shambles."

The head of the Catholic Church in England spoke on the spiritual issues of the war at the request of religious groups in the United States. His was the first of four weekly addresses to America by prominent English clergymen.

Cardinal Hinsley said the war "is a conflict of the soul," not merely a struggle between nations.

Praising the pronouncements of President Roosevelt as those of "a Christian statesman," the Cardinal added: "I imagine every decent-minded man, whether Democrat or Republican, will agree with him that peace can have no permanent foundation unless it is built on religious and moral values."

Declaration of Independence in 1918, was ousted from his position as virtual dictator of the little Baltic nation on July 20 when the country's new Communist leaders petitioned for admission into the Soviet Union.

Italian Island Port Blasted By British Planes From Ships

[By the Associated Press]

Gibraltar, *Monday*, Aug. 5—Pilots of British Swordfish planes told today of a devastating attack on the port of Cagliari, on the Italian Island of Sardinia, after they had vainly searched the entire western Mediterranean by sea and air for any trace of the Italian navy.

The attack last Friday morning destroyed four Italian aviation hangars and four planes on the ground and destroyed or badly damaged other aviation buildings. One of the cannon-armed, torpedo-carrying Swordfish planes was shot down and another was forced down and captured, while three Italian planes were shot out of the air, the British said.

Made From Carriers

The attack was made from British aircraft carriers which steamed out of Gibraltar with other fleet units Wednesday morning on the 800-mile trip to Sardinia.

One flight flew low to bomb Cagliari harbor and another went high to attack the airdrome.

The flight attacking the harbor skimmed in at a 500-foot altitude.

When their last bombs were loosed, the planes were no more than twenty feet from the sea.

Two Flying Boats Hit

"The harbor was incredibly crowded," said one pilot. "Our first load of bombs dropped into the water, but the second disposed of two flying boats we had sighted.

"At least twenty cannon, as well as machine guns, were loosed at us, but the firing was erratic. We were hit, however, but were not aware of the fact until we landed back on our aircraft carrier. Then we found part of the casing of a six-inch shell.

"When we were five miles out, shore batteries were still firing at us."

The raid leader said all he met was a flying boat, "for which we are rather sorry, as it is now fit to be under a glass case in Kensington Museum."

Bombs Hit Hangars

The high-flying attack on the airdrome started at 10,000 feet with a howling power-dive down to 4,000.

"Our first lot of bombs fell in the water," said one of these pilots. "The second hit the seawall, which was badly damaged, and the third on the hangars full of seaplanes."

Ousted President Of Latvia Dead As Result Of Assault

Ulmanis, Educated In Nebraska, Wounded July 22, Missing Ex-Foreign Minister Feared Slain

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 4—Karl Ulmanis, Nebraska-educated former President and Premier of Latvia, is dead of injuries suffered in an assault, Exchange Telegraph (British) reported tonight, quoting the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet*.

The 62-year-old Ulmanis was reported to have been wounded July 22 and to have been taken to a Riga hospital. Circumstances of his injury were not disclosed.

Exchange Telegraph also said that Dr. Vilhelm Munters, former Foreign Minister of Latvia, had disappeared and that his death at the hands of political antagonists was feared probable.

Ulmanis, who was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1909 and who helped write the Latvian

Windsors Definitely Say They'll Land at Bermuda

Furniture Will Be Shipped From Europe to Nassau

ABOARD LINER EXCALIBUR (at sea), Aug. 4 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor, en route to his post as Governor of the Bahamas, will disembark next Thursday at Bermuda with his American-born duchess. This definite announcement today put at rest reports that the duke might go to New York, or might leave the ship at Bermuda and send the duchess on to the United States.

The Windsors have no definite plans as to how they will proceed to Nassau nor as to the length of their Bermuda stay. It was disclosed, however, that some of their furniture was being shipped from France to a European port, to go thence to Nassau. The duke is traveling light, having left in France a large part of his baggage, including his uniforms and decorations. These will be forwarded later.

This morning the royal passengers arose early, strolled the deck and visited the bridge of this American ship. The duke passed the afternoon in his suite pecking away at a portable typewriter.

THE DUKE SPENT THE AFTERNOON IN HIS SUITE PECKING AWAY AT A PORTABLE TYPEWRITER. DURING THE VOYAGE HE IS PERSONALLY ATTENDING TO HIS CORRESPONDENCE, GOING CAREFULLY THROUGH PILES OF LETTERS.

JR134PED

TOTALITARIAN GROUP TO BE UNDER PETAIN

Elimination Of Opposition To "New France" Is Press Forecast

Nation, Meanwhile, Busy Returning Refugees To War-Torn Homes

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 4—Adolf Hitler tonight appointed Heinrich Abetz, formerly of the Berlin Foreign Office, as Ambassador to France.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 4—One political party with at least some of its chieftains in uniform was forecast today as the basic pattern of the new France being built on the ruins of the Third Republic.

Uniformed party leaders is one of the features of German and Italian political systems.

Dissolution of the old political parties will be among the first matters taken up with the forthcoming organization of a single national party, Marcel Deat, one of the leading participants in preliminary meetings, wrote in the newspaper *L'Ouevre*.

Coincidental Move

In fact, he said, the death of the Nazi-mastered republic's multiple parties actually "was registered at the same time as the death of the parliamentary regime."

The new, unopposed party belongs to the chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, and its guiding motive is "the great French family," Deat wrote.

Unofficial accounts of preliminary meetings mentioned arguments by Deputy Gaston Bergery for alterations in the present Petain Cabinet. Vice-Premier Pierre Laval was said to have made no open objection.

Nevertheless, despite rumors that there might be governmental changes, nothing official has as yet been announced.

Uniform Idea Persists

It was understood also that there is a tendency among organizers of the new national party to put at least the upper tiers of its hierarchy and its regional chieftains in uniform.

Unoccupied France, meanwhile, struggled steadily with the towering problem of reconstruction.

A dispatch to the newspaper *Petit Parisien* said thirty-nine trains were returning 40,000 refugees a day to their homes in Belgium and the German-occupied areas of France. It said 900,000 Parisians had returned home between June 25 and August 4, raising the total who have returned to the capital and its environs to 2,900,000.

Youth To Lend Aid

Fifty thousand Boy Scouts, members of youth clubs and unemployed men will be used in preparing fuel for future charcoal-burning trucks and automobiles, it was announced by Henry Hiquet, charged by Rene Belin, new French Minister of Industrial Production and Labor, with construction of this type of vehicle and with providing fuel to run them.

Hiquet said 40,000 ovens would be needed to produce the fuel for the 50,000 "gazogene" machines the Government hopes to construct in the near future as part of its effort to conserve much-needed gasoline.

Must Reduce Armed Force

The new armed forces of Nazi-controlled France will be not only smaller but younger.

Under the demobilization clauses of the armistice terms France is required, among other things, to reduce the number of regular army, navy and air-force officers.

Petain accordingly issued today a decree setting new maximum age limits for all ranks; limits which tend to weed out the older officers and permit younger men to assume posts of authority.

All officers over the age limits are slated for automatic retirement under a special pension plan.

Age Limits Set

The age limit for generals commanding armies is set at 62 years; generals commanding corps or divisions, 60; generals commanding brigades, 58; colonels, 56 to 60, depending on which branch of the service; lieutenant colonels, 54 to 60; majors, 52 to 60; captains and lieutenants, 45 in fighting services, 50 to 54 elsewhere; admirals, 62; vice-admirals, 60; rear-admirals, 57;

captains of the navy, 52 to 55, depending on the type of vessel; lieutenants and ensigns, 45.

In connection with London reports that British troops landed in the French African possessions of Madagascar and the Cameroons, the Havas (French) agency reported confirmation.

The French Government, Havas said, admitted that British sailors from the cruiser Dragon landed and paraded the streets of Douala, in the Cameroons, but returned to their ship on orders of the commander of the French Atlantic squadron.

U.S. Making 'Last Appeal' On Blockade, French Say

But Washington Denies Any Negotiations With British

VICHY, Aug. 4 (AP).—A "last appeal" by the United States to Great Britain to ease her blockade on unoccupied France, at least on food supplies, was reported here today. The negotiations were said to be still continuing in Washington.

[In Washington, State Department officials said they had had no negotiations with the British on this subject. The reports referred possibly to the informal discussions which Red Cross officials have had concerning food for children and the second relief ship for unoccupied France, it was said.

[In London, informed British sources said the Washington conversation concerned specific cargoes but that no broad appeal to relax the blockade was involved].

History-Making Trials Impend In Sleepy Old French Town

Riom In Frenzy Of Preparation For War Leaders' Case, Expected To Rank With Dreyfus Affair

[By the Associated Press]

Riom, France, Aug. 4—Like a disused theater, this almost forgotten town of grass-grown streets and derelict mansions of another era began a frenzy of excited cleaning today, preparing for the history-making trials of former Premier Edouard Daladier and other leaders accused of plunging an ill-prepared nation into war and disaster.

Although the names of the defendants have not been announced, Daladier, Georges Mandel, former Minister of Colonies; Cesar Campinichi, former Navy Minister; Yvon Delbos, former Minister of Education and Foreign Affairs, and several members of the Chamber of Deputies have been charged with responsibility for the defeat.

Trial Starts Thursday

Others mentioned in connection with the trial, which starts Thursday before a part-military, part-civil supreme court are former Premier Paul Reynaud and the former commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in France, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin.

The maximum penalty would be life imprisonment.

At the Palais de Justice, most notable building in the town, the flustered woman caretaker lamented as she learned that the building had been chosen as the seat of the spectacle that may be one of the most notable legal proceedings in French history, perhaps even ranking with the famous Dreyfus affair.

Her most important previous duty has been to guide casual tourists through the Palais, but she seized a duster and set to work, determined to make everything tidy for the judicial spectacle.

Vanguard Of The Curious

Before the invasion of notables and functionaries, a few curiosity seekers already are wandering through the two-story stone building, staring at the Louis XIV architecture and the ancient tapestries.

The Palais stands on the main street, atop a tree-bordered knoll in the center of the town which was once the capital of the Duchy of Auvergne.

Originally built as a chateau by the Duc de Berry in the Fourteenth Century, the Palais was reconstructed in 1830. The beautiful little Sainte Chapelle is all that remains of the original building.

The chapel contains nine fifteenth-century stained glass windows, two paintings of Christ on the cross, labeled, "Jesus Christ, King of the Jews," magnificent *fleur de lys* tapestries, and altar paintings showing the Duc and Duchess de Berry being presented to St. Peter.

Tapestries In Council Hall

In the council hall, where the trials will be held, and in the President's room are tapestries of the Louis XIV period: "The Prodigal Son" and "The Story of Ulysses," the latter detailing the adventure with Circe, who transformed Ulysses' men into swine.

The council hall is lined with long, black, leather-covered seats providing room for only about 200 persons.

Behind the bench, which resembles that of the United States Supreme Court in Washington, are seven red-leather chairs whence the judges can look down on an open space of polished hardwood upon the accused and their pleaders.

Marble Bust Of "Marianne"

Opposite the tapestried wall are six great windows, looking out upon the pleasant plain, where the peasants are harvesting the crops which must help feed France.

Behind the judges' seats is a niche containing a marble bust of "Marianne," symbolic of the French Republic, which now has been superseded by the French state.

But such subtleties make little impression on Riom's 11,000 people. They are too busy renting rooms and preparing to feed the crowds which will participate in the new drama that has come to this sleepy, tree-bowered town.

French Arrest 500 In Search For Arms

Lyon, France, Aug. 4 (AP)—French civil and military authorities have made more than 500 arrests in the Lyon region alone in a house-to-house search for arms, munitions and supplies looted from warehouses during France's last days of war.

Several truckloads of hidden guns and ammunition have been found.

Papal Nuncio Reported Halted on Way to Paris

Other Officials Also Declared Turned Back by Nazis

VICHY, Aug. 4 (AP).—Monsignor Valerio Valeri, the Papal Nuncio to France, was reported today to have been turned back Saturday when he attempted to go by motor to Paris from southern France. A Rumanian air attache and the Secretary of the Egyptian Embassy also were said to have been refused permission to enter the German-occupied French territory.

The account heard here said the Germans had pointed out that diplomats and others accredited to the French government were not accredited to Germany and had no business in the occupied section, from which Germany is undertaking military activities. One of the few diplomats allowed to enter the German-held territory was the American naval attache at Paris, Capt. Ross Hillencutter, bearing dispatches.

It was reported here without confirmation that Emmanuel Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, has been restricted to his residence for three days. The report gave no reasons for the restriction.

REYNAUD ARRIVES AT LYON

Ex-Premier Of France Said To Have Conferred With Herriot

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 4 (AP)—Former Premier Paul Reynaud of France was reported by the newspaper *Nouveliste* of Lyon today to have reached that French city Saturday from Vichy and to have conferred secretly with Edouard Herriot.

The newspaper said Reynaud appeared completely recovered from injuries he suffered recently in an automobile accident.

'Kind To Animals' But Not To Jews

Amsterdam, Aug. 4 (AP) (Via Berlin)—A German decree today forbids the ritual slaughtering of cattle for Jewish consumption. The decree said the purpose was "to avoid torturing the animals."

Portuguese Defend Colony

Lisbon, Aug. 4 (AP)—A Portuguese infantry force of about 1,000 men sailed for Angola today to reinforce local defense units in that Portuguese Western African colony.

Japanese Set Conference On Fate Of Dutch Indies

Berlin, Aug. 4 (AP) (Via Radio)—The German radio reported from Tokyo today that Japanese Premier Prince Konoye and Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, former Overseas Minister, will confer tomorrow on Japan's future relations with the Dutch East Indies.

On the outcome of their talk, the report said, would depend whether General Koiso is to be appointed Minister Extraordinary and head of an economic mission to the rich Dutch possessions in the Pacific.

"Koiso will accept this post only if his 'program for the Dutch East Indies as a part of Japanese South Seas policy' is unconditionally accepted," it added.

Koiso, former garrison commander in Korea and a powerful exponent of Japanese expansion, said last Friday foresaw possible friction between Japan and the United States over the vital rubber resources of the Dutch East Indies.

"The rubber of the East Indies is indispensable for the industry of the United States and therefore the question may give rise to friction," he said. "The resolution of this problem depends, however, on our decision."

"Japan henceforth can cover its demand for oil, tin and rubber in the Dutch East Indies," he was quoted as saying today. "Therefore the close linking up with the life of the Dutch East Indies is not only a vital question for Japan but also for the Far Eastern realm of living."

France Bars Polish Embassy

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP) (via radio).—The German wireless quoted today official quarters at Vichy, provisional capital of France, as denying a "British" report that an agreement had been reached to permit the Polish government in exile to re-establish an embassy in France. French officials stressed that France did not maintain diplomatic relations with the Polish government, the radio said.

Squadron Reported Back

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP) (Via radio).—The German radio reported from Algeciras, Spain, today that the British naval squadron which left Gibraltar Friday, apparently headed for England, had returned to the base last night.

ANOTHER SUB LOST, ITALIANS ACKNOWLEDGE

Rail Center, Two Other Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Towns Bombed

Cairo Announces "Highly Successful Raids" On Bases In Libya

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 4—The Madrid radio, in a broadcast heard in London tonight, reported the British fleet sailed from Gibraltar into the Mediterranean at 8 P. M., with the battle cruiser Hood at its head.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 4—Italy acknowledged the loss of another submarine and reported crippling air raids today on important British military objectives in the widely scattered "battle for Africa."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—British sources said approximately fifteen submarines, one cruiser, three destroyers and one store ship of Italy's navy have been destroyed since the war in the Mediterranean began on June 10.]

The Italian communique did not disclose any details of the loss. "One of our submarines failed to return to its base," it said.

The high command said its bombers aimed telling blows at Haiya, rail center one hundred miles north of the border of Italian Eritrea, and the towns of Summitt and Erkowit, all in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Haiya Rail Line Junction

Haiya is the junction of a rail line which runs from Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, and branches off with one line extending to the Nile, 150 miles on the east, and another running southward to the border town of Kassala.

A hangar was set ablaze at Haiya, the communique related, and bomb hits were scored on objectives in the town.

In Kenya, a British armored motor train was reported bombed south of Wajir, highway junction 125 miles south of the Ethiopian border.

Still another raid was carried out against Zeila, port in British Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, just south of Jibuti.

One plane was lost in the day's operations.

64 British Dead Counted

At Dobel, twenty-eight miles south of the Italian-captured mud fortress of Mayale, the Italians said they counted sixty-four British dead, including three officers, from a repulsed British counter-attack last Friday.

In this engagement the Italians reported the flag of the Sixth Battalion, King's African Rifles, fell into their hands.

The high command declared a new British air attack on the Libyan port of Derna "caused slight damage."

Italy Loses Submarines

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP).—Italy acknowledged the loss of another submarine and reported crippling air raids today on British military objectives in the widely-scattered "battle for Africa."

[British sources said fifteen submarines, one cruiser, three destroyers and one store ship of Italy's Navy had been destroyed since the war in the Mediterranean began June 10. Great Britain has reported eight Italian submarines destroyed "east of Suez," where Italy sought to cut British Empire connections in the Red Sea area. Italy was authoritatively reported to have had 104 submarines at the start of the conflict.]

GREECE STAYS NEUTRAL, SAYS 'IRON' PREMIER

Will Work For Peace In Mediterranean, Declares Metaxas

Stand Held Next Thing To Alliance With Great Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Greece, Aug. 4—Premier John Metaxas has announced the neutrality of Greece, another of the nations of Southeast Europe upon whom Britain has relief for possible support in the Mediterranean war with Italy.

Greece "remains and will remain neutral" in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace in Southeastern Europe, the Premier told the nation in a broadcast last night on the fourth anniversary of his "iron man" regime.

While not an actual ally of Britain, Greece has received a guarantee of her independence from the British and has been regarded as a probable

30.24-4097

30.24-4097

ally of the British should Italy attempt a drive toward the Dardanelles or the Aegean Sea.

Turkey, ally of Britain and guardian of the Dardanelles, also has announced her intention of staying out of the war unless attacked.

"In this terrible conflict which shakes the very foundations of Europe," declared the Premier, "Greece, always ready for every sacrifice to safeguard the integrity of her territory, her independence and her honor, should these precious possessions be threatened, remains and will remain neutral."

To "Insure Honor"

Striking at intriguers, of whom he said a few had appeared, Metaxas said he had "taken measures to insure that these few men may be forced to stop defaming the honest name of our country before foreigners."

Metaxas assumed near-dictatorial powers in 1936 in a coup d'etat in order to combat "political divisions and the menace of Communism."

Clashes On Ethiopian Frontier

Nairobi, Kenya, Aug. 4 (AP)—The British issued the following communique today:

"Today there was nothing to report.

"Yesterday our ground troops attacked and captured a small post on the Ethiopian frontier at the northen end of Lake Rudolf. An enemy counter-attack was repulsed. The known enemy casualties were thirty-seven killed. Our casualties were slight.

"One Caproni bomber (Italian) dropped twenty bombs in the neighborhood of Wajir (Kenya) with no effect."

harbor and quay.

"Near misses on other ships probably caused considerable damage. All our aircraft returned safely.

"Further valuable reconnaissance flights over the Diredawa (Ethiopia) also were made by French pilots and crew operating with the R. A. F.

Hansson Sees No Drift To Fascism in Sweden

Attacks Forecasts Based on Trade Ties With Reich

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4 (AP).—Premier Per Albin Hansson rebuked tonight those who expect a swing toward Fascism in Sweden as a result of closer economic relations with Germany.

"Our people have manifested their maturity for co-operation in democratic forms," Hansson said. "As to our internal life, there is no need of any new orientation, but only for intensification and improvement of methods of work suitable to democratic life."

He said that only the Swedes had proved an ability to make democracy work, and that, therefore, they had no need to "run after foreign prototypes."

He said it appeared as though some people "expected new signals," and added that, if they expected him to utter "demands for cutting loose from democratic institutions and running after foreign patrons without criticism, I cannot personally be of any service."

"Highly Successful Raids" On Derna, Cairo Reports

Cairo, Aug. 4 (AP)—The British issued the following communique today:

"Three highly successful raids were carried out yesterday on Derna (Libya) harbor and the airdrome there.

"A large formation of Blenheims first raided the harbor and registered direct hits and near misses on a large ship.

"Near misses on other ships also were observed during the next raid, also carried out by a large formation of bombers. Direct hits were registered on the jetty and two ships lying in the harbor.

Airdrome Also Attacked

"In a third raid, bombers attacked the airdrome as well as the harbor. Bombs were dropped on hangars and aircraft were dispersed on the ground. A large ship attacked by the first raiders was again bombed, also the

Newsman's Half-Year Odyssey From Paris To Moscow Ends

Europe Declared No Place To Be A Tourist, After 6 Months Of Red Tape, 14 Days Of Travel

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Aug. 4.—Non-belligerent Russia seems like a land of plenty to the correspondent who has traveled, as I have just done, from Paris, via Berlin, to Moscow, through four nations conquered in this war.

Starting by bicycle in Paris, once the center of a civilization of plenty, and ending by plane in Moscow, I experienced and observed the privations of six old countries blanketing western Europe that have been stricken by war.

At my destination I had eggs for breakfast for the first time since the fall of Paris last June, and coffee for the first time since I started through Germany, and recalled that outside the war zone you can still eat without a ration card.

The journey took six months for arrangement of all necessary papers and fourteen days for travel.

In peacetime the same trip could have been arranged in a few weeks and the same route covered in three days.

This little odyssey is being reported now as an example of the dislocation of Europe by war, and a warning to Americans that while armies are doing a lot of traveling this is no time to be a tourist.

It began last February when the war was still battle-less and I was instructed to transfer from Paris to Moscow. Then the war really started.

Five Months To Get Visas

Three months passed obtaining a visa for entry into Russia, another two months trying to get a visa for exit from France. This was promised for June 11, but on June 10 the French Government fled Paris.

The Germans marched into Paris June 14 and the city fell into paralysis awaiting its fate at the hands of the new masters.

Parisians who had been expecting the worst were surprised by the gentleness with which Germans handled them. During the first few days of the occupation Paris presented the strange spectacle of two enemy races living together and politely ignoring each other.

Life gradually came back to the capital as the Germans exercised their *Kommandantur* through local French authorities.

Journey To Berlin Begins

After another month of negotiations, a telephone call from the German Embassy in Paris to the Foreign Office in Berlin brought permission for me to go to Berlin.

Without tickets, marks or visa, armed only with the embassy's letter of recommendation, I bicycled from home to the North Station and boarded a troop train.

A Japanese correspondent who also was making the trip advanced me cash, a Yugoslav naval attache rustled tickets at stations along the route.

Through the still deserted countryside of France, through partly repopulated but battle-scarred Belgium, and through Netherlands fields now being worked at top speed the train traveled a rebuilt line for two days to Berlin.

Gayety And Anxiety In Berlin

Berlin offered a sharp contrast to the occupied territories, with gay crowds on sidewalks, traffic filling streets and no curfew at night. Still, there was an undercurrent of anxiety over battles to come with England.

Eleven more days passed there, going through the formalities of getting a German exit visa, and on the fourteenth day I boarded a plane at Tempelhof Airdrome.

The plane flew low, following the railroad out of Berlin so it would not be mistaken for an enemy craft. The day before, anti-aircraft guns had fired warning shots at a plane apparently German, which went outside the charted route.

Danzig Drops To Old Status

Danzig, where the war started and which was our plane's first stop, had fallen back from its previous place of world importance to the old status of a sleepy provincial city. Bathers thronged the beach and most ships in the harbor were sailing vessels.

The swastika over the hangar was the only outward sign of changed political status.

The plane crossed the border into Russia over former Polish territory, stopping at Belostok (formerly Polish Bialystok) and Minsk, and arrived last night in Moscow.

The Great Big Finnish Bandit

Moscow, Aug. 4 (AP)—A cartoon in *Trud*, newspaper of Soviet Russia's trade unions, today pictured the recently legalized Finnish Lapuas (Fascist) party as an armed bandit with a map sticking out of his pocket labe': "map of Great Finland stretching to the Urals."

NAZI-RUSS BOARD MEETS

Frontier Commission To Settle Problems In Moscow

Moscow, Aug. 4 (AP)—A German-Soviet Russian frontier commission arrived yesterday from Berlin, where discussions were held concerning a juridical basis for settling problems along the two country's new borders.

The commission also cleared formalities regarding passenger and freight traffic. An agreement covering the whole subject is expected to be signed here shortly.

Denies Stopping Run to Britain

TOKIO, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry here said today that reports from abroad that Japanese vessels bound for Great Britain had received radioed orders to put in at Lisbon apparently resulted from a misinterpretation of previous orders. Those orders, a spokesman said, directed Japanese vessels en route to England to call at Lisbon, but he denied the ships had been ordered to remain there.

4 OF SPEE'S CREW CAUGHT

Fugitives Trying To Reach Chile Face Return To Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Argentine Ministry of Interior reported today that four non-commissioned officers from the destroyed German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee had been arrested in Rio Negro province as they tried to escape into Chile.

They will be returned to Buenos Aires.

Dr. Melo In New York On Way To Hyde Park

Head Of Argentine Delegation At Havana Visiting President Unofficially

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 4—Dr. Leopoldo Melo, chief of the Argentine delegation to the second meeting of American Foreign Ministers at Havana, arrived here today in the liner Jamaica en route to Hyde Park, N. Y., for a talk with President Roosevelt Tuesday.

Dr. Melo bore a letter to the President from Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, President of the Argentine Republic. He declined to discuss its contents and added his visit here was of an unofficial nature.

Dr. Melo, spearhead of the group at Havana which insisted upon reservations to Secretary Hull's proposal for Pan-American security, said the difference between the proposals and those of his country was in method of procedure and not in fundamentals.

England To Get Cargo First Sent To France

Part Of Red Cross Supplies Will Be Shipped To British After Returning To U. S.

New York, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Red Cross "mercy ship" McKeesport will bring back part of the $1,000,000 cargo she took to Europe when she arrives in Baltimore this week.

The vessel, originally scheduled to go to Bordeaux, was shifted to Bilbao before she left New York June 15. A week after reaching Bilbao, the McKeesport was sent to Marseille to unload her relief cargo.

Red Cross officials there withheld at least twenty-five trucks and twenty-five station wagons and small ambulances. These are being brought back to the United States and will be shipped to England.

Lindbergh Says U. S. May Have To Deal With A Nazi Europe

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Aug. 4—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh said today that in the future the United States "may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany" and advocated "cooperation" with Europe "in our relationships with the other peoples of the earth."

He told a mass meeting in Soldier Field, sponsored by the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee, that:

"There are still interests in this country and abroad who will do their utmost to draw us into the war. Against these interests we must be continuously on guard. But American opinion is now definitely and overwhelmingly against our involvement."

Cries Of "You Tell 'Em, Lindy"

The other principal speaker at the rally was Senator Patrick A. McCarran (Dem., Nev.), who was introduced by James Van Zandt, three times commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and now a Congressman from Pennsylvania.

Lindbergh's speech was interrupted frequently by cheers and cries of "You tell 'em, Lindy" from the crowd, which Police Captain M. J. Doyle estimated at 40,000, and the noted aviator smiled several times as he waited for the applause to subside.

In his broadcast address, his third in connection with the European situation and its effect on this country, Colonel Lindbergh emphasized:

"While I advocate the non-interference by America in the internal affairs of Europe, I believe it is of the utmost importance for us to cooperate with Europe in our relationships with the other peoples of the earth.

Regardless Of Who Wins War

"It is only by cooperation that we can maintain the supremacy of our Western civilization and the right of our commerce to proceed unmolested throughout the world. Neither they nor we are strong enough to police the earth against the opposition of the other.

"In the past we have dealt with a Europe dominated by England and France. In the future we may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany. But whether England or Germany wins this war, Western civilization will still depend upon two great centers, one in each hemisphere.

"With all the aids of modern science, neither of these centers is in a position to attack the other successfully as long as the defenses of both are reasonably strong."

Colonel Lindbergh suggested that an agreement between these centers "could maintain civilization and peace throughout the world as far into the future as we can see" and added:

"But we are often told that if Germany wins this war, cooperation will be impossible, and treaties no more than scraps of paper.

Treaties And Rearmament

"I reply that cooperation is never impossible when there is sufficient gain on both sides, and that treaties

are seldom torn apart when they do not cover a weak nation."

Remarking that he would be "among the last to advocate depending upon treaties for our national safety," he recommended that the nation "rearm fully for the defense of America and that we should never make the type of treaty that would lay us open to invasion if it were broken."

"But if we refuse to consider treaties with the dominant nation of Europe, regardless of who that may be, we remove all possibility of peace," Lindbergh declared.

Would Take Lead For Peace

"If we desire to keep America out of war, we must take the lead in offering a plan for peace. That plan should be based upon the welfare of America.

"Let us offer Europe a plan for the progress and protection of the Western civilization of which they and we each form a part."

Colonel Lindbergh commented that "agitation for our entry into the war" was increasing "with alarming rapidity," but that "when the danger of foreign war was fully realized by our people, the underlying tradition of American independence arose, and in recent weeks its voice has thundered through the weaker cries for war."

His Outlook "Different"

Lindbergh prefaced his speech with a remark that "I have a different outlook toward Europe than most people in America. In consequence, I am advised to speak guardedly on the subject of the war."

"I prefer to say what I believe, or not to speak at all," he commented.

He averred that the issue which started the present European struggle "concerned the division of territory and wealth between nations—it has caused conflict in Europe since European history began."

Applies Chinese Proverb

Describing his travels through European countries from 1936 to 1939, Colonel Lindbergh recalled a Chinese proverb saying that "when the rich become too rich, and the poor too poor, something happens."

"This applies to nations as well as to men," he added. "When I saw the wealth of the British Empire I felt that the rich had become too rich When I saw the poverty of Central Europe I felt that the poor had become too poor. That something would happen was blazoned even on the skies of Europe by mounting thousands of fighting aircraft."

Senator Lucas To Reply

Avery Brundage, Chicago contractor and president of the American Olympic Committee, is chairman of the group which sponsored the rally in the huge lake-front amphitheater.

The Democratic National Committee in Washington announced that Senator Scott Lucas (Dem., Ill.) would reply to Colonel Lindbergh's remarks in an MBS broadcast at 9.15 P. M. (Central standard time) Monday.

Says Nazis Destroyed Edith Cavell Monument

Miss [redacted] Ambulance For American Hospital Near Paris

New York, Aug. 4 (AP)—Miss Carolyn R. Nash, a volunteer ambulance driver for the American Hospital near Paris, arriving today aboard the Yankee Clipper, reported the Germans have destroyed the monument to nurse Edith Cavell in the Tuilleries Gardens, Paris.

The arrival of the plane with twenty-five passengers marked completion of the two hundredth clipper crossing of the Atlantic. Radio greetings were exchanged near the Azores with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor aboard the S. S. Excalibur.

Among the passengers were Eugene D. Rothschild, a nephew of the head of the French branch of the banking firm; Mrs. Rachel Eksztayn, wife of Benno Eksztayn, reputedly one of the leading diamond merchants in Europe, and her two children.

Texts of War Powers' Communiques

British

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday (Saturday) bombers of the Royal Air Force continued to harass airdromes occupied by the enemy in Holland and France, including Schiphol, Heemstede and Abbeville.

During the night oil tanks at Rotterdam and oil plants at Bottrop and Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr and at Monheim in the Rhineland were attacked.

Other targets were airdromes in Holland and western Germany and railway communications in Westphalia, the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

A heavy attack was also made on the naval base at Kiel.

From all these operations three of our aircraft failed to return.

A supplementary Air Ministry communique:

At Monheim a part of the (synthetic gas) works set on fire in an earlier attack served as a beacon guiding later raiders to their objective.

Over Bottrop other raiders saw some of their bombs hit an oil plant.

The enemy has been forced greatly to strengthen his ground defenses since the first attack on Germany's oil supplies.

Last night, besides firing at the raiders, many shells were aimed at the parachute flares used to illuminate the targets. The raiders were missed, but some of the flares were shot down.

The docks at Kiel were located by other aircraft in spite of poor visibility. Some of the bombs set fire to naval buildings. At Husum, west of Kiel, buildings on the airdrome were damaged. The tarmac (hard-surfaced airport runways) was hit and anti-aircraft fire was abruptly stopped after the rear gunner (of a British plane) replied with 200 rounds.

The large goods yard in the northern part of Cologne was hit with high explosives and incendiaries by an aircraft which cruised about its objective for about an hour.

Airdromes and seaplane bases also were attacked.

In daylight raids Saturday the airdromes at Schiphol and Heemstede were again attacked. At Abbeville one of our bombers following half an hour after the initial attack bombed stores and machine-gunned troops and a convoy of lorries from only fifty-feet.

Between Gravelines and Dunkerque an armored train was discovered and attacked and barges in a canal east of Bourbourg near Gravelines were struck with salvos of bombs.

Fewer enemy defenses were strong and accurate.

A third Air Ministry communique today said:

Enemy air activity during the night mainly was confined to the areas of the Thames Estuary and the east coast of Scotland. Bombs were dropped at a number of points in those areas and also in Wales. No damage or casualties have been reported.

An Admiralty communique today:

During operations in the eastern Mediterranean Aug. 1 and 2 an attack was made by Swordfish planes of the Fleet Air Arm on the Italian airdrome at Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was met, but the attack was successful.

Direct hits were made on four hangars, two of which burned fiercely. Four aircraft on the ground and in the open were destroyed, and many aircraft buildings were destroyed or badly damaged and set on fire.

The crew of one Swordfish are missing, and it is feared they lost their lives. The next of kin have been informed.

A second Swordfish made a forced landing in Sardinia. An Italian communique has stated the crew of this aircraft has been taken prisoner. There were no casualties.

During the course of these operations bombing attacks on His Majesty's ships were made by enemy aircraft. No damage and no casualties were sustained. One enemy aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire, and it is unlikely it reached its base.

Skuas (dive-bombers) of the Fleet Air Arm shot down three enemy aircraft shadowing or attempting to bomb our ships.

A second Admiralty communique said:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. trawler Cape Finisterre (temporary skipper J. P. Grantham, R. N. R.) has been lost in action with enemy aircraft.

H. M. trawler Cape Finisterre was attacked by enemy aircraft Friday evening. The first aircraft to attack was shot down into the sea, but the Cape Finisterre suffered damage from attacks of the remaining three enemy aircraft and subsequently sank. Next of kin of casualties have been informed.

CAIRO, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Royal Air Force communique issued today said:

Three highly successful raids were carried out yesterday on Derna (Libya) Harbor and the airdrome there. A large formation of Blenheims first raided the harbor and registered direct hits and near misses on a large ship.

Near misses on other ships also were observed during the next raid, also carried out by a large formation of bombers. Direct hits were registered on the jetty and two ships lying in the harbor.

In a third raid bombers attacked the airdrome as well as the harbor. Bombs were dropped on hangars and aircraft were dispersed on the ground. A large ship attacked by the first raiders was again bombed, also the harbor and quay. Near misses on other ships probably caused considerable damage. All our aircraft returned safely.

Further valuable reconnaissance flights over Diredawa (Abyssinia) also were made by French pilots and crew operating with the R. A. F.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 4 (AP).—The British communique:

Today there was nothing to report.

Yesterday our ground troops attacked and captured a small post on the Abyssinian frontier at the northern end of Lake Rudolf. An enemy counter attack was repulsed. The known enemy casualties were thirty-seven killed. Our casualties were slight. One Caproni bomber (Italian) dropped twenty bombs in the neighborhood of Wajir (Kenya) with no effect.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP).—The German high command communique today:

Our air force again reconnoitered over the sea regions between the English Channel and the Hebrides on Aug. 3. Last night our planes bombed the oil harbor of Stanlow, near Liverpool. Numerous fires were caused. Further anti-aircraft positions near Canday Island and Swansea were attacked.

British planes flew over north and west Germany last night. Although they dropped more bombs than on recent nights the damage which they inflicted, exclusively on non-military objectives, was less than before.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP).—Today's Italian high command communique:

Our squadron in East Africa bombed Erkawit in Sudan and the airports at Summit and Haiya, where they set fire to a large hangar. The railway center at Haiya also was hit.

In Kenya a concentration of motor vehicles south of Wajir was bombed.

In the Dobel encounter, reported in a previous bulletin, the enemy left sixty-four dead before our positions, among them three officers. The standard of the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles, was captured.

The British Somaliland port of Zeila was effectively bombed. One of our planes failed to return.

An enemy air raid on the port of Derna, in North Africa, caused slight damage.

One of our submarines failed to return to its base.

AUG 5-1940

AUG 5 1940

AUG 5-1940

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, AUG 4-(AP)-THRONGS OF CURIOUS BRITONS CAME TO THE CANADIAN MILITARY CAMP TODAY TO SEE THE NEWLY-ARRIVED CANADIAN CONTINGENT, WHICH INCLUDES SOME AMERICANS.

"I'LL SURE BE LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING A BIT OF ENGLAND," SAID LANCE CORPORAL F.L.YERS OF MARSHALL, TEX., WHO WON THE CROIX DE GUERRE AND THE U.S. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS IN THE WORLD WAR. "I'VE AN IDEA SOME OF MY OLD FRIENDS MAY STILL BE KNOCKING AROUND."

R.W.SCOTT OF AKRON, OHIO, SAID HE, TOO, WOULDN'T MIND "BIT OF PROWLING," BUT A CORPORAL REMINDED HIM THEY HAD GOT LOST IN THE BLACKOUT SATURDAY NIGHT AND HAD TO BE DIRECTED TO THEIR BILLETS.

PRIVATE JACK INNIS, LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT BOXER FROM WINDSOR, ONT., SAID HE'D GUIDE THEM AROUND LONDON IF THEY WAITED FOR HIM TO

30.24-4099

RECOVER FROM A BROKEN HAND SUFFERED IN A BOUT ON THE SHIP.

MAYOR DAVID CROLL OF WINDSOR WAS A POPULAR SUBJECT FOR LONDON PHOTOGRAPHERS, BUT WARNED THEM, "I'M JUST A BUCK PRIVATE."

ANOTHER FAVORED SUBJECT WAS PIPE-MAJOR JOCK COPLAND OF WINDSOR, WHO HAS TWO SONS IN THE REGIMENT WITH HIM AND JUST LEARNED THAT A THIRD ENLISTED AFTER THEY SAILED.

AUG 5-1940

ANOTHER FAMILY TEAM IN THIS WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT CONSISTED OF SERGEANTS SANDY, GEORGE AND JIM HAMILTON, ALL OF WINDSOR.

JL1043PED

LONDON, AUG. 4-(AP)-THE JAPANESE EMBASSY ANNOUNCED RECEIPT OF WORD TODAY THAT THREE OF THE 15 BRITONS ARRESTED IN JAPAN HAD BEEN RELEASED.

AUG 5-1940

THEY WERE E.W.JAMES, A MAN NAMED RICH AND J.DE STAFFORD OF NAGASAKI.

THE BRITONS WERE ARRESTED BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES WHO ASSERTED THEY WERE PROMPTED BY THE EXISTENCE OF A VAST BRITISH "ESPIONAGE NETWORK" IN JAPAN.

W312PED

LONDON, AUG.4-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBING PLANES CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTACKS ON THE THAMES ESTUARY AND THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND DURING THE NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY DECLARED TODAY, BUT SAID "NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES" HAD BEEN REPORTED.

AUG 5-1940

MORE OF THE LEAFLETS OF ADOLF HITLER'S "LAST PEACE OFFER" SPEECH TO

30.24-4099

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG WERE DROPPED OVER A SECTION OF WALES, WHERE A FEW BOMBS ALSO WERE DROPPED.

LONDON, AUG. 4-(AP)-TWO TRAWLERS WHICH PUT IN AT SOUTH ENGLAND PORT TODAY REPORTED THEY SHOT DOWN A DORNIER PLANE WHICH ATTACKED THEM WITH BOMBS.

A MEMBER OF THE CREW SAID, "WE HELD OUR FIRE UNTIL HE CAME PRETTY LOW AND THEN WE LET HER TRIP. THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION IN MIDAIR AND THE PLANE JUST VANISHED."

FW1012AED

AUG 5-1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, AUG. 4--BRITAIN ALERTLY SCANNED THE HIGH AUGUST TIDES FOR FIRST SIGNS OF A NAZI INVASION TODAY AS SHE STEPPED UP NIGHT FLIGHT TRAINING OF BOMBING CREWS FOR HEAVIER BLOWS AT GERMANY.

SHE REPORTED STRONG AIR ATTACKS ON ITALY'S SARDINIAN BASES, AND PREPARED TO HEAR ON TUESDAY A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON BRITISH-JAPANESE RELATIONS GROWN EVEN MORE TENSE WITH THE REPORT TODAY THAT TWO MORE JAPANESE HAD BEEN TAKEN IN CUSTODY IN AN empire-wide roundup.

THESE TWO, TAKAYUKI EGUCHI, AN EMPLOYE OF THE BANK OF FORMOSA, AND MRS.MILLEY YOSHII, GERMAN-BORN WIFE OF A JAPANESE PAINTER, WERE ORDERED DEPORTED.

AUG 5-1940

OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, REFUSED TO GIVE OTHER DETAILS. THE FACT THAT THE TWO HAD BEEN ARRESTED NEARLY A MONTH AGO WAS MADE KNOWN BY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY. THE REPORT WAS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

DISCLOSURE THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS ACCELERATED PREPARATIONS FOR FARTHER RANGING RAIDS BY BIGGER BOMBING SQUADRONS, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE LENGTHENING HOURS OF DARKNESS, CAME AS ENGLAND'S OWN DEFENDERS STOOD ALERT FOR INVASION THAT MIGHT BE TIMED WITH FIVE DAYS OF HIGH TIDES, STARTING TOMORROW.

THOSE TIDES, WHICH THE ALMANAC FORETELLS WILL BE ACCOMPANIED FROM TOMORROW THROUGH FRIDAY WITH CALM SEA AND ENGLISH CHANNEL FOG, WOULD OFFER THE MOST FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS THIS MONTH FOR A SEA-BORNE BLITZ BLOW BY ADOLF HITLER.

THE ADMIRALTY REPORTED THAT BRITISH SWORDFISH PLANES--CANNON-CARRYING, TORPEDO AND BOMB CRAFT OF THE NAVAL AIR ARM--SCORED DIRECT HITS ON FOUR HANGARS OF THE ITALIAN AIRDROME AT CAGLIARI, IN SARDINIA, DURING FLEET OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AUGUST 1 AND 2.

AUG 5-1940

TWO OF THE HEAVILY ARMED PLANES WERE LOST IN THE ATTACK THROUGH A STORM OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT THE BRITISH SAID THREE ITALIAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY NAVAL DIVE BOMBERS IN ATTACKS ON UNITS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

(APPARENTLY THE AIR ATTACK ON SARDINIA WAS SUPPORTED BY OR BASED FROM UNITS OF THE BRITISH EAST MEDITERRANEAN FLEET NEARBY.)

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THE SINKING OF THE ARMED TRAWLER CAPE FINISTERE FRIDAY IN A FIGHT WITH FOUR ENEMY PLANES, ONE OF WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN. MEANWHILE TWO OTHER TRAWLERS RETURNED TO PORT WITH AN ACCOUNT OF BAGGING AN ATTACKING BOMBER WHICH CAME WITHIN THEIR MACHINE-GUN RANGE.

WHILE THE FOREIGN OFFICE WORKED THROUGH THE WEEK-END ON THE PROBLEM OF STRAINED ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS, GROWING FROM ARRESTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE IN LONDON IN REPORTED ESPIONAGE AND COUNTER-ESPIONAGE MOVES, TWO MORE JAPANESE WERE SAID BY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

THE DOMEI REPORT FROM TOKYO WAS QUOTED BY REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) AS SAYING THAT IN ADDITION TO THE WEALTHY MERCHANTS, SATORU MAKIHARA AND SHUNSUKEI TANABE, ARRESTED FRIDAY NIGHT, TAKAYUKI EGUCHI, AN EMPLOYE OF THE BANK OF FORMOSA, AND MRS.MILLEY YOSYII, GERMAN-BORN WIFE OF A JAPANESE PAINTER, HAVE BEEN IN CUSTODY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

AJ2 London- Aug 4

THESE TWO, TAKAYUKI EGUCHI, AN EMPLOYE OF THE BANK OF FORMOSA, AND MRS. MILLEY YOSHII, GERMAN-BORN WIFE OF A JAPANESE PAINTER, WERE ORDERED DEPORTED.

AUG 5-1940

OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, REFUSED TO GIVE OTHER DETAILS.

THE FACT THAT THE TWO HAD BEEN ARRESTED NEARLY A MONTH AGO, WAS REPORTED BY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN TOKYO, AND RELAYED HERE BY REUTERS, THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY. THE REPORT WAS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

Add - London - Aug 4

DOMEI SAID BOTH WERE HELD ON THE "SAME CHARGES" AS SATORU MAKIHARA, THE MITSUBISHI (CORRECT) REPRESENTATIVE, AND SHUNSUKE TANABE, HEAD OF THE MITSUI INTERESTS IN LONDON, WHO WERE ARRESTED FRIDAY NIGHT.

EGUCHI HAS BEEN IN PENTONVILLE PRISON SINCE JULY 10 AND MRS.YOSHII WAS ARRESTED THREE DAYS LATER, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID.

AUG 5-1940

IT ADDED THAT THE COUNSELLOR OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY APPROACHED

30.24-4101

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF MRS.YOSHII BUT THAT HE HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

W108PED

AJJ - London - Aug 4

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE HOME MINISTRY AND MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY SAID:

"ENEMY AIRCRAFT DROPPED HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS IN A FEW ISOLATED DISTRICTS IN THE MIDLANDS AND EASTERN ENGLAND LAST NIGHT.

"DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE AND THERE WERE FEW CASUALTIES, ONE OF WHICH WAS FATAL." (END COMMUNIQUE.)

AUG 5-1940

LAP 00708 OL 222A

BULLETIN

LONDON, AUG. 4-(AP)-TWO JAPANESE REPORTED BY JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DISPATCHES FROM TOKYO TODAY TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN BRITAIN'S EMPIRE-WIDE ROUNDUP, HAVE BEEN ORDERED DEPORTED.

W243PED AUG 5-1940

LONDON, AUG. 4-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCED TODAY ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPANY KNOWN AS BRITISH OVERSEAS COTTONS, LTD., TO AID PROMOTION OF EXPORT TRADE IN PRODUCTS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

IT ALSO ORDERED AN ADDITIONAL TAX ON RAW COTTON OF FIVE PENCE PER 100 POUNDS BEGINNING IMMEDIATELY.

AUG 5-1940

THE NEW CORPORATION IS REGISTERED AS A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY WITH NOMINAL CAPITAL OF £100, HELD BY ONLY TWO SHAREHOLDERS, RAYMOND STREAT, CHAIRMAN OF THE COTTON BOARD, AND FRANK PLATT, EXECUTIVE MEMBER OF THE COTTON BOARD AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMPANY.

A SUM CORRESPONDING TO THE PROCEEDS OF THE NEW TAX--ESTIMATED AT FROM £200,000 TO £300,000 FOR THE FULL YEAR--WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE COMPANY TO ENABLE IT TO PERFORM ITS REQUIRED SERVICES.

CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE COTTON BOARD WILL ENABLE BRITISH OVERSEAS COTTONS, LTD., TO EXPERIMENT IN ORGANIZING THE PRODUCTION OF PARTICULAR CLOTHS AS WELL AS ORGANIZING SALES OVERSEAS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE STATEMENT SUGGESTED THE NEW COMPANY SHOULD BE ABLE TO ASSIST MATERIALLY IN SOLVING IN THE EXPORT TRADE DIFFICULTIES SO ACUTE THEY CANNOT BE OVERCOME BY INDEPENDENT FIRMS.

P1125AED

CORK, EIRE, AUG 4-(AP)-WOUNDS SUFFERED IN A BATTLE THAT THWARTED AN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM CORK PRISON YESTERDAY CAUSED THE DEATH TODAY OF JOHN KAVANAGH. THE PRISON IS BEING USED AS A CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

DA1039PED AUG 5-1940

LONDON, AUG. 5-(AP)-DEATH OF ONE PERSON IN GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ON ENGLAND DURING THE NIGHT WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE GOVERNMENT TODAY. IT SAID DAMAGE WAS PROPERTY "NEGLIGIBLE."

AUG 5-1940

Add Gibraltar Aug 5 (monday)

WHEN THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS REACHED THEIR POSITIONS BEFORE DAWN FRIDAY, THE SWORDFISH PILOTS TOOK OFF WITHOUT LIGHTS, BUT WITH COORDINATION WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS PERFECT.

THE WEATHER WAS SO BAD THAT THE RAID WAS DELAYED FOR AN HOUR, COMING JUST AT DAYLIGHT, AT 5 A.M.

NEVERTHELESS, THE TWIN ATTACK

AUG 5-1940

"IT WAS NOT ESPECIALLY SPECTACULAR," HE ADDED.

"WE ENCOUNTERED ONE ITALIAN FIGHTER WHEN NEITHER OF US WAS IN POSITION TO FIRE. THE ITALIANS GRINNED AT US FROM 50 YARDS. ONE OF MY CREW FIRED THREE TIMES WITH HIS PISTOL AND THE ITALIAN MADE OFF.

"TWO OTHER ITALIAN FIGHTERS GOT INTO THE AIR BUT DID NOT COME TO GRIPS WITH US. IN FACT, THEY HELPED THE ATTACKERS BECAUSE THE ARCHIES (ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS) CEASED FIRE IN ORDER NOT TO HIT THEIR OWN MACHINES."

AUG 5-1940

AN ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED IN LONDON, GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE RAID:

"DURING OPERATIONS X X X PICKING UP THIRD GRAPH LONDON DATE AND MAKING IT READ WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN (NOT EASTERN).

SN1010PED

BY JOHN LLOYD

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 4--(AP)--THE TRIAL AT RIOM TO OPEN THURSDAY IN WHICH MEN FORMERLY HIGH IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF FRANCE ARE TO GO ON TRIAL CHARGED WITH LEADING HER UNPREPARED INTO A MISCONDUCTED WAR, MAY LAY BARE TO THE WORLD SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SHORTCOMINGS AT A VITAL PERIOD IN NATIONAL HISTORY.

THE PRESS AND OFFICIAL ORATORS HAVE BEEN PREPARING THE WAY FOR THE TRIAL WHICH IS TO OPEN THURSDAY.

THE FACTS WHICH MAY BE DIVULGED AT THIS INVESTIGATION HAVE A FERTILE FIELD TO FALL UPON. THERE IS UNMISTAKABLE AND WIDESPREAD REACTION AGAINST THE OLD PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM AND MANY OF THE OLD LEADERS OF FRANCE.

AUG 5-1940

FRANCE'S CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH NOT MADE BY AN INTERNAL FORCE OF ARMS, NEVERTHELESS WAS DRASTIC, AND ACTS THAT USUALLY FOLLOW A FULL-FLEDGED REVOLUTION ARE THE SYPTOMATIC RESULTS.

THE TRIAL, THEREF ORE, MAY ACQUIRE A SIGNIFICANCE IN THE

30.24-4103

30.24-4103

FUTURE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF FRANCE COMPARABLE TO THAT OF THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

THE TRIAL WILL SEE ATTEMPTS TO PROVE NOT ONLY THE SHORTCOMINGS

AUG 5-1940

Briefly, these are the charges:

First, and foremost, that France declared war on Germany when she was not equipped to go to war and when the men at the head of the government knew she was unprepared;

Second, that over a period of years it was obvious that France's policies would lead to war, yet no adequate action was taken to build up her armaments;

AUG 5-1940

Third, that the military as well as the political leadership was incompetent;

Fourth, that previous French governments allowed British policies to dominate their foreign affairs and failed to establish a purely French policy or a rapprochement with Germany;

Fifth, that interior policies, individual courses, ideological crusades and a general state of corruption flourished through a vital period of French history. A NEW QUASI-CIVIL, QUASI-CIVIL

TRIBUNAL WAS BEEN CREATED FOR THE TRIAL AND IT WILL

OF THE TRIAL AND

in the forthcoming trials, and the only recourse from its findings will be Chief of State Philippe Petain's right of pardon. It has been announced that life imprisonment will be the heaviest penalty possible.

The name of former premier Edouard Daladier has figured prominently in the almost daily lambasting of previous regimes by the press and speakers.

AUG 5-1940

Leon
The Blum government's 40-hour work week; the pressing of the war into an active phase under the Reynaud Paul government; Gen. Maurice Gamelin's leadership of the army; and the state of aircraft production from the time Pierre Cot was air minister (under whom nationalization of the aircraft industry was begun in 1937)--all have been subjects of press and public comment.

Georges Mandel, who as interior minister accompanied the then premier Reynaud to London to confer with the British, is already the subject of military court proceedings at Rabat, Morocco, on charges of plotting against the security of the French state.

Reynaud himself was seriously hurt in an automobile accident just before the Petain government left Bordeaux in June, but appeared at the last chamber of deputies session in Vichy early in July with his head swathed in bandages.

AUG 5-1940

Former premier Daladier and former minister of marine Cesar Campinchi, former education minister Zay Mandel, and some

YVON DELBOS, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER AND FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER, AND SEVE AL MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES MAY FIGURE IN THE INVESTIGATION.

of members of the chamber of deputies left France [illegible] steamer [illegible] Marseille for Africa.

That was three days after France had requested an armistice with Germany. Previously there had been talk of the government moving to Africa to continue the war, but Marshal Petain refused to budge from France.

Summarizing the points brought out by the press and in unofficial utterances, NO french government or statesmen should have led the country into war, knowing the state of french armaments.

It is contended that the war was continued after the French armies were in retreat despite expert military advice that the struggle was hopeless. It is alleged that grave military blunders were committed, that the political leadership was incompetent, and that years of corrupt government and the ideological crusades "weakened the country internally and in its international relations."

Particular importance is placed on the state of affairs between the Munich agreement of September, 1938, and the outbreak of war a year later. This was a period when France either should have been arming to the hilt or revamping her international policy, it is contended.

Instead, there was much talk but nothing like an adequate armament effort, it is charged, and there was a persistent and mistaken adherence to British foreign policies.

30.24-4105

30.24-4105

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY, AUG. 4-(AP)-CAPTURE OF A SMALL ITALIAN POST NEAR LAKE RUDOLF ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN ABYSSINIA AND KENYA COLONY WAS REPORTED LAST NIGHT IN A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK COST THE ITALIANS 37 KNOWN DEAD, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BRITISH LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS SLIGHT.

AUG 5-1940

BULLETIN

BERLIN, AUG.4-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY A NAZI AIR RAID DURING THE NIGHT ON THE OIL HARBOR OF STANLOW, NEAR ENGLAND'S IMPORTANT SEAPORT OF LIVERPOOL, CAUSED NUMEROUS FIRES.

AUG 5-1940

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN FIRST ADD HIGH COMMAND XXX NUMEROUS FIRES.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS NEAR CANDAY ISLAND, AND SWANSEA, WALES, ALSO WERE ATTACKED, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BRITISH PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FLOWN OVER NORTH AND WEST GERMANY LAST NIGHT, BUT THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE DAMAGE THEY INFLICTED WAS LIMITED ENTIRELY TO NON-MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

AUG 5-1940

MA732AED

BERLIN, AUG 4-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THREE WOMEN TEACHERS AT MARSEILLES, FRANCE, WERE SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS EACH ON CHARGES OF SPREADING PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN THE SCHOOLS.

AUG 5-1940

SN653PED

Add Rome - Aug 4

THE 64 BRITISH WERE KILLED AND THEIR BATTALION FLAG CAPTURED WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED A COUNTER-ATTACK ON THE KENYA-ETHIOPIAN FRONTIER STATION OF MOYALE WHICH THE ITALIANS HAVE CAPTURED. THE ITALIANS REPORTED THE ACTION LAST FRIDAY, SAYING THEY HAD OCCUPIED GEBEL, 27 MILES SOUTH OF MOYALE.

AUG 5-1940

FW835AED

Add Hongkong - Aug 4

SPECIFIC CHARGES AGAINST THE JAPANESE WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

YAMAGUCHI FORMERLY RESIDED IN FOOCHOW, CHINA, AND RECENTLY HAS BEEN TRADING BETWEEN CANTON AND HONGKONG.

JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL KATSURO OKAZAKI INFORMED THE JAPATEMOTM

AUG 5-1940

JAPANESE COCSUL GENERAL KATSURO OKAZAKI INFORMED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY OF THE ARREST. HE SAID HE WOULD WITHHOLD COMMENT.

WR126AED

TOKYO, AUG 4--(SUNDAY)--(AP)--RECALL OF MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, WAS URGED BY THE NEWSPAPER HICHI TODAY IN AN ARTICLE DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT "TAKE A RESOLUTE DECISION" REGARDING THE ARREST OF TWO PROMINENT JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN IN BRITAIN.

AUG 5-1940

THE PAPER ALSO SUGGESTED THAT SIR ROBERT LESLIE CRAIGIE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO, BE GIVEN HIS WALKING PAPERS.

COMMENT IN MOST OTHER JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS WAS RESERVED PENDING A REPORT ON THE ARRESTS BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUKOA. SOME, HOWEVER, COUNSELED THE GOVERNMENT TO "DEAL WITH THE BRITISH WITH

FIRM DETERMINATION."

POPULAR FEELING APPEARED TO BE RUNNING HIGH, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REACTION.

FOLO LONDON JAPANESE

TOKYO, AUG. 5-(MONDAY)-(AP)-IN THE ABSENCE OF A FULL REPORT [redacted] FROM MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, ON THE ARRESTS OF JAPANESE IN BRITISH TERRITORY, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN YAKICHIRO SUMA DECLINED TO SAY [redacted] TODAY WHETHER JAPAN CONSIDERS THE BRITISH ACTIONS RETALIATION FOR ARRESTS OF ENGLISHMEN IN JAPAN.

AUG 5-1940

HE SAID THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE'S FAR EASTERN SECTION CHIEF HAD ASSURED THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR THAT REPRISAL WAS NOT THE REASON. [redacted]

SUMA SAID HE HAD NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON REPORTS OF JAPANESE BEING ARRESTED IN HONGKONG, RANGOON AND ELSEWHERE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

2 A WEST [redacted] CANADIAN PORT, AUG. 4-(AP)-MRS. MARCIA POST OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND NEARLY 50 OTHER SURVIVORS OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA, SUNK BY A MINE OFF NEW ZEALAND SIX WEEKS AGO

AUG 5-1940

WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE, ARRIVED IN CANADA TODAY EN ROUTE TO THEIR HOMES IN THE [redacted] DOMINION AND ELSEWHERE.

"NO WORDS CAN EXPRESS THE KINDNESS OF THE [redacted] PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND TOWARD US," SAID MRS. POST AS [redacted] SHE AND OTHER SURVIVORS TOLD OF LOSING ALL THEIR POSSESSIONS WITH THE CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINER WHICH HAS [redacted] FROM AUCKLAND TO SUVA AND CANADA WITH 146 PASSENGERS AND 203 CREWMEN.

A WESTERN CANADIAN PORT---FIRST AND NIAGARA SURVIVORS. X X

SURVIVORS SAID THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION WAS SO GREAT THAT IT SLEW THE SHIP BACKWARD IN THE WATER, BUT THAT THERE WAS NO PANIC AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

THE SEA WAS CALM AND A BRIGHT MOON SHONE DOWN ON THE PASSENGERS AND CREW AS THEY ABANDONED SHIP [redacted]

[redacted]

THE BOATS WERE ABLE TO REMAINED CLUSTERED TOGETHER [redacted] THE NIAGARA SANK DOWN [redacted] RESCUE [redacted] FROM NEW ZEALAND.

30.24-4107

MOST PASSENGERS WERE IN NIGHT CLOTHES WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED AT 3:40 A.M. JUNE 19, SOME 20 MILES FROM NEW ZEALAND. AFTER EIGHT HOURS A RESCUE SHIP HOVE TO AND TOOK ALL THE PASSENGERS BACK TO AUCKLAND WHERE THEY STARTED OUT AGAIN IN OTHER SHIPS.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE TWO BABIES IN ARMS, ONE A MONTH OLD. CREW MEMBERS TORE OFF THEIR SHIRTS TO MAKE CLOTHES TO KEEP THEM WARM AS THE PASSENGERS TOSSED ABOUT IN LIFEBOATS AWAITING RESCUE.

AUG 5-1940

OTTAWA, AUG 2-(AP)-A NOTICE HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE MARINE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT ADVISING MARINERS THAT AN AIR FIRING AND BOMBING RANGE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED ON LAKE ERIE BETWEEN PORT MAITLAND AND NANTICOKE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE RANGE IS TO BE USED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE STARTING AUG. 19 AND AIR FIRING AND BOMBING IS LIABLE TO TAKE PLACE DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, FROM DAYBREAK TO DUSK.

AUG 5-1940

SIMILAR FIRING AND BOMBING RANGES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED OFF PRESQU'ILE ON LAKE ONTARIO, ON THE ATLANTIC COAST NEAR HALIFAX AND ON THE PACIFIC COAST OFF CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, THE EAST AND WEST COASTS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, AND IN THE STRAIT OF GEORGIA.

SN1208AED

TORONTO, AUG 2-(AP)-THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT MOVED TONIGHT TO ORGANIZE HUNDREDS OF SCHOOLBOYS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE INTO A LAND ARMY KNOWN AS "SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL," THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO RELIEVE A SHORTAGE OF FARM HELP ON ONTARIO FARMS AND BOLSTER WARTIME FARM PRODUCTION.

ANY SCHOOLBOY BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 17 MAY ENROLL FOR FARM WORK AT A RATE OF PAY TO BE SET. ALL HIGH SCHOOLS WILL BE KEPT CLOSED UNTIL OCT. 1 AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS UNTIL AT LEAST SEPT. 15. THEY ORDINARILY OPEN SEPT. 1.

AUG 5-1940

SN1210AED

WASHINGTON, AUG 4-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO CALL THE NATIONAL GUARD TO ACTIVE DUTY COMES UP IN THE SENATE TOMORROW, FIRST OF FOUR MAJOR DEFENSE MEASURES ON WHICH COMMITTEE OR OTHER ACTION IS ANTICIPATED DURING A MOMENTOUS WEEK OF CONGRESS.

THE OTHERS ARE:

AUG 5-1940

THE BURKE-WADSWORTH CONSCRIPTION BILL ON WHICH THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE WILL VOTE TOMORROW.

THE $4,963,000,000 EMERGENCY DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL. A SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WILL BEGIN HEARINGS TOMORROW AND EXPECTS TO COMPLETE THEM BEFORE THE WEEK IS OVER.

THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL. THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE IS STUDYING THIS PROPOSAL AND HAS BEEN URGED BY MR. ROOSEVELT TO TAKE EARLY ACTION.

MANY SENATORS HAVE LINKED THE GUARD PROPOSAL WITH CONSCRIPTION,

ELIEVING THE GUARDSMEN WOULD BE USED TO TRAIN CONSCRIPTS. OPPONENTS OF THE BURKE-WADSWORTH BILL INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WOULD NOT MAKE A MAJOR FIGHT AGAINST GRANTING THIS AUTHORITY TO THE RESIDENT.

THEY MAY, HOWEVER, OFFER AN AMENDMENT TO PERMIT ONE-YEAR ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY AND TO RAISE THE BASIC ARMY PAY FROM $21 TO $30 A MONTH. SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) AND OTHERS HAVE CONTENDED THAT CONSCRIPTION WOULD BE UNNECCESSARY IF ARMY PAY WERE RAISED AND THE ENLISTMENT PERIOD LOWERED FROM THE PRESENT THREE EARS.

AUG 5-1940

SUPPORTERS HOPED TO OBTAIN PASSAGE OF THE GUARD PROPOSAL WITHOUT NY CHANGES, CONTENDING THAT THE ENLISTMENT AND PAY QUESTIONS SHOULD E THRESHED OUT WHEN THE SENATE CONSIDERS THE CONSCRIPTION MEASURE LATER IN THE WEEK.

CHAIRMAN SHEPPARD (D-TEX) PREDICTED THAT THE MILITARY COMMITTEE WOULD REPORT OUT THE BURKE-WADSWORTH BILL TOMORROW WITH ONLY A FEW DISSENTING VOTES.

THE MEASURE WOULD REQUIRE ALL MEN BETWEEN 21 AND 36, INCLUSIVE, TO REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE. FROM THIS GROUP OF ABOUT 12,000,000 APPROXIMATELY 400,000 WOULD BE PICKED BY LOCAL BOARDS FOR ONE YEAR'S INTENSIVE MILITARY TRAINING.

A FIGHT AGAINST INCREASING THE PROFITS ALLOWED MANUFACTURERS OF AIRPLANES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY MAY DELAY COMMITTEE ACTION ON THE $4,963,000,000 EMERGENCY DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

CHAIRMAN ADAMS (D-COLO) OF THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE CONSIDERING THE MEASURE SAID HE WOULD OPPOSE A HOUSE-APPROVED PROVISION RAISING FROM 8 PER CENT TO 12 PER CENT THE MAXIMUM PROFIT PERMITTED ON CONSTRUCTION OF AIRPLANES.

SENATOR MCNARY OF OREGON, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, ALSO SAID HE WAS OPPOSED TO AN INCREASE AND BELIEVED THAT A NUMBER OF REPUBLICANS WOULD VOTE AGAINST IT.

IT IS THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN THAT ALL RESTRICTIONS BE REPEALED WHEN AN EXCESS PROFITS TAX IS ENACTED. THAT LEVY WOULD BE DESIGNED TO PREVENT ANY PROFITEERING. IF THIS PROGRAM IS FOLLOWED, ANY LIMIT ESTABLISHED IN THE DEFENSE BILL WOULD BE ONLY TEMPORARY.

SM150PES

WASHINGTON,AUG.4-(AP)-GENERAL JOHN J.PERSHING URGED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES SEND A MINIMUM OF 50 DESTROYERS TO AID GREAT BRITAIN, ASSERTING THAT "WE SHALL BE FAILING IN OUR DUTY TO AMERICA IF WE DO NOT DO IT."

THE WORLD WAR COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, NOW IN HIS 80TH YEAR, SAID IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS THAT "BY SENDING HELP TO THE BRITISH, WE CAN STILL HOPE WITH CONFIDENCE TO KEEP THE WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN WHERE THE ENEMIES OF LIBERTY, IF POSSIBLE, SHOULD BE DEFEATED."

URGING IMMEDIATE ACTION, HE DECLARED:

"I SAY TO YOU SOLEMNLY THAT TOMORROW MAY BE FOREVER TOO LATE TO KEEP WAR FROM THE AMERICAS. TODAY MAY BE THE LAST TIME WHEN BY MEASURES SHORT OF WAR WE CAN STILL PREVENT WAR."

AJ731PESNM

30.24-4109

30.24-4109

WASHN--1ST ADD PERSHING X X X PREVENT WAR."

GENERAL PERSHING'S ADDRESS WAS BROADCAST BY ALL NETWORKS. HE SPOKE FROM HIS SUITE IN A HOTEL (THE CARLTON) HERE.

IN HIS 15-MINUTE TALK HE AGAIN ENDORSED COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING FOR THE UNITED STATES. EARLY THIS MONTH HE SENT A LETTER TO THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE APPROVING THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BURKE-WADSWORTH BILL FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE.

PERSHING SAID THAT IT WAS NOT "HYSTERICAL" TO SAY THAT DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY WERE THREATENED.

AUG 5-1940

"A NEW KIND OF WAR," HE DECLARED, "IS LOOSE IN THE WORLD--FOUGHT WITH ALL WEAPONS, INCLUDING TREASON, AND FOUGHT MOST INSIDIOUSLY DURING WHAT SOME OF OUR COUNTRYMEN CALL 'PEACETIME.' IT IS A WAR AGAINST THE CIVILIZATION THAT WE KNOW. IT IS A REVOLUTION AGAINST ALL THE VALUES WHICH WE HAVE CHERISHED AND WHICH WE WISH OUR CHILDREN TO CHERISH IN THE FUTURE. IT IS A REVOLUTION WHICH DENIES THE DIGNITY OF MAN AND WHICH BANISHES THE HOPE OF BROTHERHOOD AND COMRADESHIP ON EARTH. WE CAN SEE IT DEVELOPING RIGHT BEFORE OUR VERY EYES.

"IT MUST BE FACED WITH DARING AND WITH DEVOTION. WE MUST LIFT UP OUR HEARTS. WE MUST REAFFIRM OUR NOBLE TRADITION. WE MUST MAKE OURSELVES SO STRONG THAT THE TRADITION WE LIVE BY SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

WHEN HE HAD COMPLETED HIS ADDRESS, PERSHING WALKED FROM HIS ROOM DOWN A CORRIDOR AND WAS MET BY SECRETARY OF STATE AND MRS.HULL WHO ALSO ARE RESIDENTS OF THE HOTEL.

HULL GRASPED PERSHING'S HAND AND WARMLY CONGRATULATED HIM.

PERSHING COMPLIMENTED HULL ON THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HAVANA CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

WASHINGTON-2ND ADD PERSHING X X X OF FOREIGN MINISTSRS.

AT THE OUTSET OF HIS ADDRESS, PERSHING SAID THAT HE WAS SPEAKING BECAUSE HE CONSIDERED IT A DUTY.

AUG 5-1940

"NO WAR WAS EVER PREVENTED," HE ADDED, "BY HIDING THE DANGER AND BY ARGUING THAT THE DANGER DOES NOT EXIST."

HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE MEN "BEST QUALIFIED" TO KNOW WHAT WAS GOING ON IN EUROPE, ASIA AND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WERE "VERY NEARLY UNANIMOUS IN BELIEVING WHAT I AM SAYING TO YOU TONIGHT--THAT GRAVE DANGER FOR US LURKS IN THE PRESENT SITUATION."

"SO THE TIME HAS COME," HE CONTINUED, "WHEN WE MUST RISE UP AS A UNITED PEOPLE TO MAKE SECURE OUR COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE AND OUR GREAT INHERITANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY."

THEN, SAYING THAT "APPEASERS" IN EIGHT NATIONS HAD BEEN DISCREDITED OUR RUIN, HE DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST PREPARE TO MEET FORCE WITH FORCE.

"WE MUST MAKE OURSELVES STRONG BY BUILDIN UP OUR ARMY AND NAVY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL SELECTED SERVICE, WHICH MEANS MERELY THAT THE MEN NEEDED ARE CHOSEN BY LOT," HE SAID.

"AND I AM TELLING YOU TONIGHT, BECAUSE IT IS MY DUTY TO WARN YOU BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE, THAT THE BRITISH NAVY NEEDS DESTROYERS AND SMALL CRAFT TO CONVOY MERCHANT SHIPS, TO ESCORT ITS WARSHIPS,

TO HUNT SUBMARINES AND TO REPEL INVASION. WE HAVE AN IMMENSE RESERVE OF DESTROYERS LEFT OVER FROM THE OTHER WAR, AND IN A FEW MONTHS THE BRITISH WILL BE COMPLETING A LARGE NUMBER OF DESTROYERS OF THEIR OWN. THE MOST CRITICAL TIME, THEREFORE, IS THE NEXT FEW WEEKS AND MONTHS. IF THERE IS ANYTHING WE CAN DO TO HELP SAVE THE BRITISH FLEET DURING THAT TIME, WE SHALL BE FAILING IN OUR DUTY TO AMERICA IF WE DO NOT DO IT.

"IF A PROPER METHOD CAN BE FOUND, AMERICA WILL SAFEGUARD HER FREEDOM AND SECURITY BY MAKING AVAILABLE TO THE BRITISH OR CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AT LEAST 50 OF THE OVER-AGE DESTROYERS WHICH ARE LEFT FROM THE DAYS OF THE WORLD WAR. IF THE DESTROYERS HELP SAVE THE BRITISH FLEET, THEY MAY SAVE US FROM THE DANGER AND HARDSHIP OF ANOTHER WAR. AMERICANS SHOULD NOT SHRINK FROM DUTY BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE HAZARDS.

PERSHING SAID HE KNEW THAT MANY SINCERE PATRIOTS SHRANK FROM TAKING ANY ACT WHICH THEY THOUGHT WOULD LEAD TO AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE'S BEING SENT TO EUROPE, BUT HE DECLARED THAT THIS WOULD NEVER BE NECESSARY.

"IT IS MY OPINION THAT IN THIS WAR IT WOULD BE ABSOLUTE FOLLY EVEN TO CONSIDER SENDING ANOTHER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE," HE SAID. "NO ONE IS CONSIDERING IT AND THOSE WHO MAY SAY THAT ANYONE IS CONSIDERING IT ARE DECEIVING THEMSELVES AND DECEIVING YOU."

LT757PES NM

PERSHING TEXT

WASHINGTON, AUG.4-(AP)-THE TEXT OF GENERAL JOHN J.PERSHING'S RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT, "THE SECURITY OF THE AMERICAS," FOLLOWS: (ABOUT 1,000)

I AM SPEAKING TONIGHT BECAUSE I CONSIDER IT MY DUTY. IT IS MY DUTY TO TELL YOU THAT, IN MY OPINION, WE FACE PROBLEMS OF THE UTMOST SERIOUSNESS, THAT ALL THE THINGS WE HOLD MOST DEAR ARE GRAVELY THREATENED. I MUST TELL YOU THAT WE CAN DEFEND THEM ONLY IF WE MAKE UP OUR MINDS NOW TO SPEAK THE TRUTH WITHOUT CONCEALMENT; IF WE MAKE UP OUR MINDS TO FACE THE TRUTH WITHOUT FLINCHING; IF WE MAKE UP OUR MINDS TO ACT UPON THE TRUTH WITHOUT HESITATING. I THINK YOU WILL BELIEVE ME WHEN I SAY THAT NO WAR WAS EVER PREVENTED BY HIDING THE DANGER AND BY ARGUING THAT THE DANGER DOES NOT EXIST.

THE MEN WHO ARE BEST QUALIFIED TO KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE AND IN ASIA AND IN THIS HEMISPHERE, THE MEN WHOSE BUSINESS IT IS TO KNOW THE FACTS, ARE VERY NEARLY UNANIMOUS IN BELIEVING WHAT I SAM SAYING TO YOU TONIGHT--THAT GRAVE DANGER FOR US LURKS IN THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION. SO THE TIME HAS COME WHEN WE MUST RISE UP AS A UNITED PEOPLE TO MAKE SECURE OUR COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE AND OUR GREAT INHERITANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

MORE THAN HALF THE WORLD IS RULED BY MEN WHO DESPISE THE AMERICAN IDEA AND HAVE SWORN TO DESTROY IT. THFY KNOW THAT WHILE ONE GREAT PEOPLE REMAINS INDEPENDENT AND FREE BECAUSE IT IS STRONG AND IS BRAVE, THEY CAN NEVER CRUSH FINALLY THE PEOPLE THEY HAVE CONQUERED. THE EXAMPLE OF LIBERTY HERE WILL ALWAYS CONTINUE TO INSPIRE THE RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY OVER THERE. THEY ARE FANATICAL AND THEY ARE STRONG. THEY ARE EFFICIENT AND THEY ARE RUTHLESS. EIGHT NATIONS HAVE TRIED TO APPEASE THEM. THE APPEASERS OF EIGHT NATIONS ARE DEAD OR IN JAIL OR DISCREDITED AND RUINED. IN SEVEN OF THESE

30,24-4111

30,24-4111

EIGHT NATIBNS THE APPEASERS WHO WOULD NOT TAKE THE DANGER SERIOUSLY, WHO WOULD NOT PREPARE WHEN THERE WAS STILL TIME, HAVE LED THEIR COUNTRIES TO DISASTER.

"IT IS NOT "HYSTERICAL" TO INSIST THAT DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY ARE THREATENED. WITH DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY OVERTHROWN ON THE CONTCNENT OF EUROPE, ONLY THE BRITISH ARE LEFT TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY IN EUROPE.

BY SENDING HELP TO THE BRITISH, WE CAN STILL HOPE WITH CONFIDENCE TO KEEP THE WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, WHERE THE ENEMIES OF LIBERTY, IF POSSIBLE, SHOULD BE DEFEATED. BUT SOME ARE BOLD ABOUT WHAT THEY WOULD DO TOMORROW, IF GREAT BRITAIN IS DEFEATED, AND THE WAR COMES TO THIS HEMISPHERE. I SAY TO YOU SOLEMNLY THAT TOMORROW MAY BE FOREVER TOO LATE TO KEEP WAR FROM THE AMERICAS. TODAY MAY BE THE LAST TIME WHEN BY MEASURES SHORT OF WAR WE CAN STILL PREVENT WAR.

AUG 5-1940

WE MUST BE READY TO MEET FORCE WITH A STRONGER FORCE. WE MUST MAKE OURSELVES STRONG BY BUILDING UP OUR ARMY AND NAVY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL SELECTED SERVICE, WHICH MEANS MERELY THAT THE MAN NEEDED ARE CHOSEN BY LOT.

BJSWA

AND I AM TELLING YOU TONIGHT, BECAUSE IT IS MY DUTY TO WARN SOU BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE, THAT THE BRITISH NAVY NEEDS DESTROYERS AND SMALL CRAFT TO CONVOY MERCHANT SHIPS, TO ESCORT ITS WARSHIPS, TO HUNT SUBMARINES AND TO REPEL INVASION. WE HAVE AN IMMENSE RESERVE OF DESTROYERS LEFT OVER FROM THE OTHER WAR, AND IN A FEW MONTHS THE BRITISH WILL BE COMPLETING A LARGE NUMBER OF DESTROYERS OF THEIR OWN. THE MOST CRITICAL TIME, THEREFORE, IS THE NEXT FEW WEEKS AND MONTHS. IF THERE IS ANYTHING WE CAN DO TO HELP SAVE THE BRITISH FLEET DURING THAT TIME, WE SHALL BE FAILING IN OUR DUTY TO AMERICA IF WE DO NOT DO IT.

IF A PROPER METHOD CAN BE FOUND, AMERICA WILL SAFEGUARD HER FREEDOM AND SECURITY BY MAKING AVAILABLE TO THE BRITISH OR CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AT LEAST FIFTY OF THE OVER-AGE DESTROYERS WHICH ARE LEFT FROM THE DAYS OF THE WORLD WAR. IF THE DESTROYERS HELP SAVE THE BRITISH FLEET, THEY MAY SAVE US FROM THE DANGER AND HARDSHIP OF ANOTHER WAR. AMERICANS SHOULD NOT SHRINK FROM DUTY BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE HAZARDS.

AUG 5-1940

I KNOW THAT MANY SINCERE PATRIOTS ARE FRIGHTENED AT THE THOUGHT OF EVEN THE SMALLEST ACT BECAUSE THEY THINK SUCH ACTS WOULD LEAD US CLOSER TO THE DAY WHEN ANOTHER AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SETS SAIL FOR EUROPE. IT IS MY OPINION THAT IN THIS WAR IT WOULD BE ABSOLUTE FOLLY EVEN TO CONSIDER SENDING ANOTHER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. NO ONE IS CONSIDERING IT AND THOSE WHO MAY SAY THAT ANYONE IS CONSIDERING IT ARE DECEIVING THEMSELVES AND DECEIVING YOU.

WE MUST HAVE THE STRENGTH OF CHARACTER TO FACE THE TRUTH. FOREMOST AMONG THE TRUTHS WHICH WE WILL IGNORE AT OUR PERIL IS THAT THE TIME NEEDED TO BUILD OUR OWN DEFENSES MAY BE LENGTHENED IF WE HAVE THE COURAGE TO MAKE THE SMALL BUT IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION WHICH IS STILL WITHIN OUR POWER TOWARD THE SUSTAINING OF THE BRITISH DEFENSE.

A NEW KIND OF WAR IS LOOSE IN THE WORLD-FOUGHT WITH ALL WEAPONS, INCLUDING TREASON, AND FOUGHT MOST INSIDIOUSLY DURING WHAT SOME OF OUR COUNTRYMEN CALL "PEACETIME." IT IS A WAR AGAINST THE CIVILIZATION THAT WE KNOW. IT IS A REVOLUTION AGAINST ALL THE

VALUES WHICH WE HAVE CHERISHED AND WHICH WE WISH OUR CHILDREN TO CHERISH IN THE FUTURE. IT IS A REVOLUTION WHICH DENIES THE DIGNITY OF MAN AND WHICH BANISHES THE HOPE OF BROTHERHOOD AND COMRADESHIP ON EARTH. WE CAN SEE IT DEVELOPING RIGHT BEFORE OUR VERY EYES.

IT MUST BE FACED WITH DARING AND WITH DEVOTION. WE MUST LIFT UP OUR HEARTS. WE MUST REAFFIRM OUR NOBLE TRADITION. WE MUST MAKE OURSELVES SO STRONG THAT THE TRADITION WE LIVE BY SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

(END PERSHING TEXT)

LT822PES

AUG 5-1940

BY MAX BOYD

PRESENT INDICATIONS ARE THAT RELIEF FOOD REACHING NAZI-CONQUERED COUNTRIES FROM THE UNITED STATES THIS WINTER MAY BE LIMITED LARGELY TO SUPPLIES FOR CHILDREN IN TERRITORY NOT OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES APPEAR TO BE SYMPATHETIC TO INFORMAL PROPOSALS FROM THE AMERICAN RED CROSS THAT FOOD FOR YOUNGSTERS IN THE UN-

OCCUPIED PORTION OF DEFEATED FRANCE BE PERMITTED TO PASS THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.

BUT BRITISH SOKESMEN HAVE COME OUT RECENTLY AGAINST MASS SHIPMENT

AUG 5-1940

BUT BRITISH SPOKESMEN HAVE COME OUT RECENTLY AGAINST MASS SHIPMENTS TO COUNTRIES HELD BY HITLER, AND SOME RELIEF OFFICIALS HERE SAY THEY RECOGNIZE THAT BRITAIN MUST WEIGH HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS AGAINST MILITARY NECESSITIES IN DETERMINING HER ATTITUDE.

THE $50,000,000 APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS FOR WAR RELIEF WAS REQUESTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRIOR TO THE FALL OF FRANCE. SINCE THAT EVENT, THERE HAS BEEN A DIMINISHING AMOUNT OF TALK IN WASHINGTON OF MAKING HUGE FOOD SHIPMENTS TO REFUGEE POPULATIONS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS SET UP THE NECESSARY MACHINERY TO ADMINISTER THE FUND, HOWEVER, AND THE RED CROSS HAS ADVISED THE FRANCO-GERMAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION OPERATES. NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD FROM THE COMMISSION AS YET, IT IS SAID RELIABLY, AND THE RED CROSS WILL NOT MAKE FORMAL PROPOSALS TO THE BRITISH FOR PASSAGE THROUGH THE BLOCKADE UNTIL IT HAS AN IDEA AS TO WHAT THE COMMISSION IS WILLING TO LET IT DO.

ALTHOUGH EXPERTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SAY THERE IS SUFFICIENT FOOD IN EUROPE TO PREVENT ANY WIDESPREAD STARVATION THIS WINTER, THEY QUESTION WHETHER IT CAN BE DISTRIBUTED PROPERLY IN VIEW OF DISRUPTED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS. IN THE LARGER CITIES OF INVADED COUNTRIES AND IN OTHER AREAS WHERE REFUGEES ARE GATHERED, THEY BELIEVE, FOOD SUPPLIES SOON MAY BE INADEQUATE.

IN FRANCE ALONE, IT IS ESTIMATED, THERE ARE 7,000,000 REFUGEES. THE HOMES OF MOST OF THESE ARE IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY AND, UNTIL THESE PERSONS CAN BE RETURNED, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE ARE SWOLLEN WITH TWO OR THREE TIMES THEIR NORMAL POPULATIONS.

AUG 5-1940

THIS IMMEDIATE SITUATION LED THE RED CROSS TO MAKE TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS, EBEN BEFORE HEARING FROM THE FRANCO-GERMAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION, FOR A RELIEF SHIP TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO THE UNOCCUPIED SECTION. ONE SUCH SHIP, THE MCKEESPORT, CARRYING $1,000,000

30.24-413

30.24-4113

NORTH OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES, WAS PERMITTED BY THE BRITISH TO GO TO MARSEILLES AFTER FRANCE CAPITAULATED.

NORMAN DAVIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS, HAS SAID REPEATEDLY THAT ANY RELIEF UNDERTAKEN BY HIS ORGANIZATION WOULD HAVE TO BE UNDER COMPLETE AMERICAN SUPERVISION AND CONTROL. WHETHER GERMANY WOULD BE WILLING TO PERMIT A LARGE NUMBER OF AMERICAN RELIEF OFFICIALS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY, SUCH AS THE REGION ALONG THE CHANNEL WHERE SHE NOW APPEARS TO BE PREPARING FOR AN INVASION OF ENGLAND, IS A MATTER OF CONJECTURE. THE RED CROSS HAS ONLY A NEGLIGIBLE NUMBER OF MEN IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY NOW.

A BRITISH POINT OF VIEW TOWARD LARGE-SCALE FOOD SHIPMENTS TO CONQUERED ALLIES WAS EXPRESSED A FEW DAYS AGO BY NOEL COWARD, PLAYWRIGHT NOW IN THIS COUNTRY AS A VOLUNTEER AGENT FOR ENGLAND'S MINISTER OF INFORMATION.

AUG 5 1940

"ANY FOOD SUPPLIES YOU MAY SEND FROM THE UNITED STATES WILL MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR US TO WIN," HE TOLD REPORTERS. "THE PROSPECT IS GRIM FOR THE UNFORTUNATES, BUT THIS IS A GRIM WAR. YOU CANNOT TRUST ANY GUARANTEES FROM GERMANY THAT FOOD WILL BE DELIVERED TO THE CONQUERED POPULATIONS.

"IF THESE POPULATIONS GET SHIPLOADS OF DELIGHTFUL FOOD FROM THIS COUNTRY THEY CAN SCARCELY BE EXPECTED TO REVOLT UNDER NAZI RULE."

THIS EXPRESSION HAS RAISED A QUESTION IN MANY MINDS AS TO WHETHER PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES WILL SUPPORT OR CONDEMN THE STERN BRITISH USE OF HER STRONGEST WEAPON, THE BLOCKADE. THE ANSWER PROBABLY WILL NOT BE APPARENT UNTIL AND UNLESS ENGLAND WITHSTANDS INVASION AND HUNGER BEGINS TO SPREAD ON THE CONTINENT AS IT DID WHEN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE OF ANOTHER DAY HELPED DEFEAT NAPOLEON. #

INSERTED IN UNDATED INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS BUDGET (FROM WX) AFTER EIGHTH GRAPH, WHICH BEGINS "THIS IMMEDIATE":

(X X X AFTER FRANCE CAPITULATED.

DISPATCHES FROM VICHY, FRANCE, YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD MADE A "LAST APPEAL" TO BRITAIN TO EASE HER BLOCKADE ON UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, BUT IN WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID THAT THEY HAD HAD NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH ON THIS SUBJECT. THE REPORTS REFERRED POSSIBLY TO THE INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WHICH RED CROSS OFFICIALS HAVE HAD CONCERNING FOOD FOR CHILDREN AND THE SECOND RELIEF SHIP FOR UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

NORMAN DAVIS, ETC., PICKING UP IN PREVIOUS.

AUG 5-1940

SM453PES

NEW YORK, AUG. 4-(AP)-TWO BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOTS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THEY WERE ORGANIZING AN AVIATION UNIT IN MONTREAL TO FERRY BOMBING PLANES FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PILOTS, CAPT. DONALD C. T. BENNETT, WELL-KNOWN TRANSATLANTIC FLIER, AND CAPT. R. H. PAGE, STOPPED HERE BRIEFLY EN ROUTE FROM CANADA TO CALIFORNIA FOR A "LIAISON WITH WEST COAST AIRCRAFT PLANTS."

THE TWO, EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AS CIVIL PILOTS, WERE LENT TO THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION MINISTRY TO DEVELOP A TRANSATLANTIC SYSTEM FOR DELIVERING BOMBERS TO BRITAIN UNDER THEIR OWN POWER.

AUG 5-1940

THEY SAID AMERICAN NEUTRALITY LAWS PROHIBITED AMERICAN PILOTS FROM PARTICIPATING IN SUCH A SERVICE AND THAT THEY WERE "ONLY IN THE MARKET FOR CANADIAN PILOTS." #

NEW YORK, AUG. 4-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT TODAY THAT THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC STAFF HAS ARRIVED AT TANGIER IN SPANISH MOROCCO AFTER HAVING BEEN GIVEN 24 HOURS TO LEAVE FRENCH MOROCCO. THE REPORT WAS HEARD BY NBC.

W106PED

UNDATED 48TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY (LEAD TO COME)

SUNDAY, JULY 28--GERMANS INTRODUCE BOMB-BEARING FIGHTER PLANE AS 60 BRITISH AND NAZI AIRCRAFT BATTLE HIGH OVER ENGLAND'S SOUTHEASTSHORE; BRITISH SAY NINE RAIDERS DOWNED; PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE'S PEACE COMMISSION COMPLETED DRAFT OF "ACT OF HAVANA" TO DEFEND AMERICAS AGAINST INVASION OR "LAND GRABS"; NAZI ORDER STOPS RAILWAY TRAFFIC BETWEEN GERMAN-HELD AND UNOCCUPIED PARTS OF FRANCE; FRENCH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS BRITISH PROPAGANDA LEAFLET RAIDS; GERMANY CLAIMS BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS SUNK; NINE BRITISH BUSINESSMEN IN JAPAN REPORTED UNDER ARREST.

MONDAY, JULY 29--BRITISH REPORT 17 NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN IN MASS ATTACK ON DOVER, THREE BOMBERS DESTROYER ELSEWHERE, AND ACKNOWLEDGE LOSS OF DESTROYER WREN AND TRAWLER; GERMANS SAY BRITISH NIGHT BOMBING RAIDS, WHICH LONDON CLAIMS STRUCK 17 NAZI AIRDROMES, COST RAF 11 PLANES; PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE APPROVES HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PROGRAM; FOUR BRITISH SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED IN GIBRALTAR AMMUNITION EXPLOSION.

AUG 5 - 1940

TUESDAY, JULY 30--GERMANY SHUTS ALL BUT ONE BORDER CROSSING ON SWISS FRONTIER AS SWITZERLAND HEARS REPORTS ITALIAN "POCKET" SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN SHIPPED INTO GERMANY; BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF PATROL YACHT; 19 BRITONS AMONG UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN JAPANESE ANTI-ESPIONAGE RAIDS; BRITISH, ITALIAN TROOPS IN HEAVY FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31--BRITISH EXTEND BLOCKADE FROM ARCTIC TO AFRICA; GERMANY CLAIMS 1,270,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING SUNK SINCE JUNE 25; BRITISH ADMIRALTY DISCLOSES BATTLE OFF SOUTH AMERICAN COAST BETWEEN ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER ALCANTARA AND GERMAN RAIDER IN WHICH BOTH WERE HIT; SWISS REPORTS SAY GERMAN, ITALIAN TROOPS CONCENTRATED ALONG CONTINENTAL COAST, BUT FASCIST EDITOR GAYDA SAYS TIME NOT RIPE FOR BLITZKRIEG ON ENGLAND.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1--GERMANS DECLARE WAY PREPARED FOR DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS ON BRITISH PORTS; PLANES DUEL OVER STRAITS OF DOVER; RUSSIAN PREMIER MOLOTOFF CHARGES UNITED STATES "IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS" MAY TURN EUROPEAN CONFLICT INTO "WORLD IMPERIALISTIC WAR," ASSURES GERMANY OF "CALM FEELING OF SECURITY IN EAST" ; NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES AGGRESSIVELY EXPANSIVE FOREIGN POLICY SEEKING DOMINATION OF "GREATER EAST ASIA" INCLUDING FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND DUTCH EAST INDIES.

LEAD 48TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FAMILIAR WORLD WAR TERM, "WAR OF ATTRITION," BECAME A HEADLINE PHRASE ONCE AGAIN LAST WEEK, THE FORTY-EIGHT WEEK OF THE CONFLICT WHICH BROKE OUT IN EUROPE LAST SEPTEMBER.

FOR INSTEAD OF THE MUCH TALKED OF LIGHTNING THRUST OF GERMAN MILITARY POWER AGAINST THE BRITISH ISLES, THE WAR DEVELOPED, AT LEAST FOR THE TIME, INTO A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

BRITAIN, TRYING TO STARVE OUT GERMANY AND ITALY, EXTENDED HER BLOCKADE FROM AFRICA TO THE ARCTIC. GERMANY, WITH BOMBING PLANE, U-BOAT AND SURFACE RAIDER, KEPT UP HER DRIVE AGAINST BRITISH SHIPPING AND ANNOUNCED GREAT NEW TOTALS OF TONNAGE SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

AXIS SPOKESMEN ADVISED THEIR PEOPLE THAT THE WAR ON BRITAIN WOULD BE SLOW FOR A WHILE, AND STRESSED THE NEED FOR LONG "SOFTENING" OF BRITISH RESISTANCE BEFORE A KNOCKOUT BLOW COULD BE HIT SUCCESSFULLY.

HOWEVER, THE BELLIGERENTS WERE FAR FROM IDLE, GERMAN BOMBERS SHUTTLED BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL; THE ROYAL AIR FORCE RETURNED THE BLOWS---WITH INTEREST, THE BRITISH DECLARED.

AUG 5 - 1940

AT MIDWEEK A BRITISH SOURCE WARNED THAT STRAINED BRITISH-JAPANESE RELATIONS MIGHT PROVOKE JAPAN TO MILITARY ACTION; AT WEEK'S END THE FRICTION BLEW INTO A MAJOR INCIDENT WHEN THE BRITISH, ON AN EMPIRE-WIDE SPY HUNT, ARRESTED A BATCH OF JAPANESE, AMONG THEM THE TWO MOST PROMINENT JAPANESE BANKERS IN LONDON. JAPAN PROTESTED, HER PRESS SHOUTED IT WAS RETALIATION FOR SIMILAR ARRESTS BY JAPAN. BRITAIN SAID NO, IT WASN'T RETALIATION.

SOVIET RUSSIA HIT THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SPOTLIGHT WITH A BLAST FROM FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOFF LAMBASTING UNITED STATES "IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS" TO TURN THE WAR INTO "WORLD IMPERIALISTIC WAR." THE UNITED STATES NAVY WENT QUIETLY ABOUT STRENGTHENING DEFENSES IN ALASKA--JUST ACROSS THE BERING STRAITS FROM BIG DIOMEDE ISLAND WHERE THE SOVIET IS BUILDING A BIG AIR BASE.

JAPAN PROMULGATED A NEW POLICY TO DOMINATE THE SOUTH SEAS AS WELL AS EASTERN ASIA. BEATEN FRANCE WRESTLED WITH HER EVER MORE ACUTE FOOD PROBLEM AND SET AUG. 8 FOR THE "WAR GUILT" TRIALS OF HER FORMER LEADERS.

SUNDAY, JULY 28--X X X PICKING UP DAY-BY-DAY.

UNDATED--FIRST ADD 48TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY X X X EAST INDIES.

FRIDAY, AUG. 3--BRITISH SAY THEIR BOMBINGS HAVE RUINED HAMBURG; GERMANY REPORTS FURTHER LOSSES TO BRITISH SHIPPING; ITALIANS ASSERT BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK, SURFACE BATTLESHIP SET ON FIRE BY ITALIAN BOMBS; FRENCH SET AUG. 8 FOR WAR GUILT TRIALS; DE GAULLE CONDEMNED TO DEATH; SOVIET RUSSIA INCORPORATES BESSARABIA AND

(CONTINUED)

30.24-4115

30.24-4115

NORTHERN BUCOVINA; SOVIET PRESS SAYS FINNS CLUBBING "PRO-RUSSIAN WORKERS" IN HELSINKI.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3--BRITISH ARREST LONDON'S TWO MOST PROMINENT JAPANESE BANKERS AND OTHER JAPANESE THROUGHOUT EMPIRE IN BIG SPY HUNT, DECLARES MOVE NOT RETALIATION FOR JAPANESE ARRESTS OF BRITISH; JAPAN PROTESTS; GERMANY SAYS 350 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED, 260,000 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING AND 25,000 TONS OF WAR VESSELS SUNK IN JULY IN ADDITION TO MANY MORE DAMAGED; CAIRO REPORT SAYS "HUNDREDS" OF ITALIANS KILLED IN AFRICAN FIGHTING; GERMAN PLANES KEEP UP RAIDS ON BRITAIN; JAPAN REPORTED MAKING "IMPORTANT REPRESENTATIONS" TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA; FRANCE DISSOLVES FREEMASONRY AND ALL OTHER SECRET SOCIETIES; UNITED STATES NAVY TO STRENGTHEN ALASKAN DEFENSES OPPOSITE NEW SOVIET RUSSIAN AIR BASE ON BIG DIOMEDE ISLAND.

AUG 5 - 1940

TA934PED

British Planes Fight Battle Near Calais

London, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Air Ministry communique tonight said British bombers attacked the oil plant at Sterkrade, in the Ruhr, and left it in flames.

AUG 6 - 1940 30.24

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 5—The Air Ministry today reported three Messerschmitt fighters were shot down this morning as Spitfire pilots continued to carry the war into the Nazi camp.

Two of the Messerschmitts were shot down on the far side of the English Channel, within range of German anti-aircraft guns, by a squadron of nine Spitfires, the Air Ministry said.

"Almost at the same time, another Spitfire squadron shot down a third Messerschmitt 109 fighter on the English side of the Channel," an official description of the battle added. The British reported the loss of one plane.

Met North Of Calais

"It was four miles north of Calais that the first squadron of Spitfires met the enemy," the account said. "There were five of the enemy patroling, as they thought, in comfortable security.

"The squadron leader began the attack. He fired a burst into one of the Messerschmitts as it dived to escape. He saw it hit the sea. So did a fellow pilot.

"Then he fired two long bursts at another Messerschmitt, which was trying to get its own fire back on one of the Spitfires.

Couldn't Follow One

"Smoke poured from the Messerschmitt, but in the middle of the action it was impossible to follow it down, so it is not claimed as a certain casualty.

"A sergeant pilot caught another Messerschmitt as it was doing a stall turn. This, too, crashed into the sea.

"Meantime another British pilot was hard on the tail of an enemy fighter which at an early stage had made a dash for the French coast. Fragments were seen breaking off its port wing and the enemy fell away toward France. It must have had difficulty in making a safe landing."

The Air Ministry said the same squadron leader in today's battle "did well" in the Dover air clash July 29, when he accounted for one Nazi bomber and one fighter.

20 Germans Involved

Some twenty German planes were engaged in the scrap on this side of the Channel, in which one Nazi craft was downed. The British pilots said that within four minutes they had cleared the skies of Germans.

Authoritative sources indicated the Royal Air Force, attempting to smash any invasion before it could be launched, was hurling more and more planes into nightly attacks on German industrial centers, troop concentrations and Channel bases.

"Headache For Germany"

"Germany is out for a bigger headache than she has yet suffered," one spokesman predicted grimly.

The Government, meanwhile, moved to strengthen Britain's defenses by placing the Home Guard—now 1,500,000 strong — under new leadership, replacing with younger officers a handful of elderly generals whose ideas of war were described as "highly antiquated."

At the same time the civilian population surrendered its traditional August bank holiday to speed the work of producing munitions and vital war supplies.

Thousands of green and yellow leaflets containing extracts of Adolf Hitler's peace-offer speech to the Reichstag were dropped in a northeast England town and in sections of southeast England last night.

Saturady night and Sunday morning German raiders bombed the Thames estuary, Wales and eastern Scotland, but no casualties were reported.

(A German communique said attacks had been carried out on Swansea, Wales and on an oil harbor near Liverpool, where large fires were started.)

A military agreement between Britain and the Polish Government in exile, reaffirming a determination to fight to the finish against Germany, was signed today at 10 Downing street.

The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Minister Lord Halifax for Britain and by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier and Minister of Military Affairs for the Polish Government.

It provides for the organization and employment of Polish forces under British command and grants British credits to finance the cost of maintaining the Polish troops.

Queen Elizabeth observed her fortieth birthday yesterday, spending a quiet day in the country with King George and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. The bells of St. George's chapel at Windsor Castle, which for centuries have rung in honor of royal birthdays, remained silent—stilled by an order that church bells may be rung only to warn of invasion.

ENGLISH DESTROY OIL PLANT IN RUHR

Tons Of Bombs Are Dropped On Synthetic Petroleum Works At Sterkrade

London Says Nation's Plane Production Now Equals That Of Germany

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Aug. 6—German planes stabbed at various points in Britain early today with the sharpest activity of the widespread raids centered on the northeast coast of England.

AUG 6 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 5—The entire German radio system is going off the air until 4.15 A. M. tomorrow for "technical alterations," according to an English-language broadcast of the German radio heard here tonight by NBC.

The station went silent immediately after the announcement at 10.22 P. M.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 5—Britain's aircraft production now equals Germany's, it was declared authoritatively today.

Britons heard that their plane factories were running "neck and neck" with the German output, and that, with United States and Canadian production, their monthly accumulation of planes actually exceeds that of the Nazis.

Supporting evidence was offered in increasingly violent aerial smashes at potential continental hopping-off places for the Nazi-invasion attempt believed close at hand.

Set Oil Plant Afire

Tonight's Air Ministry communique said British bombers, carrying out their nightly forays, set ablaze an oil plant at Sterkrade in the Ruhr and a hangar at Krefeld last night without the loss of a single plane.

Fourteen tons of high-explosive and incendiary bombs were rained on the synthetic oil works at Sterkrade, the Air Ministry announced.

The returning pilots said they first shattered the tanks, then fired the oil flowing from them with their incendiaries. They told of earth-jarring explosions followed by flames which lighted up the countryside for miles around.

Say Three Were Shot Down

British planes reported three Messerschmitt fighters shot down, two within range of German anti-aircraft guns on the French coast. One British plane was lost.

The Germans kept up their harassing attacks on Britain early today, dropping high-explosive and incendiary bombs in isolated districts of the midlands and East England.

Big forces of Nazi planes approached the southeast coast several times, but made no attempt to cross. Machine-gun fire was heard in the late afternoon when R. A. F. fighters made contact with the Germans. The invaders broke off the engagement and sped back to the French coast.

Hamburg Raids Report

The R. A. F. was reported to have registered direct hits in every one of twenty-three bombing attacks on the German port city of Hamburg since May 10—part of Britain's forty-eight raids into Germany in the last fifty-six nights.

The detailed report on the objectives at Hamburg was made by Alfred Duff Cooper, Information Minister, in reply to German denials of British reports that port facilities, oil refineries and munitions factories at Hamburg were "practically in ruins."

Duff Cooper said the oil depots were attacked fourteen times, the docks six times, the railroads three times and the Hamburg airdrome twice. "In some cases," he said, "fires were started which were seen as much as eighty miles away on the bombers' return journey."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—American correspondents on a German-conducted trip to Hamburg were taken to a churchtop from which, they said, there was no sign of damage to the port and harbor facilities that they could see.]

All Can't Be Seen

The Minister of Information commented that in a city as large as Hamburg damage to scattered munitions factories might not be seen from a single observation point, and only a small part of the twenty miles of docks could be observed.

Of Britain's repeated raids into Germany he said:

"It is well known that railways in the Ruhr district and elsewhere were seriously dislocated early in July.

"There have been raids in Germany on forty-eight nights out of the last fifty-six and British air authorities are very well satisfied with the results.

"Over 120 separate targets were bombed in one month. Perhaps the most striking fact of all is that during a recent period of a month German aircraft dropped 7,000 bombs on the British Isles but the Royal Air Force dropped 37,000 bombs on Germany."

Compare Activity

Authoritative quarters, telling of Britain's stepped-up airplane production, compared the increasing activity of Britain's bombers and that of the German air force.

During a recent month the British dropped 33,431 bombs in Germany and German-occupied territory, while the Nazis were dropping 6,987 bombs on Britain.

Despite equality in production, it was pointed out that it might take a long time to overcome Germany's numerical superiority.

Must Be Close To Peak

These informants said that if Germany has not reached her peak, she must be close to it, while the production of British and American plants could be increased still further.

They insisted Germany was bound to face a shortage of raw materials because of the British blockade.

Unofficially, Germany's plants were estimated turning out between 1,500 and 1,600 planes a month.

England said German air activity has been little more than armed reconnaissance to give pilots experience in night flying, to feel out British defenses and to provide the German people with communiques.

Little Damage In Raids

In mass raids on Britain, sometimes with as many as one hundred planes, they said there had been little damage and comparatively few casualties.

The R. A. F. was said to have produced photographic evidence of damage inflicted in its persistent raids on Germany's factories, refineries and military concentrations.

These informants said this was accounted for by the superiority of British air crews and the fact it is easier to find German objectives because of that country's long straight roads, extensive canal system, big river and other landmarks.

The British say 307 raiding planes have been downed since July 19 by their fighters and home defenses, while they place their own losses at 172 planes.

Cagliari Bombed.

LONDON, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that torpedo-carrying swordfish planes had scored direct hits on hangars at the Italian airdrome at Cagliari, Sardinia, during fleet operations in the Mediterranean on Aug. 1 and 2.

Two of the planes were reported lost in the attack, but the British said that three Italian craft had been shot down by naval dive bombers in attacks on the British fleet.

A British communique said direct hits were scored on three ships and on dock facilities in the Derna raid, and that one Italian plane had dropped twenty bombs near Wajir with "no effect."

British quarters said that approximately fifteen Italian submarines, one cruiser, three destroyers and one store ship had been destroyed since Italy entered the war on June 10. The best available information placed the number of Italian submarines in operation at the start of the conflict at 104.

Mine Sinks Ship At Copenhagen

LONDON, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—The Exchange Telegraph reported tonight from Goteborg, Sweden, that a Danish passenger ship with several persons aboard struck a mine and sank Sunday night while leaving Copenhagen Harbor.

The mine apparently had been sown in the Danish port by a British airplane, the dispatch said.

All Copenhagen ship traffic was suspended today, it reported.

The agency said all the passengers were believed to have been saved by a German warship.

U-BOAT OFF IRELAND SINKS SWEDISH SHIP

British Trawler Strikes a Mine —Danish Vessel Is Lost

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5—The 1,981-ton Swedish steamer Sigyn was torpedoed by a German submarine off the west coast of Ireland, it was announced today. The Sigyn foundered in ten minutes. A Royal Air Force plane, which sighted the twenty-three members of the crew in a lifeboat, sent a British warship to their aid.

The sinking of the British minesweeping trawler Marsona, 276 tons, by an enemy mine, with "some casualties," also was announced by the Admiralty tonight.

Texan Wins Out In Dogfight In First Flight With R. A. F.

"Great Fun—Never So Tickled In My Life," He Says After Two Nazis Are Shot Down

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 5—"Texas Shorty," a 27-year-old American air adventurer from Laredo, exchanged shots with Germans today in a dogfight over the French coast in which he and his new British mates were credited with downing two Nazi planes on his first pursuit with the Royal Air Force.

His plane was punctured by Nazi bullets but he landed it safely—and asked for more.

"Great Fun," He Says

"Great fun—wouldn't have missed it for all the Japs in China," he said. He reported for active duty only yesterday.

The Air Ministry said the American pilot chased two Messerschmitts, hit one, and himself was attacked by other German fighters. The Ministry refused to give out his name.

"I was never so tickled in my life," the Texan said. "We went across the Channel to look for trouble, but it was the Germans who found it.

"Four miles from Calais at 10,000 feet we saw five Messerschmitt 109s and somewhere around was a larger group of them.

Leader Sets Pace

"We sailed right into them and our squadron leader set the pace by cracking down one Messerschmitt. He and another pilot saw it dive into the sea.

"Then another pilot chased one German toward France and shot pieces off of it. I had a good crack at one myself, but suddenly found two others on me. Something hit the fuselage, shaking us a bit, but we came out of it quickly.

"While I whirled around another Messerschmitt fired into the cowling. I had another crack at him before he disappeared, then we turned for home."

Gets Quick Acceptance

The young Texan, short and fair-haired, said he decided to join the R. A. F. after France had collapsed, went to Ottawa from Texas and showed a logbook with 1,500 flying hours.

"In fifteen minutes I was out on the street again with a promise that I would be on the next boat to England. And I was.

"After all my flying in big planes I thought I might be put on bombers, but I really wanted a Spitfire or Hurricane. For three weeks I was tried out in a Spitfire, then reported yesterday for action.

"This Spitfire is a beautiful job. Once I got the hang of it I knew that I could fly it anywhere and anyhow."

Identify Texas Flyer As Laredo Instructor

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Laredo aviator now fighting with the British Royal Air Force was identified by residents of this city as Arthur Donahue, for two years an instructor at a local flying school.

Donahue left here several weeks ago for Ottawa. A letter received by friends Saturday said he had reached England on the steamer, Duchess of Atholl.

Britons Matching Nazi Plane Output

Air War On England — A pictorial map and a Behind-the-News story appear on Page 16.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 5—Great Britain's production of aircraft now is running "neck and neck" with the output of German factories, an authoritative source declared today.

Taking into consideration the production of Canada and the United States on British order, Britain's monthly accumulation of planes now exceeds that of Germany, this source declared.

However, it was pointed out that, while equality of production with Germany has been achieved, it may take a long time to come abreast of Germany's numerical superiority. There are several factors indicating this goal also will be reached, this source added.

It was declared that Britain's force of fighting planes had been "substantially increased in the last few weeks and it is being increased further," with larger reserves of planes and experienced pilots.

Drop 33,431 Bombs

The informant said that Britain's air force has been more active with bombing missions, and cited that in a recent month the R. A. F. dropped 33,431 bombs in Germany and German-occupied territory while the warplanes of Reichs Marshall Hermann Goering were dropping 6,987 bombs on this country.

The aerial warfare entered a new phase July 18 when Germany started night bombing attacks on Britain, and since then the Nazis have sent between fifty and one hundred planes over Britain every night.

Reich Activity Slows Up

British experts, however, say German air activity over Britain up to now is little more than armed reconnaissance, carried out for three reasons: first, it gives pilots and crews experience in night operations; second, it feels out British defenses; third, it provides the German people with communiques regarding damage done to Britain.

This source said German raids had produced little damage to Britain, but on the other hand the R. A. F. has photographic proof of the damage its bombs have caused to Germany's factories, refineries and military concentrations.

BRITISH RELEASE ONE OF JAPANESE ARRESTED FRIDAY

Makihara Freed as London Gets Third Protest From Tokio.

LONDON, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—Satoru Makihara, one of two prominent Japanese business men arrested in London last Friday, was released tonight.

This development came along with reports reaching London that the influential Japanese newspaper Nichi Nichi had declared that Japan will, if necessary, break off diplomatic relations with England if she fails to obtain satisfaction.

A Japanese embassy spokesman declared today that the embassy considered unsatisfactory Great Britain's explanation of the arrest of the two men.

Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu was busy preparing a third protest for submission to the British Foreign Office.

In addition to Mr. Makihara and Shunsukei Tanabe, London representatives respectively of the powerful Mitsubishi and Mitsui interests who were arrested Friday night, it was understood that the protest would cover the detention of other Japanese throughout the empire.

Visited By Consul.

Prior to the Ambassador's new conference with Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, the Japanese consul visited Mr. Makihara and Mr. Tanabe.

The announcement of the third protest was made by the embassy as soon as confirmation was received of the arrest of three Japanese business men in Rangoon and of a Japanese journalist at Singapore.

Four Japanese, two of whom have been ordered deported, are being held in London. A Hongkong merchant, taken into custody Saturday, made the number arrested throughout the empire total nine.

The British police in Rangoon said the three arrested there under defense regulations were Iohiro Orihata and Naozo Kokubu, each the owner of a company bearing his name, and Tadasu Oba, a trade agent.

The British Foreign Office announced today that Japan had reported release of three more of the Britons seized in Japan and Korea in what Tokio officials described as a drive against an "espionage network." Seven still are detained.

The British offered as at least partial substantiation for authoritative denials their arrests are in retaliation for the Japanese drive the disclosure that the two Japanese ordered deported were placed under arrest almost two weeks before the Japanese drive began.

Man and Woman Held.

The two ordered deported were said by Japanese to be Takayuki Eguchi, employee of the Bank of Formosa, and Mrs. Milly Yoshii, the German-born wife of a Japanese painter, arrested on July 10 and 13, respectively.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said they were held under the same charges which brought the arrest last Friday night of Satoru Mikahara and Shunsukei Tanabe, the London representatives of two of Japan's most powerful banking houses. But British spokesmen said the man and woman were detained on "purely routine matters."

Mr. Mikahara and Mr. Tanabe, it has been maintained unofficially, were arrested under the wartime aliens regulations act for national security. Other sources, close to the Government, said the arrests "would have been justified long ago" but finally were ordered because the British Home Office could not disregard statements by Japan's Minister of War and Minister of Justice describing Britain

30.24-4117

30.24-4117

as a "hostile nation."

The newspaper man arrested at Singapore was Ishiro Kobayashi, correspondent for the Domei and Eastern news agencies.

Arrest at Hongkong.

At Hongkong Geturo Yamaguchi was detained under the "emergency defense regulations." Specific charges against the Japanese merchant were not disclosed.

Yamaguchi formerly resided in Foochow, China, and recently has been trading between Canton and Hongkong.

Japanese Consul-General Katsuro Okazaki informed the Japanese Government today of the arrest. He said he would withhold comment.

While some quarters identified the Japanese arrested in Rangoon as journalists, a Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Shanghai, quoting Domei, identified them as business men.

Mrs. Melville James Cox, widow of the Reuters correspondent who plunged to his death from a window of the Tokio police headquarters last Monday while under questioning in an espionage inquiry, is seriously ill, according to a Reuters dispatch today from the Japanese capital.

The dispatch said Mrs. Cox had suffered a complete collapse because of shock.

JAPANESE HELD IN LONDON IS GIVEN FREEDOM

One Of Two Businessmen Caught There Released For Lack Of Evidence

Report On Troubles With Tokyo Will Be Given To Commons Today

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Tuesday, Aug. 6—A Chinese gunman today killed Capt. Paul Yankovsky, White Russian director of the Japanese affairs section of the French Concession's police.

The killer rang the bell of Yankovsky's apartment and shot him when he opened the door.

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 5—Great Britain tonight released one of the two highly placed Japanese businessmen seized in an empire-wide roundup of Japan's nationals, and the Churchill Government made ready to lay its difficulties with the Japanese before Commons tomorrow.

The first Japanese arrested last Friday was Satoru Makihara, London agent for the vast Mitsubishi interests, and he was the first released amid growing Japanese protests and demonstrations. Eight other Japanese remained in custody in various parts of the empire.

It was said reliably the Home Office decided "evidence available was insufficient to warrant further detention" of Makihara.

Leaves Brixton Prison

Makihari left Brixton Prison for his London home. He was arrested last Friday.

Either Prime Minister Churchill or R. A. Butler, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will make the statement on British-Japanese relations, it was said.

Before the release of Makihara, hints that Japan would sever diplomatic relations with Great Britain if necessary to obtain satisfaction widened the breach between the countries.

Prepares Third Protest

Japan had made two strong protests over the seizure of two prominent Japanese businessmen in London and was reported drafting a third and stronger note to include all Japanese taken in custody.

But, to all protests, the British have quietly said the arrests were coincidental with the arrests of British citizens by the Japanese in an espionage inquiry and certainly could not be considered reprisals.

The Japanese Embassy said Britain's answer was highly unsatisfactory.

[Editor's Note—From Tokyo, the Associated Press reported that the Japanese newspaper Nichi Nichi did not say that Japan would, if necessary, break off diplomatic relations with England. It was said that the influential newspaper had been misquoted by the German radio.]

To Demand Release

Reports from Tokyo said the highest officials of the Japanese Foreign Office had decided to demand immediate release of all the Japanese.

Nine have been arrested in London, Hongkong, Singapore and Rangoon.

All but seven British detained by the Japanese have been released.

Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu spent the day preparing the third protest but did not call upon Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax.

London-Tokyo Break?

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 5 (Via Radio)—The Berlin radio tonight quoted an influential Tokyo newspaper as declaring that "Japan will, if necessary, break off diplomatic relations with England" if she fails to obtain satisfaction concerning the arrests of Japanese nationals in British territory.

A broadcast dispatch from Tokyo said the newspaper *Nichi Nichi* reported that the highest officials of the Japanese Foreign Office, with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka presiding, decided to demand immediate release of all Japanese under arrest by the British. Nine have been detained in London, Hongkong, Singapore and Rangoon.

Nichi Nichi said notes to be handed simultaneously to the British Government in London and the British Ambassador in Tokyo also would demand guarantees against recurrence of the arrests.

Anti-British Mass Meetings

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 5 (Via Radio)—Elimination of "offensive British influence in Japan" was demanded at a mass meeting arranged by all Japanese political parties in Osaka, Japan's second city, Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast tonight.

Domei reported anti-British mass meetings in Tokyo and other cities adopted similar resolutions urging "energetic measures" against Britain.

Meeting At Kobe

At Kobe, the news agency said, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry asked the Government to "revise its attitude" toward Britain.

The first organized reaction to the British arrests, most of which followed upon Japan's own roundup of Britons in a widespread spy hunt, came as the Government here maintained silence on the latest developments in strained Japanese-British relations.

Study Envoy's Report

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman said a complete report from Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu would have to be studied to determine whether official Japan considered the British action one of reprisal.

Domei said the unanimously adopted Kobe resolution urged the Japanese War, Navy, Foreign and Commerce Industry Ministries to "go ahead in the execution of their fixed policies."

In calling tonight's mass meeting, the news agency said, all parties of the Osaka Municipal Assembly went on record firmly supporting "the establishment of a great East Asiatic sphere of common prosperity and to combat outrageous British influence."

Spy System Reported

At Shanghai, the Japanese military newspaper *Tairiku* told of "sensational details regarding the British espionage organization in China," Domei reported.

The newspaper said this organization employed fifty Chinese spies and was headed "by a man named Scott."

The Tokyo newspaper *Nichi Nichi* said Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, had declined Ambassador Shigemitsu's demands for release of arrested Japanese on grounds that their case was in the hands of "ordinary courts."

6,221 NAVY MEN LOST BY BRITAIN IN THE WAR

Royal Air Force Casualties Are Put at More Than 4,000

AUG 6 - 1940

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6 (AP)—The British Navy was estimated today to have lost 6,221 officers and men, killed or missing, since the war began.

Royal Air Force casualties in eleven months of fighting were placed at more than 4,000.

Admiralty announcements showed 2,988 sailors and officers killed or fatally wounded, 3,204 missing and 29 taken prisoner. In addition, 1,849 were wounded.

The Air Ministry's forty-first casualty list, covering an unspecified period, was released today, showing 150 airmen missing and 22 killed in action. Added to the previous list, it gave a total for the war of 1,782 missing, 620 killed and 241 wounded in action; 358 who died, 739 killed and 174 wounded "on active service"; and 188 prisoners of war.

"Active service" casualties are those suffered in non-operational flying duties or on the ground through enemy action, the Air Ministry explained.

21 BRITISH SAILORS KILLED

25 Others Wounded In Nazi Air Attack On Destroyer Bases

London, Aug. 5 (AP)—Twenty-one British sailors died as a result of two attacks by Nazi dive bombers on the destroyer Boreas in the English Channel on July 25, the Admiralty announced tonight. Twenty-five others were wounded.

The destroyer was damaged as she and another destroyer returned from a chase of German torpedo boats which had attacked their twenty-one-ship convoy.

BURMA ACTION STIRS INDIANS

Group Gandhi Founded Sees Aggressor Aided.

BRITAIN GETS A REPRIMAND

Meanwhile New Tokio Demands on Indo-China Are Reported.

AUG 6 - 1940

LONDON, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—The India League in London published today a declaration of the powerful All-India Congress party (Gandhi nationalists) disapproving of Great Britain's agreement with Japan to close the Burma road for three months to war supplies for the Chinese Army.

The declaration, telegraphed to the league by the party secretary, J. A. Kripalani, said that this action constituted a flouting of Indian opinion and was clearly an encouragement to an aggressor nation.

BRITAIN ARRESTS ADMIRAL WOLKOV

Daughter of Former Russian Officer Also Held.

AUG 6 - 1940

LONDON, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—The Evening News reported today that Rear Admiral Nicholas Wolkov, formerly of the Imperial Russian Navy and once naval attache in London, and his daughter, Anna, about 40 years old, had been interned under defense regulations.

Scotland Yard officers arrested Miss Wolkov, the newspaper said, and later arrested the Admiral at a Russian tea room which his wife operates.

It was not disclosed whether Miss Wolkov was the same Anna Wolkov, a Russian dressmaker, who was linked with Tyler Kent, a former employee of the United States embassy, who was charged last week under the official secrets act.

Death Of Julius Streicher, Nazi Jew Baiter, Reported

London News Agency Says Hitler Confidant And Spearhead Of Anti-Semitic Movement Has Died

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 5—A Reuters dispatch said tonight that Julius Streicher, Governor of Franconia and Germany's No. 1 Jew baiter, was dead, according to reports from a well-informed source in Germany.

The news agency dated its story from the "German frontier."

Streicher, 55, was with Adolf Hitler in Munich last November when a bomb exploded in the beer hall soon after Hitler had departed.

Streicher was the spearhead of the anti-Jewish movement in Germany for years and founded the National Socialist party in Franconia, where he was district leader.

Served Jail Terms

Like many of Hitler's companions from the old days when the party was struggling to power, he served several jail terms. He was with the Führer in the abortive Munich putsch in 1923 and was confined to Landsberg penitentiary with Hitler.

The Nazi party later made a shrine of the cell he occupied.

Streicher long exercised considerable influence with Hitler, when other Nazis were content to leave the Jews undisturbed in German business, Streicher urged their removal. Streicher won.

Close Friend Of Hitler

When others drew the anti-Semitic line at things religious, Streicher demanded the razing of synagogues.

Those at Munich and Nürnberg soon were demolished.

Hitler's close friendship with the bald, heavy-set Streicher was demonstrated on the latter's fiftieth birthday, when Hitler appeared in Nürnberg to congratulate his trusted coworker.

Streicher founded the newspaper *Der Stuermer* (the stormer) soon after his release from prison in the '20s, using it for violent attacks on the Jews.

He exposed "Jewish plots" to murder Hitler, blamed the Italo-Ethiopian war on the Jews and attacked the United States as a Jewish-ruled nation.

At other times he has likened Adolf Hitler to Christ.

New Synthetic Drug Restores Memory Of Young British Soldier

London, Aug. 5 (AP)—Restoration of a young soldier's memory with an injection of cardiazol, a new synthetic drug with some of the effects of camphor, is described in the *British Medical Journal*.

He was found wandering, clad only in shirt and socks. He could not remember who he was, but called himself by the names of film stars or else repeated "seven" or "seventy-seven" to every question.

A different form of synthetic camphor, metrazol has recently been curing some cases of split personality insanity, and use of cardiazol to treat amnesia, or forgetfulness, is an offshoot of that treatment. The synthetic camphors have the same effect on the brain and spinal cord as real camphor, causing a more or less severe shock.

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique tonight said:

Last night Royal Air Force bombers attacked the oil plant at Sterkrade, in the Ruhr. Considerable damage was done to the target, which was left in flames. An attack was also made on Krefeld airdrome, where a hangar was hit and fires started among the airdrome buildings. All our aircraft returned safely.

A joint communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries today said:

Enemy aircraft dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs in a few isolated districts in the Midlands and eastern England last night. Damage was negligible and there were few casualties, one of which was fatal.

CAIRO, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Royal Air Force issued two communiques today. The first said:

Enemy bombers attacked Marsa Matruh (Egypt). Bombs were dropped, but there were no R. A. F. casualties. Our fighters intercepted the raiders and forced a number of the enemy aircraft to jettison their bombs into the sea. Two enemy aircraft were so badly damaged that it is unlikely that they returned to their base.

In the Dagabur area in Italian East Africa three bombers were machine-gunned on the ground from a height of 150 feet.

A fuel dump at Massawa (Eritrea) was raided by a small force of bombers. All bombs were dropped in the target area and a building was struck. Enemy fighters attacked, and anti-aircraft fire was intense, but all our aircraft returned safely.

Another raid was made on Massawa harbor. In a low level attack bombs were seen to burst among submarines and a direct hit was scored on a naval vessel.

On Aug. 3 three enemy bombers attacked a ship in Berbera harbor (British Somaliland), but our fighters intercepted and severely damaged and possibly shot down one raider.

The second said:

British reconnaissance aircraft, escorted by four fighters, met fifty enemy fighters in the Bir el Gobbi area of eastern Libya yesterday and in the ensuing battle three enemy aircraft were shot down, two in flames.

A force of our bombers attacked motor transport concentrations east of Bir el Gobbi. On the way to the target they engaged about fifty fighters. Two were shot down by our aircraft, while a third enemy fighter was shot down by the enemy's own anti-aircraft fire. One of our bombers are missing.

Enemy aircraft bombed Sidi Barrani in the Western Desert from a considerable height yesterday. Our fighters took off in order to intercept them, but without a decisive result.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP).—The German high command communique said:

The air force on Aug. 4 reconnoitered over England, Scotland and the sea regions off these coasts. In the course of these operations one merchant ship was sunk at the exit of St. George Channel about 100 kilometers (sixty-two miles) southwest of Pembroke.

During the night of Aug. 4-5, our fighting planes attacked Sheerness and shipyards, oil deposits and anti-aircraft positions near North Killingholme as well as anti-aircraft positions at Thames Haven.

A number of British planes during the night entered western Germany and dropped several bombs. There was slight damage to houses. One farm house was set afire in the district of Borken. One civilian was killed.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP).—Today's Italian high command communique said:

One of our formations of attack and chaser planes engaged in a most lively fight in North Africa against a large enemy formation which attempted to bombard our Libyan troops in movement at the Cyrenaican (Libyan - Egyptian) border.

In fighting which our planes carried out with extreme vigor, ten enemy planes were shot down, including seven Glosters and three Blenheims.

About ten enemy motor trucks were hit and set on fire.

An English fighting plane was shot down by our bombers, which effectively bombed near Marsa Matruh. All our planes returned to their bases.

In East Africa, strong enemy attacks at Namaraput and Lake Rudolf, at the upper Sudan border, were repulsed with the aid of the population.

One of our air formations bombed the port of Berbera (British Somaliland), scoring a direct hit on a ship.

Enemy air raids on Massawa caused light damage in the harbor. Four were killed and thirty wounded, including eleven Askari (native) troops. Two enemy planes were shot down and a third probably was shot down.

An enemy plane was shot down at Kassala (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) by anti-aircraft defense.

Ship Sunk At Mouth Of Channel, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 5 — The German air force carried out a number of raids on British anti-aircraft positions, oil tanks and shipyards yesterday, the high command announced today, claiming British bombs dropped in western Germany last night caused little damage.

In reconnoitering operations over England, Scotland and "the sea regions off these coasts," the high command's daily communique said, a merchant ship was sunk at the mouth of St. George's channel, about sixty-five miles southwest of Pembroke.

Also Bomb Oil Tanks

During the night, the high command said, German warplanes bombed oil storage tanks and shipyards at Sheerness, in the Thames estuary. Anti-aircraft positions were attacked at Thames Haven, in the Thames estuary, and North Killingholme, in the Humber river estuary.

British raiders flying over Western Germany, did slight damage to houses and killed one civilian, the high command added.

Communique Issued

The high command communique today said:

"The air force August 4 reconnoitered over England, Scotland and the sea regions off these coasts. In the course of these operations one merchant ship was sunk at the exit of St. George Channel, about 100 kilometers (sixty-two miles) southwest of Pembroke.

"In the course of the night of August 4-5 our fighting planes attacked Sheerness and shipyards, oil deposits and anti-aircraft positions near North Killingholm, as well as anti-aircraft positions at Thameshaven.

"A number of British planes during the night entered western Germany and dropped several bombs. There was slight damage to houses. One farmhouse was set afire in the district of Borken. One civilian was killed."

Italian Version

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 5—Some of Britain's most important strategic centers in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya and Aden zones, including newly built air fields, were wrecked over the week end by Italian air bombardment, Stefani, official Italian news agency, reported today.

New British air bases, the agency said, were discovered by Italian scouting planes and attacked by strong bombing squadrons.

Not only was a large hangar set afire at Haiya, important Anglo-Egyptian Sudan railway center, Stefani declared, but planes on the ground were so badly damaged they were put out of action.

Reports 14 Planes Downed

Besides these blows along the Red Sea front in East Africa, the Italian high command reported ten British planes shot down in a fierce air battle yesterday when the British attempted to bomb Libyan troops near the Egyptian frontier in North Africa.

In all, it said, Britain lost fourteen planes in Africa yesterday.

The new British air bases were discovered particularly in the upper Sudan, Stefani said.

Report Rail Line Crippled

Italians considered the attack on the Haiya railroad junction, where the tracks were reported ripped up, as of first importance since rail lines linking the Sudan territory with Port Sudan on the Red Sea meet there.

"Our bombing formations have brought devastation and disorganization to the most important military objectives, whose efficiency was most useful and essential to the enemy," Stefani declared.

Swoop Down On Junction

The British were said to have numerous bases for pursuit planes along the railroad, with batteries of anti-aircraft artillery and heavy machine guns at intervals to protect the tracks from Italian bombers.

Flying low from different directions, Stefani said, the Italian planes swooped down on the junction and tore up tracks for several hundred yards.

Two ships and a tugboat in the harbor of Zeila, British Somaliland, and docks, warehouses and port works suffered heavy bomb damage, Stefani said.

Summitt, another strategic center in Sudan, was said to have been hard hit by air attack. Stefani asserted Italian bombers, piercing British defenses, exploded gasoline tanks there and bombed troop concentrations.

Bombs burst repeatedly among the British soldiers while machine-gun fire from the Italian planes held British chasers at bay, the news agency said.

When the British finally abandoned the fight, it added, the Italian bombers again raided the Summitt air fields where fire suddenly broke out in a large building believed to have housed gasoline.

Tells Of Easy Targets

The agency said the Italian air force had set out systematically to destroy strong British air bases all around Italian colonies in Africa.

It asserted that temporary fields were especially vulnerable because supplies of fuel and munitions have to be stored in the open instead of underground, as at regular military airports.

Describing the big air battle as a "most lively fight," the Italian communique said Italian attack and pursuit planes engaged a large enemy formation.

Reporting the Italian planes carried out their attack "with extreme vigor," the high command said the ten British planes downed included seven of the Gloucester type and three Blenheims.

Of the other four British planes bagged, one was reported shot down by bombers during an "effective" Italian raid of Mersa Matruh, in Egypt. The high command said all Italian planes returned to their bases.

The Italians also reported "light damage" in the Harbor of Massaua, Eritrea, where a British raid killed four and wounded thirty, including eleven Askari soldiers.

This raid was said to have cost the British two planes, and possibly a third, while another British plane was downed by anti-aircraft guns at Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The Italians also reported a "direct hit" scored on a ship in the Port of Berbera, British Somaliland.

Rome, Aug. 5 (AP).—Italy has launched a systematic aerial offensive to destroy important British bases ringing Italy's African possessions, it was reported today by Stefani, official Italian news agency.

British targets stretched over 1,850 miles, from Mersa Matruh, on the Egyptian coast, to Port of Berbera, British Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden below the Red Sea, Stefani said.

Italian air raids over the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya and Aden, wrecked some of Britain's most valuable centers over the week-end, Stefani reported. Among them were remote airfields hastily built because of Italian bombardment of regular airdromes.

19 Ships Quit Gibraltar, Cut Back Toward Atlantic

Munitions at Rock Reported Blown Up in Two Raids

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Aug. 5 (AP).—Nineteen British warships were reported to have left Gibraltar hurriedly today, starting first into the Mediterranean but then cutting back toward the Atlantic. There was no information as to where they might be headed.

Reports reaching La Linea, a Spanish town close to Gibraltar, said the 29,150-ton British battleship Resolution was damaged in an air-sea battle last Saturday south of Formentera, one of the Balearic Islands off the southeast coast of Spain. The same reports said a cruiser was hit by a bomb in the fight and several British sailors were killed or wounded. The name of the cruiser was not learned.

It and the Resolution were said to have been left behind at Gibraltar when the nineteen other warships left.

[The Italian high command reported on Friday that an Italian air formation had "violently bombed" an enemy naval squadron coming from Gibraltar and that several ships were "known to have been hit, including a battleship."]

Explosions and columns of black smoke indicated today that raiding warplanes had succeeded in blowing up munitions dumps at Gibraltar, which is directly opposite Algeciras.

The planes darted over the British fortress exactly at 5 p. m. and dropped bombs before anti-aircraft batteries were able to fire a single volley.

A moment later the planes wheeled back and let loose several more bombs. This time the anti-aircraft guns barked. None of the planes appeared to have been hit.

British Version

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 5—Three Italian planes were shot down in a big air battle in eastern Libya yesterday. Only one British plane is missing, a Royal Air Force communique reported today.

(The fight apparently was the same one mentioned by the Italian high command, which declared today that ten British planes were shot down in a "most lively fight" with a "large enemy formation" near the Egyptian frontier.)

The British declared that their reconnaissance aircraft, accompanied by four fighters, met fifty Italian fighters in eastern Libya and shot down two of them in flames, while a third Italian plane was the victim of anti-aircraft fire of its own ground forces.

Harbor Attacked Earlier

An earlier communique of the R. A. F. said British planes scored direct hits on an Italian naval vessel and showered bombs on a squadron of submarines in an attack on the harbor of Massaua, Eritrea.

Royal Air Force communiques also said:

"Enemy aircraft bombed Sidi Barrani in the western desert from a considerable height yesterday. Our

30.24—4119

fighters took off in order to intercept them, but without a decisive result.

"Enemy bombers attacked Mersa Matruh (in Egypt). Bombs were dropped, but there were no R. A. F. casualties.

"Our fighters intercepted the raiders and forced a number of the enemy aircraft to jettison their bombs into the sea.

"Two enemy aircraft were badly damaged. It is unlikely they returned to their base.

"In the Dagabur area in Italian East Africa three bombers were machine-gunned on the ground from a height of 150 feet.

"A fuel dump at Massala (Eritrea) was raided by a strong force of bombers. All bombs were dropped in the target area and a building was struck.

"Enemy fighters attacked and anti-aircraft fire was intense, but all our airoraft returned safely."

U. S. Writer Visits Stuka Nest And Sees How Raids Are Born

Flight Over Channel Shows Shipping All Gone—Dunkerque Described As Empty City Of Ruins

AUG 6 - 1940

By PRESTON GROVER
Associated Press Correspondent

Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 5—At one of the hidden bomber bases from which Germany strikes across the English Channel I have seen the dread *Stukas*, called the Nazis' most powerful air weapon, rehearse their scream-down attacks.

With a party of other foreign newspaper correspondents I saw the hidden airdrome with its camouflaged guns and planes at the end of a flight over the English Channel in a Messerschmitt-escorted transport plane.

We met no English planes. I saw no ships afloat—only the partly sunken wreckage of boats at Dunkerque from which the British embarked in the last hours of the battle of Flanders early in June. Dunkerque itself was a spectacle from a nightmare. Amid its ruin of buildings not a single person could be seen.

The Germans told us their bomber attacks had cleared the Channel of English shipping because ship losses were too costly, even in guarded convoys.

We started near Ghent, flew to the coast, went over Dunkerque, but turned inland before we reached Calais, nearest German-held coastal point to England and possible take-off center for long-awaited invasion.

We landed, inland from Boulogne, in Northern France on a clover field used as an attack air base.

Not until we were on the ground could we see the rows of anti-aircraft guns guarding the field or the fighter planes backed under trees.

At a rocket signal six of the planes roared out from shelter. The last was in the air within fifty seconds. We were told pilots in relays sit in six or more of the planes day and night, ready for instant action aloft.

"Our main job," the flight commander explained, "it to accompany bombers which come from farther inland for business over England."

A Nazi Flyer's View

I questioned a young flyer about the actual fighting. His comment was:

"It's becoming harder and harder to make them (the British) come out and fight. We almost never have dogfights over our side of the Channel. We must go over to their side, or well over England to get them out."

He said he had brought down three of seventy-three planes credited to his squadron since the war began.

I watched the dive bombers in a demonstration. They have sirens attached to each wheel support, operated by tiny propellers.

Horrifying Noise

They climbed to 15,000 feet, then screamed down at us, making the most horrifying noise I ever heard. The sound swelled as the planes came down until the whole sky seemed filled with it.

The planes pulled out of the dive and went over us at a hedge-clipping elevation, wavering and dodging to show how they evade anti-aircraft fire.

German officers said the *Stukas* are of tremendous effect because of their extreme accuracy, the awful force with which they hurl their bombs and the "utter demoralization" they cause among troops.

Thirty *Stukas* in the group we saw claim to have sunk "several times 10,000 tons" of English shipping and forced the surrender of 18,000 Netherlands troops within an hour near Dortrecht.

Trials On War Guilt May Be Long Delayed

Vichy, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—Actual trial of leaders accused of responsibility for France's lack of preparation and entry into the war with Germany will be delayed by a long preliminary judicial investigation, it was stated tonight.

The Supreme Court will meet at near-by Riom Thursday and will submit the case to investigation.

This likely will take weeks and possibly months, with the proceedings mostly in secret.

During the investigation any number of defendants can be named after all the charges are lodged, the actual trial date will be set.

No official list of those accused has been issued, but newspapers heap most of their abuse on former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, ex-Colonial Minister Georges Mandel and former Air Minister Pierre Cot.

French Plan Big Families

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, France, Aug. 5—One aim of France's new "family program" is to pay men in proportion to the number of their children instead of the usual salaries on the merit basis, Youth Minister Jean Ybarnegaray declared today in a published interview.

This revolutionary statement was included in an outline of the task Ybarnegaray has set for himself to promote big families and raise strong Frenchmen.

Declaring France was going to try to make her 1940 defeat a prelude to "one of the greatest victories a people ever won over themselves," the Minister said France's "mothers will be artisans of this secret and magnificent triumph."

This will be made possible by returning to them their "prime traditional purpose in life," he said.

He described that purpose as "being in their homes, having children and living only to raise strong, useful men."

PARIS GRANTED LOAN

France Advances Money to Repair Damage of War

VICHY, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—The French Government today authorized a State loan of 600,000,000 francs to the City of Paris to repair damage caused by the war and enable commerce and industry to resume operations.

[The French franc has not been quoted in the Foreign Exchange market since the armistice, but ranged in value from 1.73 to 2.27 cents during the first five months of the year.]

A decree said the loan would carry 2 per cent interest and would be repayable prior to former loans accorded the city.

Another decree established a corps of 300 mechanical engineers attached to the Ministry of Industrial Production to supervise industrial reconstruction in France.

PETAIN REGIME ADMITS SWITCH OF ALLEGIANCE

"Certain Measures" Being Taken To Clear Up The Situation

AUG 6 - 1940

New Wage System To Base Pay On Number In Worker's Family

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, France, Aug. 5—The General Council of the French Southern Pacific island colony of New Caledonia has gone over to the side of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "free French Government" in London, it was acknowledged here tonight in an official communique.

The communique said "certain elements of the population" had done likewise, despite the efforts of local authorities—evidently referring to the island's Governor.

The Ministry of Colonies attributed the situation to "lack of information of the true position of France" and said "certain measures" had been taken to clear up the situation.

New Wage System

A new basis of wage payments has been mapped for French workers.

Workmen in the new France will be paid in proportion to the size of their families instead of the usual merit-based salaries, Youth Minister Jean Ybarnegaray announced tonight.

French women, he said, "will return to their prime traditional purpose in life—being in their homes, having children and living only to raise strong, useful men."

Fathers will be given preference over bachelors in both public and private employment in this revolutionary move to check France's dwindling birth rate. Many have offered the low birth rate as a big factor in France's military collapse.

Prelude To Victory

The 1940 defeat by Germany was expected to be the prelude to "one of the greatest victories a people ever won over themselves," the Minister declared.

"Mothers will be artisans of this secret and magnificent triumph," Ybarnegaray said.

A revolution in public instruction also was planned. Obligatory studies of mathematics and Latin for young women will be replaced with courses in household economy and child-rearing.

Women instructors have been ordered to towns and farms to train all young women how to dress, feed and care for babies.

France lost 1,500,000 men in the World War, leaving women to fight out their own welfare to the detriment of rearing children.

Since 1910 500,000 marriages were estimated as wrecked by divorce, with 100,000 other women remaining voluntarily sterile.

He charged that the system in vogue tolerated the "voluntary suppression" of some 600,000 other births, but that the new system would guarantee every French woman that "the more children she has the more aid she will receive."

AUG 6 - 1940

Nazi Superior Named For All French Banks

Every Measure Undertaken By Them Must Be Approved By Reich Official

Paris, Aug. 3 (Delayed) ((AP) via Berlin)—German military authorities today named Dr. Carl Schaeffer commissioner for the Bank of France and chief supervisor of all French banks.

Hellmuth Jost, Reichsbank director, was named permanent deputy in both offices.

The Bank of France was ordered to notify the commissioner of all operations and to prepare monthly statements for him. All banking measures, such as credits and setting of interest rates, must be approved by the commissioner, whose expenses will be borne by the bank.

U. S. Ambulance Drivers in Vichy

VICHY, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—Five American ambulance drivers arrived here today to join 10 others already awaiting an early return to the United States. The new arrivals are Beverly W. Bristol of Douglaston, N. Y.; M. Lee Price, Anniston, Ala.; James J. Gardner, New Rochelle, N. Y.; William Throop, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Carl Berthold, Aurora, Ill.

Brittany Bishop Protests

VICHY, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—The 83-year-old Bishop of Quimper, Mgr. Duparc, dean of the Catholic Bishops of Brittany, declared himself today against the separatist movement reported rising there.

"We are unalterably bound to France," he said in a statement. "We will not be traitors to her in the hour of her trial. No native of Brittany ever committed treason."

PART-TIME WORK IN PARIS

Auto Concern Hopes To Resume Full Production Soon

Paris, Aug. 2 (Delayed) (AP) (Via Berlin)—Citroen automobile factory officials today reported they were employing twenty-five per cent. of the normal personnel on a half-day basis and hoped to resume full production soon.

AUG 6 - 1940

THE RENAULT FACTORY, WHICH NORMALLY EMPLOYS 33,000 PERSONS, REPORTED IT EXPECTED TO HIRE MORE THAN 10,000 SOON ON A PART-TIME BASIS.

AUG 6 - 1940

Windsors' Ship Fails To Sight Any Escort

No British Warships Seen From The Excalibur, Due In Bermuda Thursday

Aboard S. S. Excalibur at Sea, Aug. 5 (AP)—No British warships to guard safe passage for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor have been sighted since this ship left Lisbon Thursday, it was stated tonight.

The only craft thus far seen was the Yankee Clipper hich dipped in salute yesterday over this .

The Duke and Duchess spent most of today sunning themselves in deck chairs. Meals were severed to them in their suite.

The Duke and Duchess are scheduled to land in Bermuda Thursday en route to the Duke's new post in Nassau as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bahamas.

Windsors Skipping U.S.

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard S. S. Excalibur at Sea, Aug. 5—Reports that the Duke of Windsor, new Governor of the Bahamas, might visit the United States en route to his post were set at rest today by announcement he would disembark from this American ship at Bermuda next Thursday with his American-born Duchess.

How long the Windsors will remain in Bermuda or how they will proceed to Nassau has not yet been decided, it was said.

The Duke, who has been attending personally to his correspondence since the Excalibur sailed from Lisbon last Thursday, spent much of yesterday in his suite working at a portable typewriter.

Reporters See Thyssen Plant

DUISBURG, Germany, Aug. 5 (AP)—Continuing its campaign to back its claims that the British bombing of industrial Germany is less effective than London reports said, the German High Command allowed foreign correspondents into the high-walled Thyssen oil and steel plant here to see damage resulting from two bombs.

It was the first time since the war began that correspondents were permitted inside any of Germany's vast war-geared industrial plants.

The Germans said the British had claimed the Thyssen plant was wrecked.

The correspondents were shown extensively about the plant. The Germans said one bomb fell in an open courtyard a few yards from a row of tanks which are part of a distillery making gasoline from coal. The second bomb smashed a laboratory which the Germans said was not part of the operating network.

One official said the two blasts failed to slow the plant in the slightest.

NAZIS NAME ABETZ ENVOY TO FRANCE

He Was Expelled Last Year by Daladier.

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler has appointed Otto Abetz, formerly of the Berlin Foreign Office, as Ambassador to Nazi-conquered France.

Expelled By Daladier.

Abetz, expelled from France in 1939 as an unwelcome Nazi agent, and whose wife is French, got his walking papers from the government of former Premier Daladier on June 30 of that year, after the discovery of a widespread German espionage network.

The sensational spy hunt, which brought the arrests of scores of Germans and French followers of Hitler, had all the elements of a first class mystery thriller.

Named in the proceedings was the attractive, well-dressed young German Baroness von Einem, who in storybook fashion made her getaway just ahead of the police.

The young Baroness, who moved in the best circles, was convicted and sentenced to death in her absence on a charge of trying to get secret State information.

At that time Abetz was known as a "semi-official" representative of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, but the French said he was the brains of a ring whose espionage work reached into some of the highest French circles.

M. Daladier, personally directing the roundup of suspects, caused the arrest of some 150 persons, including Loys Aubin, the chief editor of the newspaper La Temps, and L. Poirier of the advertising department of Le Figaro.

After the fall of Paris, Abetz returned triumphantly to the French capital and received the important post of assistant to Capt. von Grothe, Hitler's director of government bureaus there.

Hitler Back In Berlin; Busy With Conferences

Führer Talks With Von Ribbentrop, Goering And Marshal Von Brauchitsch

Berlin, Aug. 5 (AP) (via Radio)—Adolf Hitler returned to Berlin Sunday afternoon at the same time Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop returned, the German radio said today, and numerous conferences took place today at Hitler's chancellery.

Last week Hitler was at his retreat in the Bavarian Alps near Berchtesgaden.

Hitler conferred with von Ribbentrop, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, the radio said.

Sofia Sees Goal Saturday

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 5—Quarters close to the Bulgarian Government said today they expected an agreement to be signed Saturday between Bulgaria and Rumania returning southern Dobruja to this country after twenty-seven years of Rumanian rule.

Preliminary negotiations in line with Adolf Hitler's order to both countries to settle their long-standing quarrel were completed today, these sources said. Victor Kadare, Rumanian minorities expert, returned to Bucharest.

It was said that a formal Bulgarian delegation would go to Graiova, Rumania, on Wednesday. Talks will begin there Thursday, it was said, with a definite agreement expected to be signed by Saturday.

Credit Aid From Axis

The Bulgarian delegation to Craiova, which is in southwestern Rumania, about fifty miles north of the Bulgarian border, will be headed by Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff, Finance Minister Dobri Bojiloff and Gen. Nikola Popoff, chief of the Varna garrison.

German support for Bulgaria, which caused Rumania to agree to negotiate, took on a new significance today with the publication in the newspaper *Slovo* of an article which declared that Premier Bogdan Piloff and Foreign Minister Popoff "expressed Bulgaria's loyalty to the Rome-Berlin Axis before the Führer at Salzburg."

Back To 1913 Border

In Government quarters the belief was expressed that Bulgaria would recover all southern Dobruja, with a new frontier being placed at the same point where it was in 1913.

Bulgaria will present a bill for 18,000,000,000 leva (nominally $234,000,000) for damages she alleges resulted during Rumania's rule of the province.

This amount, however, is expected to be more than canceled by a Rumanian bill for public works constructed in the past twenty-seven years.

Government circles expressed the opinion that Bulgaria would pay Rumania the difference as a friendly gesture.

BULGARIANS SAY RUMANIA WILL GIVE LAND

Saturday Is Day Set As Dead Line For Turning Over Dobruja

Negotiators, Bowing To Hitler, To Meet Thursday At Craiova

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 5—Bulgaria and Rumania, bowing to the will of Adolf Hitler after twenty-seven years of territorial controversy, will reach an agreement by Saturday returning southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, sources close to the Bulgarian Government asserted today.

Dobruja went to Rumania in 1913 after Bulgaria's defeat in the second Balkan war.

Following Hitler's instructions to Balkan diplomats at Salzburg last week that they settle their differences peaceably—and soon—preliminary negotiations were ended today, these sources said.

Will Meet Thursday

Rumanian and Bulgarian negotiators meet Thursday at Craiova, in southwestern Rumania.

Balkan experts said Bulgaria would receive her reward for leaning toward the Rome-Berlin Axis, a trend Rumania recently copied. German support for Bulgaria was reflected in the newspaper *Slovo*. It reported that Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff last week expressed to Hitler "Bulgaria's loyalty to the Rome-Berlin Axis."

Soviet Russia already has taken back from Rumania the big province of Bessarabia, to which she never renounced her claim. Rumania faces a third territorial loss, the province of Transylvania, which Hungary wants back.

Predict 1913 Frontier

Authoritative sources predicted Bulgaria would get back all of her former territory, remaking the 1913 frontier. Bulgaria will present a bill for $234,000,000 for damages resulting during Rumanian occupation, but this is expected to be more than cancelled by a Rumanian bill for public works.

Greece, another Balkan nation, was stirred by a report of a frustrated plot to overthrow the authoritarian regime of Premier General John Metaxas.

The well-informed newspaper *Kathimerini* said an anti-Metaxas group was banished after it was found plotting to seize control of Greece.

Beach Conger Ordered To Leave By Hungary

Budapest, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Hungarian Government has ordered Beach Conger, correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, to leave the country by Thursday.

Inquiries at the Foreign Office by the United States legation brought the reply that the German Government had complained about articles written by Conger from Budapest.

The Hungarian Foreign Office press bureau last Friday warned foreign newspaper correspondents against reporting news "which is either against Germany or Italy or in opposition with known political principles and policies of the Axis."

Conger, formerly stationed in Berlin, left Germany last November when the German Government objected to one of his dispatches, denied him cable, telephone and mail services and excluded him from all conferences.

Egypt Holds First Trial for Sabotage

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—Francis Arcuzi, a Hungarian, faced a military high court today on charges of conspiracy to commit sabotage. It was Egypt's first trial of the kind since the start of the war.

Arcuzi was seized several weeks ago on arriving here by ship. It was alleged that bombs and dynamite had been found in his possession.

A Turkish subject, suspected as an accomplice, was said to have committed suicide after having been questioned by the police.

India Prohibits Drill By Volunteer Groups

Decree Intended To Restrict Activities Of Organizations Promoting Sectarian Feeling

Bombay, Aug. 5 (AP)—An order prohibiting "military exercises or drill with or without arms by non-official volunteer organizations" was issued today by the Government of India.

The order is intended to restrict the activities of many Hindu, Moslem and Sikh organizations which promote sectarian feeling and are regarded by authorities as responsible for occasional intergroup clashes.

Most widely known of these is the anti-Hindu Khaksar movement in provinces on the northwest frontier.

The Khaksar movement is called the "army of spades" because each man carries a spade. Supported by 400,000 Moslems, the group is modeled along Fascist lines.

Athens Reports Plot To Overthrow Metaxas

Conspirators Against Premier Declared Trying To Work Through Foreign Legations

Athens, Aug. 5 (AP)—An alleged plot to overthrow the regime of Premier General John Metaxas, which celebrated its fourth anniversary Sunday, was reported today by the well-informed newspaper *Kathimerini*.

Details were not divulged, but it was charged that an anti-Metaxas group tried through "foreign legations" to intervene in Greece's internal affairs to break the Premier's authoritarian rule.

The conspirators, the newspaper said, have been banished, presumably to the Aegean prison islands.

Jabotinsky's Son Released

[By the Associated Press]

Jerusalem, Aug. 5—Eri Jabotinsky, son of the noted Zionist leader, Vladimir Jabotinsky, who died Saturday night in Hunter, N. Y., was released last night from a concentration camp where he had been held for six months under British defense regulations for nationalistic activities in behalf of the Jewish population of the Holy Land.

Mrs. Anna Jabotinsky, the widow, is in London.

Vladimir Jabotinsky, 59, was known widely as a lecturer, author and world leader of the new Zionist organization. He was born in Odessa, Russia.

During the World War he headed the Jewish Legion in Palestine. Recently he had been working on a scheme to raise a similar army to fight against Italy and Germany. He had been conducting a drive for mass emigration of Jews to Palestine from eastern and central Europe.

His advocacy of militancy in the Zionist movement resulted in his expulsion from Palestine.

Latvia Taken Formally Into Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—The Supreme Soviet tonight unanimously approved Latvia's request to become a member of the U. S. S. R.

30.24-4121

30.24-4121

Add - Moscow - Aug 5

A SIMILAR APPLICATION FROM ESTONIA WILL BE CONSIDERED TOMORROW. THE SUPREME SOVIET ALREADY HAS INCORPORATED AS A SOVIET REPUBLIC THE THIRD BALTIC STATE, LITHUANIA, AS WELL AS TERRITORY GAINED BY ULTIMATUM FROM RUMANIA. AUG 6 - 1940

RQ2 MAILED

Progress on Pact Reported

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (AP).—Negotiations for renewal of the trade agreement between the United States and Soviet Russia have reached an advanced stage with a tacit understanding that provisions of the current pact, expiring tomorrow, will remain in force until the negotiations are concluded, an informed source said tonight.

Add - Moscow - Aug 5

A DRAFT OF THE NEW AGREEMENT, FOLLOWING THE GENERAL LINES OF THE OLD ONE, HAS BEEN SENT TO WASHINGTON FOR APPROVAL.

THE PACT, AS RENEWED LAST AUGUST, OBLIGATED RUSSIA TO BUY AT LEAST $40,000,000 WORTH OF AMERICAN GOODS IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS, WHILE THE UNITED STATES EXTENDED "MOST FAVORED NATION" TREATMENT TO SOVIET GOODS. AUG 6 - 1940

RQ2 MAILED

U. S. Army Transport Arrives In Petsamo

Expected To Sail Next Week With 750 American Refugees

AUG 6 - 1940

Helsinki, Aug. 5 ((AP) via radio)—The United States Army transport American Legion arrived at the Arctic Finnish port of Petsamo today to repatriate Americans from Scandinavian and Baltic states, the Scandinavian wireless reported. It will sail August 13 with about 750 United States citizens.

Most Americans leaving Baltic states were unable to obtain permission of Soviet authorities to come to Finland direct, and are taking circuitous routes via Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

Due to lack of accommodations in Petsamo, some early arrivals have been living in tents. The American Legion sailed from New York July 25.

New Japanese Demands.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—Chinese reports said today that Japan had made new, sweeping demands on the government of French Indo-China, including the right to use the French railway into the Chinese province of Yunnan for military operations and to establish a military or naval base on the Indo-China coast.

These reports were not confirmed by other sources and were denied by an official Japanese spokesman in Tokio.

The Chinese accounts said that the Japanese wanted to use the railway from Haiphong, on the Indo-China coast, to Kunming capital of Yunnan, for operations against the Chinese forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Such a thrust would menace the vulnerable southwestern provinces, Chiang's main stronghold.

A coastal base presumably would be used for naval operations in the south seas, ...ibly designed to fix Japanese domination on the Dutch East Indies.

Representations Recalled.

Japanese authorities here said they had no knowledge of specific new demands of Indo-China, but recalled that important representations of an undisclosed nature were reported made Saturday to Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Petain-appointed Governor-General of Indo-China. Local Japanese said that they did not know the nature of the representations.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, said that they were made by the acting chief of the Japanese contraband control mission in Indo-China. They coincided with the arrival by air of the head of the mission, Gen. Issaku Nishihara, in Tokio to confer with the Government on the next phase of Japanese policy in Indo-China.

Soon after France's defeat by Germany, Japan obtained t... to station a military miss... main transport centers of In... China to prevent war supplies from reaching China through French territory. The railway into Yunnan, which Chinese reports say Japan wants to use for invasion of that southwestern province, was the principal route of such traffic.

At the time the Japanese placed this mission in Indo-China it was reported that they asked for the right for their planes to use airports at Hanoi and other Indo-China cities on their commercial air route to Thailand (Siam). They were also said to have insisted that their contraband inspectors be permitted to move freely along the Indo-China border.

Tokio Denies Demand.

TOKIO, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, denied today any new demands on French Indo-China. He said that Japan was maintaining diplomatic missions both in Paris and Vichy, seat of the Petain Government, but that neither had taken any such action. He did not comment on reports of "representations" to the Decoux Government at Hanoi.

Nevertheless there has been indicated a great increase in the Japanese Government's interest in Far Eastern possessions of European Powers smashed by German conquest. The Government has announced a new policy of domination over "Greater East Asia," officially defined as including French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

One of Japan's foremost empire builders, Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, is conferring here with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye concerning his projected appointment as head of a special mission to the Dutch East Indies which may have far-reaching effects on the future of that rich domain.

Japan Frees U. S. Vessel

AUG 6 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Aug. 5—The small American coastal ship Estelle was released today by Japanese authorities, who had held her for five days after she took refuge from a typhoon in a zone forbidden to shipping.

United States Consul Richard P. Butrick made representations to the Japanese to get the steamer released. She is owned by Robert Lang, Shanghai silk dealer.

The vessel has been detained by the Japanese navy off the blockaded Chekiang province coast for the last four days. The Japanese recently warned all shipping to stay away from Chekiang ports.

No Americans are aboard the Estelle.

Victim Hunts Nazi Raider

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 5—The heavily gunned, 22,209-ton British armed cruiser Alcantara, damaged in a running fight with a German raider in the South Atlantic July 29, steamed out of Rio de Janeiro harbor today.

The Alcantara had been here since last Thursday, when she put in for repairs. Presumably she went out to resume the hunt for the German raider, a fast converted merchant ship, which was reported by the British to have been damaged also in last week's battle.

Asked what the Alcantara would do now, a British informant answered: "She is going back to duty in the South Atlantic naturally, going to hunt the raider."

He acknowledged that the whereabouts of the German raider were not known, but the British said it, too, was damaged in last week's battle which sent the Alcantara into this harbor for repairs last Thursday.

The Alcantara is "as good as new," the British source declared. All seven of her wounded are aboard, one of them already back on duty, he said.

Costly Captives

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Aug. 5—The Nazi seamen who last December scuttled the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee outside Montevideo harbor and now are interned in Argentina are becoming a costly problem to their hosts.

Under international neutrality laws, the Argentine Government must pay all unemployed seamen interned in this country their full naval salaries. Already this has cost upward of 500,000 pesos ($125,000), and so far Argentina has had no word from Germany regarding reimbursement.

Four Officers Recaptured

Besides, the younger of the former Graf Spee crewmen are turning their guardian's hair gray with escapes.

Four non-commissioned officers were found yesterday wandering near the heights of the Andes Mountains, apparently about to run away to Chile.

Others are believed to have succeeded in crossing into Chile to escape the mild captivity which internment represents, while still others have been found in Misiones, the northern Argentine territory where police seizure of an arms cache has been linked to an alleged Nazi plot.

Placed On Island

Originally the Argentine Government planned to send only seamen to the interior and to keep the officers at Buenos Aires on their promise not to attempt escape. But wholesale efforts to escape caused the Government to send the officers to Martin Garcia island, in the River Plate.

The Graf Spee's crewmen were distributed among the cities of Mendoza, Cordoba, Rosario and Santa Fe.

Some 500, or about half those interned, have found employment with German firms in Argentina, thus easing the Argentine Government's financial burden. But even they remain a problem because their whereabouts must be known at all times.

Add - Buenos Aires - Aug 5

BUT FOUR MONTHS LATER, IN APRIL, WHOLESALE EFFORTS TO ESCAPE CAUSED THE GOVERNMENT TO SEND THE OFFICERS TO MARTIN GARCIA ISLAND, IN THE RIVER PLATE 80 MILES FROM BUENOS AIRES, FROM WHERE THEY ARE PAROLED FOR OCCASIONAL VISITS TO THE CAPITAL. GERMAN RESIDENTS OF BUENOS AIRES IN TURN ARE PERMITTED TO VISIT THE ISLAND.

OCCASIONALLY -SINGLY OR IN GROUPS, IN UNIFORM OR CIVILIAN CLOTHES- THE MEN OF THE GRAF SPEE MAY BE SEEN AT A CEMETERY IN THE HEART OF BUENOS AIRES, RENDERING SILENT TRIBUTE BEFORE THE GRAVE OF THEIR COMMANDER, HANS LANGSDORFF. IT WAS HE WHO ORDERED THE SHIP BLOWN UP OUTSIDE MONTEVIDEO AFTER ITS LOSING BATTLE WITH THREE BRITISH CRUISERS AND THEN, AFTER LEADING HIS MEN TO BUENOS AIRES IN TUGBOATS AND LAUNCHES AND DELIVERING THEM INTO INTERNMENT, TOOK HIS OWN LIFE WITH A REVOLVER SHOT.

JT-WR333AFD

Canadian Colonel Explains That Movie Actor Sought Commission As Condition Of Service

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Canadian Press]

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 5—Richard Greene, young English film star now in Hollywood, will have no difficulty getting into the Canadian army if he wants to, Col. Ronald Kingham, of the Sixteenth Canadian Scottish Regiment, said today.

Greene made a brief flying visit to Vancouver and Victoria last week, saying on his return to California that he vainly tried to join up. He said he left his application for a commission with the Seaforth Highlanders Regiment at Vancouver, after being told there was a long waiting list.

Colonel Kingham said the Canadian army did not "like being used in this way for movie publicity." In addition, he added, he must protest against enlistment conditions being misrepresented to the outside world.

The colonel said Green called on the only unit in Vancouver and Victoria not recruiting, asked to be commissioned as an officer immediately and then headed south.

"If Greene wants to enlist in a Scottish regiment we'll take him in at once," Colonel Kingham said, "but we can't give him a commission as an officer. If he makes good in the ranks he will have a good chance with others of winning a commission later."

Had To Skip Premiere

Richard Greene's studio announced at the last minute that the screen star would be unable to come to Baltimore as scheduled for the premiere last month of the motion picture, "Maryland," because he had been "called back to England for military service."

CANADA SEIZES HOUDE, MAYOR OF MONTREAL

Official Interned By Provincial And Mounted Police

Action Follows His Opposition To Forced Registration

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, Tuesday, Aug. 6—Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal has been taken into custody under the War Measures Act, it was announced early today by H. R. Gagnon, superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

R. B. Hanson, Opposition leader, had charged in the House of Commons on Saturday that Houde had "openly defied the law of Canada" by urging the public to disregard national registration August 19 through 21.

Under Constant Watch

Gagnon said this morning:

"Mr. Houde has already left for an internment camp. He was taken into custody shortly after 11 o'clock last night in a joint action of the provincial police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

The arrest came three days after the Mayor issued an initialed statement to Montreal newspapermen, expressing opposition to the compulsory registration program.

Police said that since this statement, in which they said the Mayor advised "the population" not to register, they had kept him under constant watch.

INQUIRY IN CANADA

AUG 6 - 1940

Montreal Mayor Accused of Opposing Registration.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—Department officials are studying a statement against national registration reported to have been made on Friday by Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today.

Opposition Leader R. B. Hanson charged in the House Saturday that Mr. Houde had "openly defied the law of Canada" by urging the public to disregard national registration, August 19-21.

Leave blank

30.24-4123

Measure Passes By 12 To 3 Vote

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 5—The Military Committee voted 12 to 3 today to send to the Senate floor the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill requiring the registration of approximately 12,000,000 men from the ages of 21 to 30, inclusive.

Committee approval cleared the way for Senate consideration of the measure this week. The bill had the personal indorsement of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and was recorded by the Budget Bureau as being in accordance with President Roosevelt's program.

Considerable opposition to the bill was foreshadowed in the Senate, despite the fact that only three votes were recorded against it in committee. Senator Sheridan Downey (Dem., Cal.) did not vote.

Lundeen Votes By Proxy

Senators Hiram Johnson (Dem., Col.), John Thomas (Rep., Idaho) and Ernest Lundeen (F. L., Minn.) voted "no," Lundeen voting by proxy.

Machinery for registrations could be set in motion if and when the bill becomes law, but President Roosevelt could not order any draftees into service before Congress appropriated money for their training.

Army officials have said they hoped to call 400,000 men for service by October if the bill is enacted.

The bill contained a provision permitting men from 18 to 34, inclusive, to enlist voluntarily in the army for one-year training as an alternative to conscription.

The committee acted shortly before the Senate began work on a related issue—Presidential authority to call the National Guard into active training.

Thinks Hitler Will Attack U. S.

Senator Sheppard told the Senate today that it was his "firm belief" that Hitler intended eventually to attack the United States.

"Does the Senator think," Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) demanded, "that Hitler will attack the United States?"

"He will try to attack the United States," Sheppard replied.

"That is my firm belief and if it wasn't I wouldn't be here trying to get the Senate to approve this (Burke-Wadsworth) legislation."

Propagandists Emergency

Wheeler contended that most of the "emergency" had been manufactured by "propagandists" who, he said, wanted to scare the Senate and the people of the country "into giving dictatorial powers to someone."

"The only emergency I can see is that the election is coming on," Wheeler declared.

In urging approval of a bill authorizing the President to call the National Guard and the officers' reserve into active training, Sheppard disagreed with Wheeler whether a national emergency existed at this time.

After Sheppard had said that only about 55,000 Guardsmen would be called out for immediate service under terms of the bill, Wheeler said he could not understand why the Guard's entire personnel of 243,000 was not inducted into Federal service immediately or why it would be necessary to draft young men from 21 to 30, inclusive, for military service as proposed in the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

Senators recorded in favor of the bill were Morris Sheppard (Dem., Texas), Robert R. Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), Elbert D. Thomas (Dem., Utah), Sherman Minton (Dem., Ind.), Josh Lee (Dem., Okla.), Lister Hill (Dem., Ala.), A. [illegible] (Dem., Ky.), William H. Smathers (Dem., N. J.), Warren Austin (Rep. Vt.), H. H. Schwartz (Dem., Wyo.), Chan[illegible] (Dem., S. D.), and Rufus C. Holman (Rep., Ore.).

Later, committee attaches announced that Senator Styles Bridges (Rep., N. H.), who was absent, asked to be recorded in favor of voting for the bill. Senator James M. Slattery (Dem., Ill.), who was absent, was not recorded as voting.

Senator Johnson told reporters that there would be a minority report opposing the draft bill.

The committee amended the measure, at the suggestion of Senator Austin, to provide that members of any army or naval reserve corps should be accorded the same treatment as conscripts in obtaining reemployment after service.

It rejected, by a 7-to-4 vote, a proposal sponsored by the War Department that divinity students be exempted from compulsory service. It also turned down, 10 to 4, on a show of hands, a proposal by Senator Johnson that Harry Woodring, former Secretary of War, who has opposed immediate conscription, be called to testify.

Lee Proposal Tabled

Committee members said that there was discussion, but no action, on a proposal by Senator Lee that the basic pay of the army and conscripts who might be called into service be increased from $21 to $30 a month.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.), who dropped into the committee room, said that Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, had just testified before an appropriations subcommittee that he and the general staff were in accord in believing that the discrimination between army and navy pay should be eliminated. Navy basic pay now is about $30 a month.

Members said the committee informally rejected another proposal by Senator Lee, which had been turned down earlier, that the number of conscripts who might be called under the act be limited to 400,000 in October and 400,000 next April.

Opponents of conscription talked of trying to amend the National Guard bill to provide a system of voluntary one-year army enlistments, as a substitute for compulsory training.

Few Objections Voiced

Basically, though, few objections were voiced to empowering the President to order out the guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps for a year's intensive drill. Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, predicted the measure would be approved without material change.

Senator Edward R. Burke (Dem., Neb.), coauthor of the conscription bill, said he was confident, with Administration support evident, that it would pass the Senate with no more than twenty opposing votes.

Unnecessary, Foes Contend

The measure would require the registration of all men from 21 to 30, inclusive. Of that group, 400,000 who were physically fit, without dependents and not holding important industrial or agricultural jobs would be required to active training about October 1.

Foes have called this method undemocratic and unnecessary, contending that the necessary manpower could be obtained by voluntary enlistments.

As a compromise Senator Francis T. Maloney (Dem., Conn.) drafted a proposal to retain the registration feature of the Burke-Wadsworth bill, but to delay operation of the selective service sections until it was demonstrated that voluntary enlistments would not fill the army's ranks.

Maloney's proposal would permit voluntary enlistments in the army until January 1, or some other date, at a basic pay increased from the present $21 to $30 a month. If these voluntary enlistments did not bring out the required quota, selection boards would be empowered to conscript an added number of men.

Compromise Advocated

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) said opponents of conscription would accept such a compromise if it became necessary to do so to prevent adoption of the Burke-Wadsworth measure. Senator Lee a compulsory service advocate, predicted that some such compromise would be necessary if the bill were to obtain Senate approval.

A Senate appropriations subcommittee, meanwhile, began consideration of the House-approved $4,900,000,000 defense bill, with a fight brewing on a House provision to permit airplane manufacturers to obtain profits up to twelve per cent.

Chairman Alva B. Adams (Dem. Col.) said he would fight to keep the present law's limitation of eight per cent. profit on competitive contracts and seven per cent. on negotiated contracts.

Draft Bill Features

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 5—Salient features of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill approved today by the Senate Military Committee:

About 12,000,000 young men who have reached their twenty-first birthday anniversary and have not passed their thirty-first would be required to register for compulsory military service.

From this group, including aliens who had declared their intention of becoming citizens, local boards under the direction of the President would select sufficient men to fill State quotas of trainees fixed by a director of selective service to be appointed by the Chief Executive.

400,000 By October, Goal

Army officials hope to obtain 400,000 such trainees by October. The President would be authorized to select the number of men to be inducted into either the land or the naval force.

Local boards would be empowered to defer training of men whose employment in industry or agriculture was essential for the maintenance of national health, safety or interest. Ministers of the Gospel, men with dependents and those physically, mentally or morally deficient also would be placed in the deferred class.

Federal and State officials, judges, and members of Congress would be exempted from training, while members of the nation's armed forces and reserves, as well as diplomatic representatives would not be required to register.

Hearings For Objectors

Conscientious objectors would be given a hearing by the Justice Department, and if their claims were sustained would be ordered either into noncombatant service or would be employed in jobs of national interest under civilian direction.

Enrollees selected for service would undergo a year's active traininf, during which they would receive the army's basic pay of $21 a month and allowances, with opportunities for promotion. This service period could be extended only by Congressional action.

It was provided specifically that the National Guard, rather than trainees, should be the first to be inducted into active duty in case of emergency.

Funds Limit Number

Congress would limit the number in training to those for whom funds had been appropriated. After they had served their year's training, conscripts would be transferred to the reserves for a period of ten years, or until they had reached 45. As an alternative, they could serve two additional years in the National Guard or regular army.

One-year voluntary enlistment in the army of men between 18 and 34, inclusive, instead of the regular three-year enlistment, also was provided. Men who took this course would be excused from conscription. No bounties would be paid conscripts, nor could they hire "substitutes" or buy their way out of service.

Federal and State employes inducted into service automatically would reclaim their jobs when they were released. Private employers would be required to rehire released trainees unless it was "impossible or unreasonable" to do so.

Knox For Draft

AUG 6 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 5—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox believes proper protection of the United States requires compulsory military service.

"We must be prepared to defend all we have and all we are or perish as a free people," he said in a radio speech yesterday. "This is not a choice

of our making. It has been forced upon us.

"It is later than you think."

Secretary Knox spoke with Robert P. Patterson, new Assistant Secretary of War, and Col. Julius Ochs Adler, civilian aide to the War Secretary, in a radio symposium arranged by the Military Training Camps Association and broadcast nationally over Columbia Broadcasting System.

"In the past we have restored to compulsory service whenever the nation was threatened," Knox said. "Today we cannot wait until war is upon us. It will be too late."

Patterson said an army of 1,300,000 men is needed.

Colonel Adler said:

"Reports from Washington, letters from the Middle West, whisperings from the shadows tell us there is little cause for alarm; that America is in no danger of attack; that there is plenty of time to wait for more definite signs of trouble.

"These are the same fallacies that made vassal lands of most of Europe. They are the same fallacies that will lull America into deep sleep, if allowed to persist.

"Train without fighting now, or fight without training later."

SHEPPARD SAYS GERMANS PLAN ATTACK ON U. S.

Texas Senator Fears Hitler Wants to Subjugate This Hemisphere.

AUG 6 - 1940

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, told the Senate today that it was his firm belief that Hitler intended eventually to attack the United States. He spoke after the military committee, of which he is chairman, voted 12 to 3 to send to the Senate floor the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military traning bill, requiring the registration of approximately 12,000,000 men from 21 to 30 inclusive.

"Does the Senator think," Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, demanded, "that Hitler will attack the United States?"

"He will try to attack the United States," Senator Sheppard replied. "That is my firm belief and if it wasn't, I wouldn't be here trying to get the Senate to approve this legislation."

Election as Emergency.

Senator Wheeler contended that most of the emergency had been manufactured by propagandists, who, he said, wanted to scare the Senate and the people of the country "into giving dictatorial powers to some one."

"The only emergency I can see is that the election is coming on," the Montana Senator declared. In urging approval of a bill authorizing the President to call the National Guard and the Officers Reserve Corps into active training, Senator Sheppard disagreed with Senator Wheeler as to whether a national emergency existed at this time.

After Senator Sheppard had said that only about 55,000 Guardsmen would be called out for immediate service under terms of the bill, Senator Wheeler said that he could not understand why the Guard's entire personnel of 243,000 was not inducted into Federal service immediately, or why it would be necessary to draft young men from 21 to 30 inclusive for military service, as proposed in the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

Draft Bill Reported Out.

Committee approval cleared the way for Senate consideration this week of the conscription measure, which bore the personal indorsement of Secretary of War Stimson and was recorded by the Budget Bureau as being in accordance with President Roosevelt's program.

Considerable opposition to the bill was foreshadowed in the Senate, despite the fact that only three votes were recorded against it in committee. Senator Downey, Democrat, of California, present at today's committee meeting, did not vote.

Voluntary Enlistment.

Senators Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado; Thomas, Republican, of Idaho, and Lundeen, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, voted no, Mr. Lundeen voting by proxy.

Machinery for registrations could be set in motion if and when the bill becomes law, but President Roosevelt could not order any draftees into service before Congress appropriated money for their training. Army officials have said that they hoped to call 400,000 men for service by October if the bill is enacted.

The bill contained a provision permitting men from 18 to 34, inclusive, to enlist voluntarily in the army for one-year training as an alternative to conscription. The committee acted soon before the Senate began work on a related issue—presidential authority to call the National Guard into active training.

Those Favoring Bill.

The Senators recorded in favor of the bill were Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas; Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina; Thomas, Democrat, of Utah; Minton, Democrat, of Indiana; Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma; Hill, Democrat, of Alabama; Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky; Smathers, Democrat, of New Jersey; Austin, Republican, of Vermont; Schwartz, Democrat, of Wyoming; Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, and Holman, Republican, of Oregon.

Later, committee attaches announced that Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, who was absent, asked to be recorded in favor of voting for the bill. Senator Slattery, Democrat, of Illinois, who was absent, was not recorded as voting.

Senator Johnson told reporters that there would be a minority report opposing the draft bill. The committee amended the measure, at the suggestion of Senator Austin, to provide that members of any Army or Naval Reserve Corps should be accorded the same treatment as conscripts in obtaining re-employment after service.

Pay Rise Not Voted.

It rejected, by a seven to four vote, a proposal sponsored by the War Department that divinity students be exempted from compulsory service. It also turned down, ten to four, on a show of hands, a proposal by Senator Johnson that Harry Woodring, former Secretary of War, who has opposed immediate conscription, be called to testify.

Committee members said that there was discussion, but no action, on a proposal by Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, that the basic pay of the army and conscripts who might be called into service be increased from $21 to $30 a month. Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, who dropped into the committee room, said that Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the army, had just testified before an appropriations subcommittee that he and the General Staff were in accord in believing that the discrimination between army and navy pay should be eliminated. The basic pay in the navy is about $30 a month.

Members said that the committee informally rejected a proposal by Senator Lee which had been turned down once before, that the number of conscripts who might be called under the act be limited to 400,000 in October and 400,000 next April.

PEPPER TERMS LINDBERGH 5TH COLUMN CHIEF

AUG 6 - 1940

Senator Denounces Flyer For Urging "Cooperation" With Nazis

Wheeler, Meantime, Assails Pershing Stand On Ships For Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 5—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was bitterly denounced in the Senate today by Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.), as "the chief of the fifth column in this country."

Pepper's remarks were occasioned by the flyer's speech last night urging "cooperation" with Germany if Germany wins the war.

Meanwhile, Gen. John J. Pershing's proposal that American destroyers be made available to Great Britain was denounced as a "direct step toward war" by Senator Wheeler (Dem., Montana).

Chance To Decide

Pepper said that "perhaps within a few hours, perhaps in a few days, perhaps within a few months, the American people will have to decide whether they are going to follow the chief of the fifth column in this country—Colonel Lindbergh—or are going to follow General Pershing."

Pershing never received a medal from the "head of the German Air Corps," Pepper said, recalling that a "cross of recognition and merit" had been bestowed upon Lindbergh by Field Marshal Hermann Goering. He added he had no doubt that the efficiency of the German military machine had taken a "great hold on the affection and admiration" of the aviator and that where he is concerned "no doubt the German Führer holds up a worthy objective—maybe he believes in regimentation."

Recalls "Mechanical Heart"

Pepper, recalling that Lindbergh had collaborated in the development of a "mechanical heart," said "this man knows more about a mechanical heart than he does a human heart."

Senator Minton (Dem., Ind.) interrupted at one point to say that Lindbergh had not offered his services as a flyer "in this emergency when we are trying hard to build up our defenses." To this Pepper responded that perhaps Lindbergh would not "like to wear the uniform of a country that is following the present policies of this country."

"I don't think he would be so terribly frightened," Pepper continued, "if news came that the Germans had landed in this country, because Colonel Lindbergh would know that at least Colonel Lindbergh wouldn't be harmed under the Führer of Germany."

Has Earned It Now

Senator Lee (Dem., Okla.) added the suggestion that "if Colonel Lindbergh had not earned the German medal when it was presented to him he has by now earned it."

At the close of the discussion, Senator Holt (Dem., W. Va.) said that "if we turn back the pages of history to 1917 we find that almost the same utterances were made against Colonel Lindbergh's distinguished father, Congressman Lindbergh, who voted against entering war."

"I fear the same result (entry in war) may come from this war-mongering," he added.

Lucas Answers Flyer

In a radio address replying to Lindbergh, Senator Lucas (Dem., Ill.) said tonight that he was "not only amazed but somewhat shocked by Colonel Lindbergh's attitude of complacency toward Adolf Hitler."

If, he said, "the American people are looking for guidance and counsel in this hour of uncertainty, I say, with all deference to Colonel Lindbergh, that you should stop, look and listen before you follow this youthful man who blossomed overnight into an oracle who instructs the world and his country on such momentous problems as war, statesmanship and diplomacy. . . .

"My friends, I still contend that Colonel Lindbergh is a great American flyer."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, said today that he regarded as worthy of serious thought and study a speech by Gen. John J. Pershing in which he urged the United States to release at least fifty destroyers for Great Britain's use.

A plea for naval aid to the British was made by the world war commander in a radio talk last night.

Asked at a press conference for comment also on a speech yesterday in which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh urged this country to "take the lead in offering a plan for peace," Mr. Welles said he had not read it.

At the Capitol, Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, told reporters that Gen. Pershing's proposal was a step toward war.

"If we want to get into the war," he said, "of course we ought to begin selling destroyers and battleships. Every step we are taking and every step that Gen. Pershing, Secretary Stimson and Secretary Knox are advocating is a direct step toward war.

"Unless the American people wake up we'll be in the war before the election—instead of after."

Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, said he indorsed Gen. Pershing's proposal "100 per cent," adding that he thought even more than fifty destroyers should be made available to the British.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader in the Senate, said that as far as he knew no legislation was being prepared to carry out Gen. Pershing's suggestion.

WELLES SEES GOOD IN PERSHING TALK

AUG 6 - 1940

Secretary Denies He Has Read Lindbergh Speech.

U.S. and Russia Avert Break at Trade Parley

AUG 6 - 1940

Signing of New Agreement in Moscow Conference Is Believed To Be Near

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The United States and Soviet Russia, averting a threatened break in trade relations were said to be near agreement tonight on a basis for commercial dealings for another year.

The existing agreement under which Soviet Russia promised to buy at least $40,000,000 worth of American goods during the year and actually purchased far more than this, expires tomorrow.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today he understood that a new agreement was in prospect, though not yet actually concluded. In Moscow, where the negotiations centered, it was reported that they had reached an advanced stage and that the existing agreement would remain in force pending conclusion of the new one.

Whether the terms of the present agreement would be modified to any large extent was not disclosed in either capital, but it was considered likely that the basic provisions would be retained.

There was no indication whether the negotiations involved a possible settlement of difficulties between the two governments over the curtailment of exports of machine tools and other equipment from the United States, which now are subject to an export-licensing system to conserve supplies needed in the national defense program here.

Soviet objections to the application of these restrictions had raised doubts that the present agreement would be extended or replaced by a new one. In some trade circles, a complete suspension of commercial relations had been forecast. The statement of Soviet Premier Viacheslau M. Molotov last week that he could not say "anything good on Soviet relations with the United States" held ominous implications for the trade negotiations.

But Mr. Welles's statement and the report from Moscow indicated that the main difficulties had been surmounted.

Mr. Welles said that, if his information, presumably from Moscow, were correct, the agreement should be concluded soon and would be announced simultaneously in Washington and Moscow.

30.24-4125

30.24-4125

Italy's Crop Report

AUG 6-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 5—Italy claims, the Agriculture Department reported today, that it has a larger prospective supply of food for the coming fall and winter than a year ago, despite official estimates of a wheat crop nearly ten per cent. short of last year's.

The wheat crop has been forecast at 268,226,000 bushels, described by the department as nearly ten per cent. below the large harvests of the past three years, but corresponding closely with the 1933-37 average.

Millions Held Over

The Department said the Italian Ministry of Agriculture has stated that stocks of "several million quintals" (one quintal equals 3.67 bushels) remain over from past harvests and that plantings of corn, rice, potatoes and beans give prospect of "exceedingly favorable" crops.

The foodstuffs balance, the Ministry said, "is satisfactory in so far as predictable now, and in spite of the reduced wheat crop, it shows up in the aggregate in better condition than that of last year."

The Spanish wheat crop has been officially forecast at 121,253,000 bushels. Such a harvest, the department said, would be an increase over those of recent years, which were reduced by civil war activities, but would still be below normal consumption needs of the country.

Other European Reports

Other food supply reports from war-torn Europe included:

Bulgaria has an indicated exportable surplus of 11,000,000 bushels of wheat.

At the behest of the British Government, New Zealand has inaugurated a campaign to increase production of primary farm products for the United Kingdom.

Greece reports a 1940 wheat crop of 34,170,000 bushels, compared with 38,290,000 a year ago and normal domestic requirements of about 48,000,000 bushels. Strict rationing was forecast.

Queen Mary Reported Seen At African Port With Other Big Liners

AUG 6-1940

Boston, Aug. 5 (AP)—Members of the crew of the American-South African Line's Pacific reported today sighting seven big British liners, among them the Queen Mary, at Freetown, on the west coast of Africa, June 1.

They said the liners were waiting for a convoy. They reported that the fleet included the Aquitania, Mauretania, the Empress of Russia, the Empress of Japan, the Empress of Australia and the Empress of Britain.

The crew reported also that they saw a large, gray-painted steamer near Cape Roque, off the coast of Brazil, fifteen days ago and expressed belief she was either the German commerce raider which was engaged recently by a British cruiser or the raider's supply ship.

The Pacific brought in $2,500,000 in gold from Cape Town.

LONDON, AUG 5-(AP)-NEBRASKA-EDUCATED KARL ULMANIS, OUSTED AS PRESIDENT OF LATVIA WHEN HIS COUNTRY SOUGHT ADOPTION INTO THE SOVIET UNION LAST MONTH, HAS DIED OF INJURIES SUFFERED IN AN ASSAULT, ACCORDING TO A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM.

AUG 6-1940

THE DISPATCH, CARRIED BY THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) AND QUOTING THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET, ALSO SAID DR. VILHELM MUNTERS, FORMER LATVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, HAD DISAPPEARED AND IT WAS FEARED HE HAD BEEN KILLED BY POLITICAL ANTAGONISTS.

ON JULY 22, TWO DAYS AFTER HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE, THE 62-YEAR-OLD ULMANIS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED AND TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL AT RIGA. THERE WERE NO FURTHER DETAILS.

HE WAS SAID

LONDON--FIRST ADD KARL ULMANIS X X X FURTHER DETAILS

AUG 6-1940

ULMANIS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA IN 1909 AND SPENT THE NEXT YEAR WORKING IN A DAIRY AT LINCOLN. LEAVING LINCOLN TO GO TO TEXAS, HE DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT UNTIL 1917.

AT ABOUT THE TIME LATVIA WAS DECLARING HER INDEPENDENCE, TOGETHER WITH ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA, ULMANIS WAS REPAYING HIS AMERICAN FRIENDS FOR LOANS WHICH HAD SET HIM UP IN THE CHEESE-MAKING BUSINESS IN TEXAS.

IN 1918, HE BECAME LATVIA'S FIRST PREMIER; BY A COUP D'ETAT HE BECAME VIRTUAL DICTATOR IN 1934; IN 1936, ON THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT, ULMANIS ASSUMED THAT OFFICE.

MT907AED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AUG 6-1940

LONDON, AUG. 5.--THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE KNOWN TO BE UNDER ARREST IN ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE GREW TO NINE TODAY AS INFORMED SOURCES PREDICTED THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ISSUE A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW TO CLARIFY SORELY STRAINED BRITISH-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

FOUR JAPANESE, TWO OF WHOM HAVE BEEN ORDERED DEPORTED, ARE BEING HELD IN LONDON. A PROMINENT CORRESPONDENT FOR TWO JAPANESE

NEWS AGENCIES WAS DETAINED EARLY TODAY AT SINGAPORE, BRITAIN'S CHIEF EASTERN NAVAL BASE; A HONGKONG MERCHANT WAS ARRESTED SATURDAY; AND THREE JAPANESE JOURNALISTS ARE BEING HELD AT RANGOON, CAPITAL OF BURMA.

AUG 6 - 1940

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HAVE RELEASED NINE OF THE 15 BRITONS SEIZED IN JAPAN AND KOREA IN WHAT TOKYO OFFICIALS DESCRIBED AS A DRIVE AGAINST AN "ESPIONAGE NETWORK."

LONDON - FIRST ADD BRITISH

WHILE SOME QUARTERS IDENTIFIED THE JAPANESE ARRESTED IN RANGOON AS JOURNALISTS, A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM SHANGHAI, QUOTING DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY), IDENTIFIED THEM AS BUSINESS MEN.

IT SAID THEY WERE ICHIRO ORIHATA, OWNER OF THE ORIHATA COMPANY; TADASU OBA, A TRADE AGENT; AND NAOZO KOKUBU, OWNER OF A COMPANY BEARING HIS NAME.

WR512AED

LONDON, AUG 6-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-HUNDREDS OF PERSONS WATCHED A DOGFIGHT BETWEEN A BRITISH FIGHTER PLANE AND A GERMAN RAIDER OVER A NORTHEASTERN ENGLISH TOWN EARLY TODAY BY THE GLARE OF

AUG 6 - 1940

SEARCHLIGHTS.

THE RAIDER FINALLY MADE OFF PURSUED BY THE BRITISH PLANE. EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD A FEW MOMENTS LATER, BUT WHETHER THEY MEANT DROPPED BOMBS OR THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE OF THE COMBATANTS WAS NOT KNOWN.

THE BATTLE WAS A HIGH-SPOT OF THE REPETITIOUS GERMAN RAIDS ON BRITAIN THIS MORNING.

ONE RAIDER DROPPED SEVERAL BOMBS IN A RURAL AREA OF SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND, AND OTHERS WERE BUSY OVER WALES.

SN943PED

LONDON, AUG.6-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES STABBED AT VARIOUS POINTS IN BRITAIN EARLY TODAY WITH THE SHARPEST ACTIVITY OF THE WIDESPREAD RAIDS CENTERED ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS IN ONE NORTHEASTERN TOWN WATCHED A RAIDING PLANE AND A BRITISH FIGHTER IN A SPECTACULAR DOGFIGHT ILLUMINATED BY WHITE PENCILS OF SEARCHLIGHTS.

AUG 6 - 1940

THE RAIDER FINALLY FLED WITH THE BRITISH PLANE IN SUCH HOT PURSUIT THAT THE GERMAN JETTISONED HIS BOMBS INTO THE SEA A SHORT DISTANCE OFFSHORE. WINDOWS ASHORE WERE SHATTERED.

NAZI PLANES, APPARENTLY SEARCHING FOR ONE TOWN, WERE HEARD CIRCLING ABOUT FOR A LONG TIME. WHEN BRITISH FIGHTERS TRIED TO LOCATE THEM THEY SPED AWAY.

AN INDICATION THAT BRITAIN MIGHT EASE THE TENSION SOMEWHAT WAS SEEN IN A REPORT THAT ONE OF THE TWO PROMINENT BUSINESSMEN ARRESTED LAST FRIDAY, SATORU MAKINARA, WOULD BE RELEASED TONIGHT. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT CAME FROM DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, WHICH QUOTED THE JAPANESE EMBASSY. (Eliminated)

AUG 6 - 1940

BMT TO ALL, ETC., THIRD GRAF.

JAPAN HAS MADE TWO STRONG PROTESTS OVER THE SEIZURE OF TWO PROMINENT JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN IN LONDON LAST FRIDAY AND WAS REPORTED DRAFTING A THIRD AND STRONGER NOTE TO INCLUDE ALL JAPANESE TAKEN IN CUSTODY.

BUT, TO ALL PROTESTS, THE BRITISH HAVE QUIETLY SAID THE ARRESTS WERE COINCIDENTAL WITH THE ARRESTS OF BRITISH CITIZENS BY THE JAPANESE IN AN ESPIONAGE INQUIRY AND CERTAINLY COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED REPRISALS.

30.24-4127

30.24-4127

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY SAID BRITAIN'S ANSWER WAS HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY.

AUG 6-1940

REPORTS REACHING LONDON SAID THE INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI DECLARED THAT "JAPAN WILL, IF NECESSARY, BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND" IF SHE FAILS TO OBTAIN SATISFACTION.

THESE REPORTS SAID THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD DECIDED TO DEMAND IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL THE JAPANESE.

NINE HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE AND RANGOON. ALL BUT SEVEN BRITISH DETAINED BY THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN RELEASED.

(HOWEVER, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN YAKICHIRO SUMA IN TOKYO SAID BUREAU CHIEFS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE THOROUGHLY CANVASSED THE BRITISH ACTIONS BUT REACHED NO DEFINITE DECISION PENDING FULLER OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM LONDON.

(DEMANDS FOR "ENERGETIC MEASURES" WERE VOICED AT MASS MEETINGS IN TOKYO, OSAKA AND OTHER JAPANESE CITIES. AT THE OSAKA MEETING, ARRANGED BY ALL JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTIES, THE ELIMINATION OF "OFFENSIVE BRITISH INCLUENCE IN JAPAN" WAS DEMANDED.)

AMBASSADOR MAMORU SHIGEMITSU SPENT THE DAY PREPARING THE THIRD PROTEST BUT DID NOT CALL UPON FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX.

THE GOVERNMENT MAY ISSUE A STATEMENT TO COMMONS TOMORROW TO CLARIFY THE STRAINED SITUATION.

WHEELER

AP London - dateline

GERMAN BOMBERS KEPT UP THEIR SCATTERED ATTACKS ON ENGLAND WITH A SERIES OF RAIDS DURING THE NIGHT WHICH, THE GOVERNMENT SAID, RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF ONE PERSON, A FEW OTHER CASUALTIES, AND "NGELIGIBLE" DAMAGE.

AUG 6-1940

HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN ISOLATED DISTRICTS IN THE MIDLANDS AND EASTERN ENGLAND, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY MORNING GERMAN RAIDERS BOMBED THE THAMES ESTUARY, WALES AND EASTERN SCOTLAND, BUT NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

(A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID ATTACKS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT ON SWANSEA, WALES, AND ON AN OIL HARBOR NEAR LIVERPOOL, WHERE LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED.)

MILITARY OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT IF HITLER INTENDS TO LAUNCH AN ATTACK THIS MONTH IT PROBABLY WILL COME IN THE FIVE DAYS---BEGINNING TODAY---WHEN THE HIGH AUGUST TIDES ARE AT THEIR PEAK.

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THESE TIDES, MOST FAVORABLE FOR A SEA-BORNE ATTACK, WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CALM SEAS AND CHANNEL FOG.

HEAVY ATTACKS ON THE BASES WHICH WOULD SERVE HITLER AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR THE EXPECTED INVASION WERE CARRIED OUT DURING THE WEEK END BY WIDE-RANGING BRITISH BOMBERS.

ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOTS TOLD OF MACHINE-GUNNING GERMAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT THE FRENCH PORT OF ABBEVILLE, OF BOMBING TRUCK CONVOYS AND AN ARMORED TRAIN AND BLASTING BARGES NEAR GRAVELINES AND DUNKERQUE.

AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID NAVAL BUILDINGS AT KIEL WERE SET

AFIRE, AIRDROMES POUNDED HEAVILY AND NUMEROUS HITS SCORED ON VITAL SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS IN THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL AREA.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS IN THE RUHR AND RHINELAND WERE REPORTED SYSTEMATICALLY ATTACKED.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TORPEDO-CARRYING SWORDFISH PLANES HAD SCORED DIRECT HITS ON HANGARS AT THE ITALIAN AIRDROME AT CAGLIARI, SARDINIA, DURING FLEET OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AUG. 1 AND 2.

TWO OF THE PLANES WERE REPORTED LOST IN THE ATTACK BUT THE BRITISH SAID THAT THREE ITALIAN CRAFT HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BY NAVAL DIVE BOMBERS IN ATTACKS ON THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE ADMIRALTY ALSO ANNOUNCED THE LOSS OF THE ARMED TRAWLER CAPE FINISTERRE IN A FIGHT FRIDAY WITH FOUR GERMAN PLANES, ONE OF WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN. TWO OTHER BRITISH TRAWLERS RETURNED TO PORT TO TELL OF DOWNING ANOTHER GERMAN PLANE WHICH ATTACKED THEM.

QUEEN ELIZABETH

AP London - Aug 5

FROM MIDNIGHT UNTIL EARLY TODAY ATTACKING BRITISH PLANES WERE REPORTED OVER THE SYNTHETIC OIL WORKS AT STERKRADE, DROPPING 14 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS. THE BOMBS WERE SAID TO HAVE FIRED OIL FLOWING FROM SHATTERED TANKS.

"THE FIRE WAS STILL BLAZING WHEN WE FINISHED OUR JOB AND HEADED FOR HOME," SAID ONE PILOT.

AN AIR MINISTRY BULLETIN SAID THAT THREE BLENHEIMS (BRITISH BOMBERS) PATROLLING THE FRENCH COAST BEAT OFF FOUR MESSERSCHMITTS (GERMAN FIGHTERS) SUNDAY.

AUG 6 - 1940

WM3&PED

SOMEWHERE IN EAST ANGLIA, ENGLAND, AUG 5--(AP)--THE GERMANS HAVE TAUGHT THE PEOPLE OF THIS TOWN HOW TO HURRY--IT TAKES THEM LESS THAN A MINUTE TO GET INTO AIR RAID SHELTERS AFTER THE FIRST WAIL OF THE WARNING SIREN.

AUG 6 - 1940

EACH TIME A RAID STARTS, SHOPKEEPERS HURRY OUT AND RAISE THEIR SHUTTERS, BANK CLERKS SEIZE THEIR CASH AND LEDGERS AND RUSH FOR THE VAULTS AND PEOPLE VANISH FROM THE STREETS, ALL IN A MATTER OF SECONDS.

SOON AFTER THE RAID IS OVER, FIGURES CAN BE SEEN HURRYING TO THE LIBRARY TO AWAIT THE POSTING OF THE CASUALTY LIST. IT'S ALL RATHER MATTER-OF-FACT AND METHODICAL. THERE'S NO SIGN OF PANIC.

THE MAIN GRUMBLE IN THIS NORFOLK-SUFFOLK AREA SEEMS TO BE OVER THE DELAY CAUSED TO BUSINESS.

"WE'VE HAD TO CLOSE SEVERAL HOURS ALREADY TODAY," SIGHED ONE SHOPKEEPER WHO ALREADY HAD OPENED LATE BECAUSE OF A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

SOMEWHERE IN EAST ANGLIA, FIRST ADD RAID DESCRIPTIVE XXX SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

(THE BRITISH HAVE REPORTED FREQUENT GERMAN ATTACKS ON EAST ANGLIA, THE AREA OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK NORTHEAST OF LONDON.)

FRIENDS WITH WHOM THIS WRITER STAYED HAVE HAD THEIR LUGGAGE PACKED, READY TO MOVE OUT FOR MORE THAN A MONTH NOW. BUT THEY'RE STAYING UNTIL THE MILITARY ORDERS THEM TO GO.

SOON AFTER THE WRITER'S TRAIN ENTERED THE DEFENSE AREA AN ELDE

(MORE)--SM1206PES

30.24-4129

30.24-4129

SOMEWHERE IN EAST ANGLIA, SECOND ADD RAID DESCRIPTIVE XXX THEN TO GO.

AUG 6-1940

SOON AFTER THE WRITER'S TRAIN ENTERED THE DEFENSE AREA AN ELDERLY DINING CAR CONDUCTOR CAME ALONG AND POINTED OUT NEW SIGHTS ALONG THE TRACKS.

AT ONE POINT A ROW OF BOMB CRATERS HAD BEEN BLASTED ALMOST IN A STRAIGHT LINE ACROSS A FIELD OF YELLOWING CORN, JUST SHORT OF THE TRACKS.

ANOTHER CRATER LAY ON THE OTHER SIDE, ALSO A FEW FEET FROM THE TRACKS.

"SMART, EH?" CHUCKLED THE CONDUCTOR, "BUT NOT SMART ENOUGH."

LIKE THE OTHER TRAINMEN, HE HAD A ROW OF MEDALS AND RIBBONS FROM THE LAST WAR PINNED ACROSS HIS CHEST.

AS THE TRAIN DREW SLOWLY INTO THIS ANCIENT EAST ANGLIAN TOWN THE CONDUCTOR POINTED OUT SEVERAL DAMAGED BUILDINGS NEAR THE RAILROAD.

"THEY DID THAT YESTERDAY," HE EXPLAINED.

PART OF THE GLASS ROOF OF THIS TOWN'S RAILROAD STATION HAD BEEN SHATTERED BY MACHINE GUN BULLETS FROM THE SAME RAIDER.

A POSTER ON THE STATION PLATFORM READS:

"YOU ARE ADVISED AN AIR RAID IS IN PROGRESS."

PHIPPS

¶ THIS CORRESPONDENT'S HOSTS HAVE A COMFORTABLE SHELTER WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ARM CHAIRS BENEATH THEIR BACKYARD.

¶ THE DAUGHTER HAS PROMISED HER SOLDIER-HUSBAND SHE WOULD BE IN THE SHELTER WITHIN TWO MINUTES OF THE START OF A RAID.

AUG 6-1940

¶ THE REST OF THE FAMILY LAUGH AT HER EFFORTS TO OBEY, AND FOLLOW AT LEISURE.

THE BLIND LADY NEXT DOOR DOESN'T HAVE THE TROUBLE HER NEIGHBORS HAVE IN DRESSING IN THE DARK.

FURTHER DOWN THE ROAD THERE'S A WOMAN OF 84 WHO STAYS FULLY DRESSED AND CLASPS A FLASHLIGHT WHEN SHE GOES TO BED.

"HITLER WON'T CATCH ME," SHE EXPLAINED.

¶ IN THE EVENING THE MAID TAKES OFF HER CAP AND APRON AND SITS WITH THE FAMILY TO KNIT SOCKS FOR THE BOY FRIEND IN THE ARMY.

¶ SUCH A THING WOULD BE UNHEARD OF IN PEACETIME IN ENGLAND, BUT IT'S LONELY IN THE KITCHEN AND SHE'S SCARED WHEN THE RAIDS START.

THE COALMAN ON A DELIVERY CALL DURING ONE OF THE DAY'S ALARMS REFUSED THE PROFFERED SHELTER.

AUG 6 - 1940

"I'VE GOT TO BE AT MY OBSERVATION POST LISTENING FOR THE HUNS IN HALF AN HOUR," HE EXPLAINED.

THERE ARE GUN EMPLACEMENTS [redacted] DOWN THE LANE AND THE LITTLE TOWN SQUARE IS THRONGED WITH TROOPS AND TRANSPORT.

"I HAVE NEVER SEEN THE LIKE OF IT," ONE OF THE OLDEST INHABITANTS SAID, SHAKING HIS HEAD ABOUT ALL THIS BUSINESS OF WAR.

THERE STILL ARE CHILDREN FROM LONDON IN THIS AREA.

H
T EV CROWD AROUND THE SOLDIERS ASKING FOR "SOUVENIRS."

IN A NEARBY PARK SURROUNDING THE ANCIENT MANOR HOUSE OWNED BY LORD LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, [redacted] REPUTEDLY THE BIRTH PLACE OF ANNE [redacted] BOLEYN, ONE OF HENRY VIII'S UNFORTUNATE WIVES, THEY'RE DUG TRENCHES ALONG THE SHORES OF THE LAKE.

PARIS, AUG. 2-(DELAYED-VIA BERLIN)-(AP)-[redacted] SIGN OF SLOWLY-REVIVING [redacted] PARIS LIFE WAS THE GALA RE-OPENING LAST NIGHT OF SACHA GUITRY'S PLAY," PASTEUR."

AUG 6 - 1940

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS SAID THERE WERE "BEAUTIFUL WOMEN, JEWELS, GOWNS AND GAIETY."

"PARIS [redacted] REMAINS AND WILL REMAIN THE CAPITAL OF ELEGANCE AND GOOD [redacted] TASTE," LE MATIN SAID.

A LESS HAPPY ANNOUNCEMENT WAS THAT ONLY 500 GRAMS OF [redacted] (ABOUT 17.6 OUNCES) OF SUGAR PER PERSON WILL BE ISSUED [redacted] DURING AUGUST.

DESPITE THE LACK OF AUTOMOBILES OR TOURIST TRAIN SERVICE ONE NEWSPAPER CARRIED AN OPTIMISTIC ADVERTISEMENT OF A DEAUVILLE HOTEL ON THE COAST SOUTH OF LE HAVRE. "PLENTY OF SUNSHINE, A BAR AND TENNIS COURTS," IT SAID.

PARIS, AUG. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP VIA BERLIN)-THE

AUG 6 - 1940

NORTHERN QUARTER OF THE CHANNEL PORT OF CALIS SUFFERED HEAVILY FROM BOMBARDMENT DURING MAY BUT THE REMAINDER OF THE CITY WAS RELATIVELY UNHARMED, THE MAYOR OF CALAIS REPORTED TODAY IN DENYING THAT HIS CITY HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

30,24-4131 30.24-4131

Add Vichy - Aug 5 - (Dash) — AUG 6 - 1940

NEW CALEDONIA, 500 MILES OFF THE EASTERN COAST OF AUSTRALIA, HAS A POPULATION OF 53,245, MOST OF WHOM ARE NATIVE POLYNESIANS AND MELANESIANS, AND IS 8,548 SQUARE MILES, THE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF WHICH ARE COFFEE, COPRA, COTTON, TOBACCO, BANANAS AND PINEAPPLES.

[redacted] ITS MINERAL RESOURCES ARE VERY GREAT--CHROME, COBALT, NICKEL, IRON, MANGANESE, GOLD, SILVER, LEAD AND COPPER ABOUND.

PARIS, AUG. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP VIA BERLIN)-THE POLICE AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF PARIS JOINED TODAY IN APPEALING TO THE PUBLIC TO TIGHTEN ITS BELTS. AUG 6 - 1940

"FOR AN INDETERMINATE PERIOD, PARIS AND ITS SUBURBS WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY PROVISIONS OTHER THAN THOSE SUPPLIED BY THE NATIONAL TERRITORY," THE APPEAL READ.

"CERTAIN REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF MANY GOODS, AND ELIMINATION OF MANY GOODS THAT WE DO NOT PRODUCE

MAY BE NECESSARY."

AUG 6 - 1940

CONSUMERS WERE ASKED TO AVOID ANY UNNECESSARY PURCHASE AND MERCHANTS WERE URGED TO DISTRIBUTE [redacted] EQUITABLY AMONG BUYERS.

AT THE SAME TIME THE GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES FORBADE OPERATION OF ANY PLEASURE AUTOMOBILE OF MORE THAN 14 HORSEPOWER IN ORDER TO SAVE GASOLINE VITAL TO TRANSPORT.

ALL VEHICLES MUST BE INSPECTED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES, AND THE OWNER MUST FURNISH PROOF OF OWNERSHIP AND PURCHASE PRICE. SEIZURE IS THE PENALTY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.

Add Vichy - Aug 5

THE MINISTRY OF LABOR ANNOUNCED THAT PAID VACATIONS FOR WORKERS, SUSPENDED EARLY IN MAY, WOULD BE RESUMED, BUT SAID THAT VACATIONS MUST BE TAKEN AT AT HOME TO PREVENT CONGESTION OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS ALREADY OVERTAXED BY RETURNING REFUGEES.

AUG 6 - 194[illegible]

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 5-(AP)-DAILY RAILROAD TRAFFIC BETWEEN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE AND ITALY WAS RE-ESTABLISHED TODAY.

SEVILLE,SPAIN,AUG. 5-(AP)-GERMAN CONSULAR OFFICIALS TONIGHT GREETED A GROUP OF GERMAN MILITARY AVIATORS, ENGINEERS AND MANY ENLISTED MEN, FREED WAR PRISONERS WHO ARRIVED BY AIR FROM FRENCH MOROCCO. (THE NUMBER WAS NOT DISCLOSED.)

RQ851PED

Add Ghent - Aug - 5 (Grovers')

TAKING OFF NEAR GHENT WITH A PART OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WE HEADED FOR THE CHANNEL COAST NORTHEAST OF DUNKERQUE TO GET AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE A VIEW OF AIR OPERATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE LONG PERIOD OF "PRELIMINARY ATTACKS" BEFORE THE LONG-AWAITED DIRECT ASSAULT ON ENGLAND.

FLYING SOUTHWARD ALONG THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST, SOMETIMES OVER WATER, SOMETIMES OVER THE SHORE, WE SAW RUINED DUNKERQUE FROM THE AIR FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE IT WAS SMASHED BY GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS AND ARTILLERY DURING THE REMOVAL OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS EARLY IN JUNE.

WE CRUISED SLOWLY IN A HUGE THREE-MOTOR TRANSPORT CIRCLING OVER DUNKERQUE, THEN CONTINUED TO THE SOUTHWEST ALONG THE COAST.

(MORE)

GHENT--FIRST ADD FLIGHT OVER CHANNEL BY GROVER, XXX OHE COAST.

IT COULD ONLY BE SPECULATED WHETHER WE ACTUALLY SAW THE COAST OF ENGLAND. USING FIELD GLASSES I FOCUSED ON THE FAR HORIZON IN THE DIRECTION OF ENGLAND AND AT ONE TIME SEEMED TO BE ABLE TO DETECT A DARK BLUE LINE APART FROM THE LIGHT MIST OVER THE WATER.

BEFORE WE REACHED CALAIS--NEAREST POINT ALONG THE GERMAN-HELD COAST TO ENGLAND, AND THUS A POSSIBLE JUMPING OFF PLACE FOR INVASION--

THE PLANE SWUNG ABRUPTLY INLAND.

A DILIGENT SEARCH OF THE CHANNEL SHIPPING LANES THROUGH MY GLASSES FAILED TO DISCOVER A SINGLE SHIP AFLOAT. THE GERMANS HAVE SAID THE BRITISH ARE UNABLE TO USE THE CHANNEL SHIPPING LANES BECAUSE RAIDS HAVE MADE LOSSES TOO COSTLY, EVEN IN GUARDED CONVOYS.

WE DID SEE DUNKERQUE FROM 600 TO 1,000 FEET ABOVE. IT WAS A SPECTACLE FROM A NIGHTMARE.

ALTHOUGH OUR PLANE CIRCLED AGAIN AND AGAIN I COULD NOT SEE A SOLITARY INDIVIDUAL IN THE RUINS OF WHAT ONCE WAS BELGIUM'S ATLANTIC CITY.

GHENT--SECOND ADD FLIGHT OVER CHANNEL BY GROVER XXX ATLANTIC CITY.

LYING IN THE MUD OF DRAINED CANALS OR JUST OFFSHORE WITH ONLY THEIR MASTS SHOWING ABOVE THE WATER WERE 11 LARGE-SIZED VESSELS. THE SHORELINE WAS STREWN WITH DOZENS OF SMALLER SHIPS FROM LAUNCH SIZE TO LIGHT COAST PATROLBOATS RUSHED ACROSS THE BOMB-CHURNED CHANNEL FROM ENGLAND TO SAVE STRANDED TROOPS.

THERE WAS NO WAY OF TELLING HOW MANY OTHER SHIPS WERE SUNK FARTHER OFF SHORE WHERE THE WATER IS DEEPER AND THEIR MASTS WOULD NOT SHOW.

FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ALBERT KESSERLING, IN CHARGE OF THE NAZI AIRFORCE OF THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT OPPOSITE ENGLAND, SAID FULLY 40 PER CENT OF THE BRITISH SHIPS WHICH REACHED DUNKERQUE NEVER GOT AWAY.

OUR BIG TRANSPORT WAS ALONE WHEN IT LEFT GHENT, BUT AS WE NEARED THE COAST, WHERE THERE WAS DANGER OF ENCOUNTERING BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES, EIGHT MESSERSCHMIT PLANES FROM AN UNDESIGNATED AIRDROME JOINED US.

30.24-4133

30.24-4133

FROM THE AIR WE COULD SEE THE ADVANTAGE WARPLANES HAVE OVER GROUND TROOPS.

AUG 6 - 1940

OVER THE GROUND WHERE THE BRITISH FELL BACK TOWARD DUNKERQUE WE COULD SEE CLUMPS OF TREES WHERE SOLDIERS APPARENTLY HAD SOUGHT SHELTER FROM PLANES. BOMB CRATERS COULD BE SEEN AROUND THEM.

AROUND COURTRAI, HOWEVER, THERE WAS LITTLE SIGN OF SEVERE FIGHTING. FIELDS WERE DOTTED WITH ROWS OF BUNDLED GRAIN.

WE SAW NO HOUSES WRECKED, BUT THE BOMB CRATERS MADE IT EASY TO TRACE THE BATTLE LINES. VILLAGE AFTER VILLAGE OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN BELGIUM AND NORTHWESTERN FRANCE SHOWED NO SIGNS OF FIGHTING NOR PREPARATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTIVITY.

BUT WE COULD GUESS THAT HIDDEN IN WOODS AND CAMOUFLAGED HIDEOUTS WERE GERMAN WARPLANES WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL TO START A NEW PHASE OF THE FIGHTING.

FH731PED

BERLIN, AUG 5-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BASED ON DOWNTOWN ROOFTOPS LATE TONIGHT FIRED WARNING SHOTS AT A PLANE OVER BERLIN.

FLAME SHELLS LIGHTED THE SKY AND APPARENTLY NO SHRAPNEL WAS FIRED. OFFICIALS SAID THE PLANE APPARENTLY FLEW IN UNREPORTED AFTER STRAYING FROM THE PRECISELY PRESCRIBED AIRLANES IN THE CAPITAL REGION.

AUG 6 - 1940

P455PED

BERLIN, AUG. 5-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS
THE 65,000 JEWS IN KRAKOW
REPORTED TONIGHT THAT HAVE BEEN GIVEN A FORTNIGHT IN WHICH

AUG 6 - 1940

TO LEAVE THE CAPITAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AREA OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED POLAND.

AUG 6 - 1940

THE WIRELESS QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER KRAKAUER ZEITUNG OF KRAKAU AS SAYING THE ORDER WAS INTENDED TO GIVE TO KRAKOW "EXTERNALLY THE STANDING WHICH IS DUE IT."

IT SAID THAT UNTIL AUG. 15 THE DEPARTING JEWS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO SELECT THEIR OWN HOUSES AND TAKE THEIR PROPERTY WITH THEM. AFTER THAT THEY MAY TAKE ONLY 50 KILOGRAMS (ABOUT 100 POUNDS) OF BAGGAGE.

BEIRUT, LEBANON, AUG. 5-(AP)-THE VICHY PETAIN GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE MADE A LAST APPEAL TODAY TO FRENCH SOLDIERS FROM SYRIA WHO JOINED THE BRITISH ARMY IN PALESTINE, OFFERING THEM COMPLETE FREEDOM IF THEY RETURN TO SYRIA BEFORE AUG. 15, OTHERWISE THEY ARE LIABLE TO THE DEATH PENALTY.

AUG 6 - 1940

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, AUG 5-(AP)-BRITAIN'S ASSERTED MASTERY OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL SPURRED A PARTIAL REVIVAL OF WATER TRAFFIC TODAY AS SHIPPERS GREW CONFIDENT THAT CONVOYED VESSELS FACE LITTLE DANGER FROM ITALIAN WARCRAFT.

AUG 6 - 1940

SHIPOWNERS WERE ENCOURAGED SPECIFICALLY BY BRITISH SUCCESSES IN ATTACKING ITALIAN SUBMARINES AND SINKING THE FAST FASCIST CRUISER BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI RECENTLY.

SIX STEAMSHIP LINES NOW ARE ADVERTISING FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO AMERICA AND ENGLAND BY WAY OF CAPETOWN AND OTHERS TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND THE FAR EAST.

AN EGYPTIAN STEAMER WILL LEAVE FOR AMERICA SHORTLY--THE FIRST SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING, BARRED FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEAS, IS MAKING MOMBASSA, IN KENYA, AND BASRA, IN IRAQ, ITS NEAR EASTERN TERMINALS.

NEAR-EASTERN AIR COMMUNICATIONS ALSO ARE IMPROVING WITH THE BRITISH IMPERIAL AIRWAYS ADVERTISING FOR MAIL AND PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND AND OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE DUTCH KLM AIRLINES SCHEDULE WEEKLY FLIGHTS TO PALESTINE, INDIA, AND AUSTRALIA WITH CONNECTIONS FOR AMERICAN CLIPPERS IN AUCKLAND.

P515PED

ROME, AUG. 5-(AP)-ITALY CHALKED UP CRIPPLING RAIDS ON BRITISH AFRICAN BASES TO THE CREDIT OF HER WIDE-RANGING BOMBERS TODAY AND WROTE OFF IN RED INK THE LOSS OF ANOTPER SUBMARINE.

AUG 6 - 1940

NO DETAILS CONCERNING THE LOSS OF THE SUBMARINE WERE GIVEN AND THE HIGH COMMAND MADE NO OTHER MENTION OF NAVAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(REPORTS FROM LONDON QUOTED THE MADRID RADIO AS SAYING THE BRITISH FLEET AT GIBRALTAR HAD SAILED OUT INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN LAST NIGHT WITH THE BATTLECRUISER HOOD AT ITS HEAD.)

AT THE COST OF ONLY ONE PLANE, THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED, SMASHING BLOWS WERE STRUCK AT THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTER OF HAIYA, IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, AIRPORTS AT ERKOWITT AND SUMMIT, IN THE SAME TERRITORY, AND THE BRITISH SOMALILAND PORT OF ZEILA ON THE GULF OF ADEN.

HAIYA, 100 MILES NORTH OF THE ERITREAN FRONTIER, IS THE JUNCTION OF WAILWAY LINES CONNECTING PORT SUDAN ON THE RED SEA WITH THE NILE AND THE BORDER TOWN OF KASSALA.

ITALIAN BOMBERS ALSO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BOMBED A BRITISH ARMORED MOTOR TRAIN SOUTH OF WAJIR, KENYA COLONY. (THE BRITISH SAID ONE ITALIAN PLANE DROPPED 20 BOMBS NEAR WAJIR WITH "NO EFFECT.")

(BRITISH SOURCES SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY 15 ITALIAN SUBMARINES, ONE CRUISER, THREE DESTROYERS AND ONE STORE SHIP HAD BEEN DESTROYED SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR JUNE 10. THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION PLACED THE NUMBER OF ITALIAN SUBMARINES IN OPERATION AT THE START OF THE CONFLICT AT 104.)

AUG 6 - 1940

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID A BRITISH ATTACK ON THE LIBYAN PORT OF DERNA HAD BEEN REPULSED WITH "SLIGHT DAMAGE".

(A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON THREE SHIPS AND ON DOCK FACILITIES IN THE DERNA RAID.

(THE BRITISH ALSO REPORTED THAT A SQUADRON OF SWORDFISH PLANES

30.24-4135
30.24-4135

FROM THE NAVAL BASE AT GIBRALTAR HAD RAIDED THE PORT OF CAGLIARI, SARDINIA, LAST FRIDAY, DESTROYING HANGARS AND GROUNDED AIRCRAFT. TWO OF THE BRITISH PLANES WERE LOST, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, WHILE THREE ITALIAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

AUG 6 - 1940

(CAPTURE OF A SMALL ITALIAN POST ON THE ETHIOPIA-KENYA FRONTIER WAS ANNOUNCED IN ANOTHER BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.)

WR622AED

AJJ - Rome - Aug 5

HEAVY AERIAL BLOWS ALSO WERE REPORTED BY THE HIGH COMMAND, WHICH SAID 14 BRITISH SHIPS WERE SHOT DOWN IN AFRICA SUNDAY--INCLUDING 10 IN ONE BIG BATTLE.

BRITISH TARGETS STRETCHED OVER 1,850 MILES, FROM MERSA MATRUH, ON THE EGYPTIAN COAST, TO THE PORT OF BERBERA, BRITISH SOMALILAND, ON THE GULF OF ADEN BELOW THE RED SEA.

AUG 6 - 1940

WHEN BRITISH WARPLANES ATTEMPTED TO BOMB LIBYAN TROOPS NEAR THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, ITALIAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN SEVEN GLOUCESTERS AND THREE BLENHEIMS.

ANOTHER WAS DOWNED DURING AN "EFFECTIVE" ITALIAN RAID ON MERSA MATRUH, ANOTHER BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AT KASSALA, IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, AND THE OTHER TWO IN A BRITISH RAID ON THE HARBOR OF MASSAUA, ERITREA.

THE BRITISH ATTACK, IT SAID, CAUSED ONLY "LIGHT DAMAGE." FOUR PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 30 WOUNDED. NO ITALIAN PLANES WERE REPORTED LOST.

(TWO ROYAL AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUES ISSUED AT CAIRO GAVE THIS VERSION:

(BRITISH FIGHTERS HEADED OFF ITALIAN RAIDERS RAIDING MERSA MATRUH, HITTING TWO SO BADLY "IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THEY RETURNED TO THEIR BASE" AND COMPELLING OTHERS TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS IN THE SEA.

AUG 6 - 1940

(IN RAIDS ON MASSAUA, A FUEL DUMP WAS ATTACKED, A DIRECT HIT WAS SCORED ON A NAVAL VESSEL AND "IN A LOW LEVEL ATTACK BOMBS WERE SEEN BURSTING AMONG SUBMARINES," THE BRITISH SAID.

("BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT, ESCORTED BY FOUR FIGHTERS, MET 50 ENEMY FIGHTERS IN EASTERN LIBYA .... THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN. . . ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS IS MISSING.")

"OUR BOMBING FORMATIONS HAVE DEVASTATED AND DISORGANIZED THE MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY OBJECTIVES, WHOSE EFFICIENCY WAS MOST USEFUL AND ESSENTIAL TO THE ENEMY." STEFANI DECLARED.

DISCOVERED BY ITALIAN SCOUTING PLANES, THE NEW BRITISH AIRFIELDS PARTICULARLY IN THE UPPER SUDAN, WHERE RAIDED BY ITALIAN BOMBERS, STEFANI SAID.

IT MENTIONED ATTACKS ON HAIYA AND SUMMITT, BOTH RAILROAD JUNCTIONS, AND ALSO THE LITTLE HARBOR OF ZEILA, BRITISH SOMALILAND, WHERE IT SAID TWO SHIPS, A TUGBOAT, DOCKS, WAREHOUSES AND PORT WORKS SUFFERED HEAVY BOMB DAMAGE.

AUG 6 - 1940

AT HAIYA, WHERE BRANCHES OF THE RAILROAD FROM THE RICH, COTTON-PRODUCING UPPER NILE VALLEY JOIN THE MAIN LINE TO THE COAST AT PORT SUDAN, STEFANI SAID, ITALIAN PLANES SWOOPED LOW AND RIPPED UP SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS OF TRACK.

BRITISH DEFENSE PLANES ATTEMPTED TO REPEL THE ITALIAN AIR ATTACK AT SUMMITT, THE AGENCY SAID, BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF WHILE

ITALIAN BOMBERS EXPLODED GASOLINE TANKS, BOMBED TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND SET AFIRE A LARGE BUILDING IN WHICH GASOLINE RESERVES WERE BELIEVED STORED.

AUG 6 - 1940

WM423PED

OSLO, AUG. 5-(AP)-A SPECIAL TRAINLOAD OF 180 UNITED STATES CITIZENS WEDNESDAY WILL LEAVE HERE FOR STOCKHOLM ENROUTE TO FINLAND'S FAR NORTHERN PETASOM REGION WHERE THEY WILL BOARD THE UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT AMERICAN LEGION TO RETURN HOME.

AUG 6 - 1940

THE AMERICAN LEGION LEFT NEW YORK JULY 25 UNDER ORDERS FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO TAKE OUT STRANDED AMERICANS.

ORG BANK'S -EDB-956P

MOSCOW, AUG. 5-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE BOLSHEVIK DECLARED TODAY THAT "THE STRATEGICAL POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES HAS CHANGED RADICALLY IN THE ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE WAR."

AUG 6 - 1940

"THE FIRST LINE OF AMERICAN DEFENSE--THE FRENCH ARMY-- NO LONGER EXISTS," THE MAGAZINE SAID. "THE BRITISH NAVY IS BUSY DEFENDING THE BRITISH ISLES AND BRITISH COLONIES. THE UNITED STATES NOW HAS TO RELY ON ITS OWN FORCES IN THE ATLANTIC AT A TIME WHEN IT NEEDS MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE TO ARRAY ITS NAVY IN THE PACIFIC."

THE MAGAZINE ASSERTED THAT, WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF AVIATION, "THE ATLANTIC COASTS OF EUROPE ON THE ONE SIDE AND THE PACIFIC COASTS OF ASIA ON THE OTHER WILL SERVE AS THE FRONTIERS OF THE UNITED STATES."

MV300PED

MOSCOW, AUG. 6-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE SOVIET-UNITED STATES TRADE AGREEMENT EXPIRED AT MIDNIGHT, BUT AMERICAN CIRCLES SAID THEY EXPECTED NEGOTIATIONS FOR RENEWAL WOULD BE RESUMED SHORTLY.

AUG 6 - 1940

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID YESTERDAY THAT THERE WAS A TACIT UNDERSTANDING THAT PROVISIONS OF THE OLD AGREEMENT WOULD REMAIN IN FORCE UNTIL NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONCLUDED.

-PHL-[illegible] HANDOUTS 0230Z-643PED-

HONGKONG, AUG. 6 (TUESDAY)-(AP)- HONGKONG'S FIRST MILITARY GOVERNOR SINCE 1912, LIEUT. GEN. E.F. NORTON, ARRIVED TODAY FROM HIS PREVIOUS COMMAND IN INDIA.

AUG 6 - 1940

GENERAL NORTON, WHO LED THE 1924 MT. EVEREST CLIMBING EXPEDITION, DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER HIS APPOINTMENT MEANS THAT THE COLONY WILL ASSUME A STRICTLY MILITARY STATUS, SUCH AS GIBRALTAR, OR IS ONLY A TEMPORARY WARTIME MEASURE.

30.24-4137

30.24-4137

TOKYO, AUG.6-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-MISQUOTATION OF THE INFLUENTIAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI WAS ATTRIBUTED TODAY TO THE GERMAN RADIO WHICH CREDITED TO IT A STATEMENT THAT "JAPAN WILL, IF NECESSARY, BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND."

THE NEWSPAPER DID STATE: "IF BRITAIN CONTINUES SUCH IRREGULAR ACTION (AS THE ARREST OF JAPANESE CITIZENS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE) JAPAN WILL TAKE DRASTIC STEPS. THE NATURE OF THESE STEPS IS ALREADY DECIDED."

AUG 6 - 1940

FH1105PED

OTTAWA, AUG.5-(AP)-UNITED STATES REGULATIONS AGAINST PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION CONCERNING MOVEMENTS OF GREAT LAKES FREIGHTERS GO FARTHER THAN CANADA'S WARTIME REGULATIONS GOVERNING NEWS OF VESSEL MOVEMENTS ON INLAND WATERS.

AUG 6 - 1940

CANADIAN CENSORSHIP PERMITS PUBLICATION OF MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS IN INLAND WATERS WHICH DO NOT PROCEED EAST OF MONTREAL.

HM1022PED

OTTAWA, AUG.5-(AP)-THE CANADIAN MINISTRY OF DEFENSE NAMED MAJ.GEN. W.H.P.ELKINS TODAY TO HEAD DEFENSE FORCES IN THE ATLANTIC AREA AND ALONG THE APPROACHES TO THE ST.LAWRENCE RIVER.

ELKINS HAS BEEN MASTER-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE. HE WILL BE IN COMMAND OF ALL LAND FORCES WHICH MAY BE COUNTED ON FOR THE DEFENSE OF CANADA'S EASTERN SEABOARD.

AUG 6 - 1940

HW199PED

A WESTERN CANADIAN PORT, AUG 4-(AP)-MRS.MARCIA POST OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND NEARLY 50 OTHER SURVIVORS OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA, SUNK BY A MINE OFF NEW ZEALAND SIX WEEKS AGO WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE, ARRIVED IN CANADA TODAY EN ROUTE TO THEIR HOMES IN THE DOMINION AND ELSEWHERE.

AUG 6 - 1940

"NO WORDS CAN EXPRESS THE KINDNESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND TOWARD US," SAID MRS.POST AS SHE AND OTHER SURVIVORS TOLD OF LOSING ALL THEIR LUGGAGE WITH THE CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINER WHICH WAS BOUND FROM AUCKLAND FOR SUVA AND CANADA WITH 146 PASSENGERS AND 203 CREWMEN.

MOST PASSENGERS WERE IN NIGHT CLOTHES WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED AT 3:40 A.M, JUNE 19, SOME 20 MILES FROM NEW ZEALAND. AFTER EIGHT HOURS A RESCUE SHIP HOVE TO AND TOOK ALL THE PASSENGERS BACK TO AUCKLAND WHERE THEY STARTED OUT AGAIN IN OTHER SHIPS.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE TWO BABIES IN ARMS, ONE A MONTH OLD. CREW MEMBERS TORE OFF THEIR SHIRTS TO MAKE CLOTHES TO KEEP THE BABIES WARM AS THE PASSENGERS TOSSED ABOUT IN LIFEBOATS AWAITING RESCUE.

KA1206AED

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 5-(AP)-FRENCH GUIANA, WHICH PREVIOUSLY IMPORTED ONLY CATTLE FROM BRAZIL NOW HAS BEGUN TO BUY GENERAL MERCHANDISE FROMTHIS COUNTRY BECAUSE THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS UNABLE TO SUPPLY NECESSITIES, AN O GLOBO DISPATCH FROM BELEMN SAID TODAY.

RQ738PED AUG 6 - 1940

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 5--(AP)--THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, CONCERNED OVER THE FUTURE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, HAS ASKED ITS LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE FOR A FULL REPORT ON THE ORGANIZATION'S SITUATION SINCE THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE.

AUG 6 - 1940

ONE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THAT ARGENTINA DID NOT DESIRE TO SET A POSSIBLE EXAMPLE BY ABANDONING THE LEAGUE, BUT DID DESIRE FULL INFORMATION.

---DASH---

JOSEPH AVENOL, FRENCH SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SINCE 1933, ANNOUNCED HIS RESIGNATION LAST JULY 26, THUS SIGNING WHAT SOME QUARTERS INTERPRETED AS THE FORMAL DEATH SENTENCE OF THE LEAGUE AS A POLITICAL BODY.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AUG. 5, (AP)--BERMUDA LEARNED FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY THAT THE DUKE OF WINDSOR WILL STOP HERE WITH HIS AMERICA-BORN DUCHESS ON ROUTE TO HIS POST AS GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS.

AUG 6 - 1940

MAJOR ERIC DUTTON, BERMUDA COLONIAL SECRETARY, ANNOUNCED THAT THE WINDSORS WILL ARRIVE HERE "TOWARD THE END OF THE WEEK" ABOARD THE AMERICAN LINER EXCALIBUR, ON WHICH THEY SAILED LAST THURSDAY FROM LISBON, PORTUGAL.

AUG 6 - 1940

(A WIRELESS DISPATCH FROM THE EXCALIBUR, RECEIVED PREVIOUSLY IN NEW YORK, SAID THE ROYAL PASSENGERS WERE EXPECTED TO DISEMBARK AT BERMUDA THURSDAY.)

DUTTON SAID THAT THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WOULD BE GUESTS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE DURING THEIR VISIT TO BERMUDA, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS UNOFFICIAL.

THE LENGTH OF THEIR STAY, HE SAID, WOULD BE ZXZXZXZXZXZXZX "GOVERNED BY ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE BAHAMAS." JB GUDEBRODS --10540 THRU 3--JA--110A

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 6 - 1940

AUG. 5, 1915--GERMAN ARMY HARASSES RUSSIANS IN RETREAT FROM WARSAW; HEAVY FIGHTING IN ALPS BETWEEN ITALIANS AND AUSTRIANS; 10,000 AUSTRIANS REPORTED KILLED BY ROCKS ROLLED DOWN MOUNTAIN SIDES BY EXPLOSIONS.

WR319AED

30.24-4139

30.24-4139

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

AUG 6 - 1940

GENERAL PERSHING'S RECOMMENDATION THAT THE UNITED STATES MAKE AVAILABLE AT LEAST FIFTY OLD WORLD WAR DESTROYERS TO ENGLAND PROBABLY RAISES THE QUESTION IN MANY MINDS AS TO JUST WHY IT SHOULD BE A DESTROYER AND NOT SOME OTHER WEAPON WHICH IS SUGGESTED.

SHORT OF A BIG NEW AIR-FORCE, THERE ARE FEW THINGS WHICH WOULD BE OF GREATER ASSISTANCE TO BRITAIN AT THIS CRUCIAL JUNCTURE THAN AN ADDITIONAL FLEET OF DESTROYERS. THE FACT THAT THEY WERE OF WORLD WAR VINTAGE WOULDN'T ROB THEM OF THEIR USEFULNESS.

THE DESTROYER IS THE HANDY WEAPON OF ANY NAVY, AS USEFUL AS A JACK-KNIFE AND INVALUABLE BOTH FOR OFFENSE AND DEFENSE.

I NEVER THINK OF THESE FAST WATER-DOGS OF THE SEA WITHOUT BEING REMINDED OF THE MONGOOSE, THAT COURAGEOUS, SLIM-BODIED, LIGHTNING-FAST LITTLE ANIMAL WHICH WILL TACKLE A COBRA OR ANY OTHER VENOMOUS SNAKE ON SIGHT, AND GENERALLY "GETS ITS MAN." I'VE SEEN THESE FURRY "DESTROYERS" AT WORK IN INDIA AND SOME PARTS OF THE WEST INDIES, AND IN THOSE SNAKE-INFESTED SECTIONS OF THE WORLD THEY ARE GREAT PROTECTION FOR THE HOMES.

SO THE DESTROYER IS THE PROTECTOR. ITS BUSINESS IS TO GET THE ENEMY, BEFORE THE LATTER HAS A CHANCE TO STRIKE. HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR DESTROYERS IN THE LAST CONFLICT BRITAIN MIGHT HAVE SUCCUMBED TO THE GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN OF 1916-17. IT WAS A CLOSE CALL AS IT WAS.

NOW ENGLAND NOT ONLY IS BATTLING THE NAZI ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A STARVATION BLOCKADE ABOUT THE TERRIBLY VULNERABLE BRITISH ISLES, BUT IS FACED WITH A POSSIBLE INVASION. THE GREAT DEFENSE AGAINST AN INVASION WOULD BE THE NAVY, AND HERE THE DESTROYER WOULD DO YEOMAN'S WORK.

AUG 6 - 1940

SINCE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL JOBS OF THE DESTROYER IS TO OVERTAKE AND DESTROY THE FAST TORPEDO-BOAT AND SUBMARINE BEFORE A TORPEDO CAN BE DISCHARGED, IT HAS TO BE VERY FAST. DESTROYERS VARY, BUT ROUGHLY THEY RUN FROM 1,000 TO 1,500 TONS AND HAVE A SPEED OF SOME 35 KNOTS.

THEY CARRY MEDIUM-CALIBER GUNS, HAVE A NUMBER OF TORPEDO TUBES, ARE EQUIPPED WITH DEPTH-BOMB APPARATUS FOR DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINES, AND MANY OF THEM ARE SPECIALLY BUILT TO ENABLE THEM TO RAM U-BOATS.

DESTROYERS ARE ESSENTIAL AUXILIARIES TO ANY BATTLE FLEET, AND ONE OF THEIR FUNCTIONS IS TO FORM AN ANTI-SUBMARINE AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT SCREEN FOR THE BIGGER FIGHTING SHIPS. THEY ARE THE GREATEST PROTECTORS OF LARGE VESSELS AGAINST SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

SO HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL WERE DESTROYERS IN PROTECTING THE BRITISH BATTLE FLEET IN THE WORLD WAR THAT NO BATTLESHIP OR BATTLE CRUISER OF THE GRAND FLEET WAS TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE. THIS WAS DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE FLEET FREQUENTLY WAS IN WATERS WHERE SUBMARINES WERE LURKING.

IT WAS DURING THE WORLD WAR THAT THE GENERAL UTILITY OF THE DESTROYER WAS FIRST DEMONSTRATED. APART FROM THE SERVICES ALREADY MENTIONED IT WAS FOUND INVALUABLE IN SUPPORTING MINE-SWEEPING OPERATIONS AND IN ESCORTING CONVOYS AND SHIPPING GENERALLY. THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE DESTROYER CAN MANEUVER IS NATURALLY ONE OF ITS GREAT ASSETS.

THE RECENT OPERATIONS OF NAZI U-BOATS AND TORPEDO SPEED-BOATS IN

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL MAKE LARGE NUMBERS OF DESTROYERS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO THE BRITISH. SHOULD AN INVASION BE ATTEMPTED, THE DESTROYERS WOULD BE ABSOLUTELY VITAL TO HANDLE THE GERMAN SUBMARINES AND SPEEDBOATS.

ENGLAND POSSESSES PLENTY OF THESE WARSHIPS, OF COURSE, BUT SHE CAN'T HAVE THEM ALL IN HOME WATERS SO LONG AS SHE HAS TO POLICE THE SEAS OF THE WORLD, AND ESPECIALLY THE MEDITERRANEAN WHICH SIGNOR MUSSOLINI IS TRYING TO TAKE FROM HER.

HE99AED

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (AMS BUDGET)

AUG 6 - 1940

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

(WX) THIS IS BOUND TO BE AN UNEASY WEEK FOR BRITAIN. TIME AND TIDE, WHICH WAIT ON NO MAN, FAVOR A GERMAN ATTEMPT AT INVASION AS THEY MAY NOT AGAIN UNTIL NEXT SPRING.

THERE WILL BE OTHER HIGH TIDES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND NORTH SEA BEFORE THEN, OTHER MOONLESS NIGHTS AND OTHER PROSPECTIVE FOGS TO SCREEN A NAZI ONSET. YET THE TIME FACTOR WILL NOT BE THE SAME. THE SEPTEMBER EQUINOX IS ONLY SIX WEEKS AWAY.

THE GERMANS SEEM TO BE CONFRONTED WITH A CHOICE OF ATTACKING NOW OR WAITING UNTIL NEXT YEAR. IF THE WEEK PASSES WITHOUT A BREAK IN THE VIRTUAL STALEMATE THAT HAS ENDURED SINCE MID JUNE IT WILL GO FAR TOWARD CONVINCING THE WORLD THAT WHATEVER HIS OWN DESIRE, HITLER'S GENERALS HAVE RULED OUT INVASION AS TOO RISKY, UNTIL ENGLAND HAS BEEN "SOFTENED" BY BLOCKADE.

IF THAT IS THE CASE, AND THERE HAVE BEEN STRONG HINTS FROM BOTH ROME AND BERLIN THAT IT IS, IT MEANS THAT THE AXIS MILITARY LEADERS VIEW THE INVASION PROBLEM IN ABOUT THE SAME DUBIOUS WAY AS DO MANY AMERICAN NAVAL AND MILITARY MEN. SUCH OF THEM AS HAVE DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH THIS WRITER IN THE LAST SIX WEEKS BELIEVED THAT INVASION WOULD BE THE LAST RECOURSE OF GERMAN STRATEGY. WHAT MOST CONCERNED THEM WAS WHETHER ENGLAND COULD HOLD OUT AGAINST WHOLESALE AIR ATTACK (WHICH HAS NOT YET DEVELOPED) OR AGAINST PROLONGED BLOCKADE.

TO CAP THAT VIE

(MORE) AP/WM354PED

UNDATED--INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS BY SIMPSON XXX BLOCKADE.

MM TO CAP THAT VIEW OF PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS THERE NOW COMES A MORE PRECISE EXPRESSION. GENERAL PERSHING VOICES AN EMPHATIC PUBLIC PLEA THAT 50 OR MORE AMERICAN DESTROYERS, BUILT DURING THE WORLD WAR, BE TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH TO AID THEM IN THEIR HOUR OF PERIL BY "MEANS SHORT OF WAR."

AUG 6 - 1940

IT OBVIOUSLY WOULD TAKE CONSIDERABLE TIME TO MAKE THIS FLEET OF SEA HORNETS AN ACTIVE FACTOR IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN. YET THE FORMER COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WHOSE PRESTIGE AND CONTACTS MAKE HIM THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL OPINION, REPORTS THAT IT IS "NEARLY UNANIMOUS" IN SUPPORTING THE DESTROYER TRANSFER.

BEHIND THAT PERSHING PLEA CLEARLY LIES THE CONCLUSION THAT A BLITZKRIEG AGAINST ENGLAND, IF ATTEMPTED DURING THIS WEEK OF HIGH TIDES AND DARK NIGHTS, WOULD BE BEATEN OFF. THE HELP FOR ENGLAND HE URGED COULD NOT POSSIBLY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEFENSE OF BRITAIN FOR SOME WEEKS, YET HE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT AS A STOP-GAP UNTIL BRITAIN'S OWN DESTROYER PROGRAM REACHES

30.24-4141

30.24-4141

FULL PRODUCTION WITHIN "A FEW MONTHS," THE AMERICAN DESTROYERS WOULD BE OF INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE. THEY COULD BE USED, HE SAID, TO "CONVOY MERCHANT SHIPS, TO ESCORT WARSHIPS AND HUNT SUBMARINES AND TO REPEL INVASION".

AUG 6-1940

"BY SENDING HELP TO THE BRITISH WE CAN STILL HOPE WITH CONFIDENCE TO KEEP THE WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC", PERSHING SAID.

AND IN SO SAYING HE VERY DEFINITELY INDICATED THE OPINION THAT IT WAS THE GERMAN AIR AND SEA BLOCKADE, NOT INVASION, ENGLAND HAD MOST TO FEAR. WHETHER THAT IS A CORRECT ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION, SO FAR AS NAZI WAR PLANS ARE CONCERNED, WELL MAY BE DECIDED WITHIN THIS WEEK.

SEVERAL FACTORS WOULD SEEM TO SUGGEST INVASION. HITLER HIMSELF IS BACK IN BERLIN FROM A WEEK OF RECUPERATION ON HIS BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN TOP, PRESUMABLY READY TO TAKE THE FIELD WITH HIS ARMIES IF AN ATTACK IS ORDERED. AFTER THIS WEEK THE NEXT HIGH-TIDE PERIOD WILL OCCUR SO CLOSE TO WINTER THAT LAUNCHING A MAJOR OFFENSIVE WOULD BE UNTHINKABLE. WEATHER RECORDS FOR THE NORTH SEA AND ENGLISH CHANNEL GIVE THEM AN UNSAVORY REPUTATION BEFORE AND AFTER THE SEPTEMBER EQUINOX. BEACH LANDINGS FOR TROOPS, GUNS, TANKS AND OTHER HEAVY EQUIPMENT WOULD BE A SERIOUS UNDERTAKING IN ROUGH SEAS.

AND IT IS BEACH LANDINGS THAT MAKE THE TIDES IMPORTANT. MUCH OF ENGLAND'S EASTERN COAST SHELVES AWAY TO DEEP WATER GRADUALLY. AT HIGH TIDE, LIGHT DRAFT CRAFT OR BARGES CARRYING TANKS OR GUNS COULD BE RUN WELL UP ON THE BEACH FOR UNLOADING QUICKLY ON FIRM SANDS INSTEAD OF THE SOFTER BOTTOM FARTHER OUT THAT MIGHT PROVE QUICK-SAND.

HITLER RECENTLY TOLD THE REICHSTAG THAT THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY WAS THE MOST "DARING" MILITARY ADVENTURE IN HISTORY. ATTEMPTED INVASION OF ENGLAND, UNLESS BRITONS HAD FIRST BEEN BROUGHT CLOSE TO DESPAIR BY BOMBING AND STARVATION, WOULD MAKE THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN A MINOR OPERATION BY CONTRAST. THE ELEMENTS ARGUE FOR IT; BUT EVERY RULE OF MILITARY PRUDENCE AGAINST IT.

MD-VX313PES NM

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 4)

- - - - -

AFTER WAR COMES - - - (550)

AUG 6-1940

- - - - -

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) WHERE NAZI BLITZKRIEG FLASHED SIX WEEKS AGO THROUGH THE LOWLAND COUNTRIES AND INTO FRANCE A BROKEN WORLD COMES BACK TO LIFE.

SCENES IN THE PICTURE THERE TODAY, AS GIVEN IN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, INCLUDE:

DUNKERQUE, FRANCE--THE REMNANTS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF EQUIPMENT OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ARE GATHERING RUST ON THE SANDY BEACH WHICH GAINED A PLACE IN HISTORY WITH THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL.

MUCH OF THE EQUIPMENT WAS ABANDONED IN GOOD CONDITION. THIS HAS DISAPPEARED.

GERMAN SOLDIERS POKE AROUND UPTURNED AUTOMOBILES, PARTIALLY BURNED TRUCKS, LONG LINES OF TANKS AND ARMORED CARS. OCCASIONALLY A CIVILIAN DIGS THROUGH THE JUNK TO SEE WHETHER HE CAN FIND A GOOD INNER TUBE.

SLOWLY, THE FINE YELLOW SAND, DRIFTED BY SEA WINDS, IS COVERING A SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

--DASH:

PARIS--SPARROWS AND PIGEONS, HAND-FED BY THE PARISIAN POPULACE THROUGH THE YEARS, REGISTER MILD SURPRISE WHEN THEIR OLD FEEDING GROUNDS FAIL TO DELIVER THE ACCUSTOMED SEEDS AND CRUMBS. ABANDONED CANARIES, LET OUT OF CAGES, ARE TAKING THEIR CHANCES WITH OTHER REFUGEES IN THE HUNT FOR FOOD AND LODGING.

--DASH:

BRUSSELS--THE BELGIAN CAPITAL, UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION, IS A CITY WITHOUT BRIDGES. THEY WERE SMASHED IN THE RETREAT.

OTHERWISE, OUTWARDLY, IT'S MUCH THE SAME CITY. FEW BUILDINGS ARE DAMAGED, SHOPS ARE BUSY, THE POPULATION SEEMS TO GET ALONG WELL WITH THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

WHITE-HELMETED BELGIAN TRAFFIC POLICE ARE ON THE JOB, READING RIOT ACTS IN FRENCH AND FLEMISH TO GERMAN COURIERS WHO TRY TO SQUEEZE THEIR MOTORCYCLES PAST THE STOP LIGHTS.

AUG 6 - 1940

--DASH:

LIEGE, BELGIUM--A BELGIAN SOLDIER TAKEN CAPTIVE WHEN THE NAZIS SEIZED MIGHTY FORT NEUF CHATEAU OFFERS A HINT AS TO HOW THE INVADERS SEIZED IT IN 48 HOURS--WITH THE AID OF DIVE-BOMBERS.

"THE FIRST WELL PLACED BOMB SEEMED TO KNOCK OUT THE VENTILATING SYSTEM," HE SAID. "THE AIR FILLED WITH DUST AND FUMES, AND ON THE SECOND DAY THE FORT BECAME UNINHABITABLE."

A LITTLE BUMP OF GROUND IS ALL OF THE FORT THAT SHOWS ABOVE GROUND. THE ACRES OF BARBED WIRE WHICH PROTECTED THE APPROACHES WERE UNTOUCHED. TEN THOUSAND POPPIES BLOOM IN THE TANGLE OF WIRE, NOT A PETAL CRUSHED.

--DASH:

PARIS--ON ONE PARIS ROAD, JUST BEFORE THE GERMANS ARRIVED, STOOD A SOLID LINE OF AUTOMOBILES EIGHT KILOMETERS (ABOUT SIX MILES) LONG AND THREE ABREAST.

NOT A SOUL WAS IN ANY OF THEM.

BOXES FILLED WITH JEWELS, PURSES BURSTING WITH MONEY, VALUABLE PERSONAL EFFECTS WERE STREWN OVER THE SEATS AND IN BAGGAGE COMPARTMENTS.

APPARENTLY THEY WERE ABANDONED, EN MASSE, IN A LAST MINUTE RUSH TO REACH A RIVER FERRY BEFORE THE BOATS STOPPED RUNNING.

--DASH:

PARIS--A 15-STORY MODERNISTIC APARTMENT HOUSE--ONE OF PARIS'S "JINX" SKYSCRAPERS OVERLOOKING LE BOURGET AIRPORT--HAS BECOME A GERMAN PRISON, HOUSING 12,000 PERSONS.

ERECTED FOUR YEARS AGO, THE BUILDING BECAME PART OF A WORKERS' HOUSING PROJECT, BUT THEY DESERTED IN DROVES WHEN THE ROOF BEGAN TO LEAK.

THEN THE WAR MINISTRY MADE IT THE OFFICIAL MOBILE GUARD RESIDENCE. AFTER A FEW MONTHS THE GUARDSMEN ALSO LEFT, COMPLAINING OF BURSTING WATER PIPES AND INUNDATED APARTMENTS.

--DASH:

AUG 6 - 1940

LIEGE, BELGIUM--AN EXCITED BELGIAN FARMER AROUSED THE ATTENTION OF A GERMAN CAPTAIN.

THE FARMER'S COW WAS BROWSING CONTENTEDLY IN A FIELD WHERE MANY SIGNS WSARNED: "DANGER, LAND MINES."

THE OFFICER EXPLAINED THAT THESE WERE BELGIAN MINES, THE EXACT

30.24-4143

30.24-4143

LOCATION OF WHICH COULDN'T BE DETERMINED UNTIL THE PROPER CHARTS WERE FOUND. SO HE WOULDN'T RISK THE LIVES OF SOLDIERS TO RESCUE THE ANIMAL.

INFANTRYMEN WAVED HANDFULS OF CLOVER AT BOSSIE, AND FINALLY COAXED HER OUT OF HER PRECARIOUS SITUATION.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 4. SENT JULY 27)

MQ221AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, AUGUST 4TH)

INVASION OF ENGLAND (550)

- - - -

AUG 6 - 1940

CHURCHILL 'INVADED' BRITAIN
BEFORE NAZIS THOUGHT OF IT
BY WILLIAM A.KINNEY

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,AUG. 3-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL STARTED WORRYING ABOUT AN INVASION OF BRITAIN THREE DECADES AGO.

THEN, AS NOW, THE THREAT WAS A MILITANT GERMANY.

ON ONE OCCASION, SEVERAL SIMULATED INVASIONS WERE CARRIED OUT UNDER CHURCHILL'S DIRECTION, AND WITH SUCH SUCCESS THAT HE HURRIEDLY TERMINATED THE MANEUVERS LEST THE POTENTIAL ENEMY ACQUIRE HELPFUL INFORMATION.

THE THREAT OF AN INVADED BRITAIN FIRST BECAME CHURCHILL'S PROBLEM BACK IN OCTOBER, 1911. HE HAD BEEN MADE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AFTER THE AGADIR CRISIS---ONE OF THE PRE-WORLD WAR SERIES WHICH PERIODICALLY IMPERILED THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

THE FIRST REICH OF KAISER WILHELM HAD A POWERFUL ARMY AND A GROWING NAVY ALMOST STRONG ENOUGH TO CHALLENGE BRITISH SUPREMACY ON THE SEA. IN THE EVENT OF WAR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, CHURCHILL SAW THE DISTINCT POSSIBILITY OF A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS, AND AS LONG AGO AS 1913 "FIFTH COLUMN" AID FOR THE INVADERS WAS NOT OVERLOOKED.

THE PRESENT PRIME MINISTER OF EMBATTLED BRITAIN MADE EXHAUSTIVE STUDIES ON THE WHOLE SUBJECT WITH ADMIRALTY EXPERTS IN THE THREE YEARS PRIOR TO OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR.

AUG 6 - 1940

HIS ULTIMATE CONCLUSIONS:

THAT THE SURPRISE LANDING OF AS MANY AS 70,000 "RAIDING" GERMAN TROOPS ON ENGLISH SOIL COULD NOT BE PREVENTED;

THAT THE BRITISH FLEET WAS EQUAL TO SMASHING ANY GREATER EFFORT, LEAVING BRITISH ARMY DIVISION ASHORE TO DESTROY THE FORCE ALREADY LANDED.

CHURCHILL DESCRIBED HIS CONCERN OVER THE INVASION DANGER IN ONE OF THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF "THE WORLD CRISIS"--HIS EXTENSIVE HISTORY OF WORLD WAR YEARS AND THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THEM.

"I CALLED FOR AN INDIVIDUAL STUDY TO BE MADE OF ALL THE DIFFERENT POINTS WHERE SUCH FORCES COULD BE LANDED," HE NARRATED, "AND WHAT WOULD BE THE BEST PLANS FOR THE GERMANS TO MAKE IN EACH CASE.

"AT THE MANEUVERS OF 1913 SIR JOHN JELLICOE ADOPTED SEVERAL OF THESE PLANS FOR RAIDING THE BRITISH COAST AND PUT THEM INTO EXECUTION. HE ACHIEVED SO CONSIDERABLE A MEASURE OF SUCCESS THAT I THOUGHT IT NECESSARY TO STOP THE MANEUVERS ON THE THIRD DAY LEST WE MICH TEACH THE GERMANS AS WELL AS OURSELVES."

PERSHING (PMS BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, AUG. 5-(AP)-A PROPOSAL TO SEND TO BELEAGUERED BRITAIN AT LEAST 50 AMERICAN DESTROYERS CARRIED TODAY THE ENDORSEMENT OF GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.

AUG 6 - 1940

THE MAN WHO COMMANDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE DURING 1917-18 DECLARED THAT DESTROYERS LEFT OVER FROM WORLD WAR DAYS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE BRITISH AS A SAFEGUARD OF AMERICAN FREEDOM AND SECURITY.

PREDICTING THAT THE MOST CRITICAL TIME FOR ENGLAND WOULD COME IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS AND MONTHS, PERSHING SAID IN A RADIO SPEECH LAST NIGHT:

"IF THERE IS ANYTHING WE CAN DO TO HELP SAVE THE BRITISH FLEET ~~DUR~~ during THAT TIME, WE SHALL BE FAILING IN OUR DUTY TO AMERICA IF WE DO NOT DO IT."

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMIES SAID HE SAW "GRAVE DANGER" FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION, AND BLAMED DISASTERS IN SEVEN OF EIGHT NATIONS ON "APPEASERS WHO WOULD NOT TAKE THE DANGER SERIOUSLY, WHO WOULD NOT PREPARE WHILE THERE WAS STILL TIME."

PERSHING'S APPEAL RECALLED THAT IN JUNE THE BRITISH HAD FAILED IN EFFORTS TO PURCHASE DESTROYERS HERE. ANOTHER PLAN, WHICH WOULD HAVE ALLOWED THE BRITISH TO BUY 20 HIGH-SPEED TORPEDO BOATS, RAN AGROUND ON A 1917 LAW FORBIDDING THE SALE OF AMERICAN VESSELS OF WAR TO A BELLIGERENT NATION.

PERSHING DECLARED THAT "TODAY MAY BE THE LAST TIME WHEN BY MEASURES SHORT OF WAR WE CAN STILL PREVENT WAR (FOR THE AMERICAS)."

ASSERTING THAT THE UNITED STATES "MUST BE READY TO MEET FORCE WITH A STRONGER FORCE," HE SAID:

"WE MUST MAKE OURSELVES STRONG BY BUILDING UP OUR ARMY AND NAVY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL SELECTED SERVICE."

(EDS: PERSHING TEXT WAS CARRIED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE NIGHT REPORT.)

RZ155AES

CHICAGO, AUG. 5-(AP)-AMERICAN OPINION IS NOW DEFINITELY AND OVERWHELMINGLY AGAINST INVOLVEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, SAYS COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.

AUG 6 - 1940

THE NOTED AMERICAN AVIATOR, IN AN ADDRESS YESTERDAY AT A PEACE RALLY AT SOLDIER FIELD, URGED "COOPERATION" WITH EUROPE "IN OUR RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE OTHER PEOPLES OF THE EARTH."

CHEERED BY A CROWD ESTIMATED AT 40,000 BY GENERAL PARK SUPERINTENDENT GEORGE T. DONOHUE, COL. LINDBERGH IN HIS BROADCAST (MBS) SPEECH SAID THAT AGITATION FOR AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT HAD INCREASED WITH ALARMING RAPIDITY.

"BUT," HE SAID, "WHEN THE DANGER OF FOREIGN WAR WAS FULLY REALIZED BY OUR PEOPLE, THE UNDERLYING TRADITION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AROSE AND IN RECENT WEEKS ITS VOICE HAS THUNDERED THROUGH THE WEAKER CRIES FOR WAR."

INTERRUPTED FREQUENTLY BY APPLAUSE, COL. LINDBERGH PLEADED FOR AMERICAN COOPERATION WITH EUROPE--ALTHOUGH ADVOCATING THE NON-INTERFERENCE OF THIS NATION IN EUROPE'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"IT IS ONLY BY COOPERATION THAT WE CAN MAINTAIN THE SUPREMACY OF OUR WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND THE RIGHT OF OUR COMMERCE TO PROCEED UNMOLESTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. NEITHER THEY NOR WE ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO POLICE THE EARTH AGAINST THE OPPOSITION OF THE OTHER.

30.24-4145

30.24-4145

"IN THE PAST WE HAVE DEALT WITH A EUROPE DOMINATED BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE. IN THE FUTURE WE MAY HAVE TO DEAL WITH A EUROPE DOMINATED BY GERMANY. BUT WHETHER ENGLAND OR GERMANY WINS THIS WAR, WESTERN CIVILIZATION WILL STILL DEPEND UPON TWO GREAT CENTERS, ONE IN EACH HEMISPHERE.

INSERT

EDITORS:

CHICAGO--IN COL. LINDBERGH ADDRESS, PLEASE INSERT THE FOLLOWING AFTER THE EIGHTH GRAPH STARTING "WITH ALL X X X" AND ENDING "X X X REASONABLY STRONG."

AUG 6-1940

AMERICA SHOULD REARM "FULLY" FOR ITS DEFENSE, COL. LINDBERGH SAID, AND SHOULD "NEVER MAKE THE TYPE OF TREATY THAT WOULD LAY US OPEN TO INVASION IF IT WERE BROKEN.

"BUT IF WE REFUSE TO CONSIDER TREATIES WITH THE DOMINANT NATION OF EUROPE, REGARDLESS OF WHO THAT MAY BE, WE REMOVE ALL POSSIBILITY OF PEACE. NOTHING IS TO BE GAINED BY SHOUTING NAMES AND POINTING THE FINGER OF BLAME ACROSS THE OCEAN. X X X

"IF WE DESIRE TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR, WE MUST TAKE THE LEAD IN OFFERING A PLAN FOR PEACE. THAT PLAN SHOULD BE BASED UPON THE WELFARE OF AMERICA. IT SHOULD BE BACKED BY AN IMPREGNABLE SYSTEM OF DEFENSE. IT SHOULD INCORPORATE TERMS OF MUTUAL ADVANTAGE. BUT IT SHOULD NOT INVOLVE THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF EUROPE; THEY NEVER WERE, AND NEVER WILL BE, CARRIED ON ACCORDING TO OUR DESIRES.

"LET US OFFER EUROPE A PLAN FOR THE PROGRESS AND PROTECTION OF THE WESTERN CIVILIZATION OF WHICH THEY AND WE EACH FORM A PART. X X X"

U.S. SENATOR PATRICK MC CARRAN X X X ETC., PICKING UP 9TH GRAF.

"WITH ALL THE AIDS OF MODERN SCIENCE, NEITHER OF THESE CENTERS IS IN A POSITION TO ATTACK THE OTHER SUCCESSFULLY AS LONG AS THE DEFENSES OF BOTH ARE REASONABLY STRONG."

U.S. SENATOR PATRICK MC CARRAN (D-NEVADA) ALSO ADDRESSED THE RALLY, SPONSORED BY THE "CITIZENS KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR COMMITTEE." HE TERMED THE PROPOSALS FOR COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING AS "UNDEMOCRATIC AND UNNECESSARY," AND ADDED THAT "I NEVER WANT TO SEE THE AMERICAN FLAG WHIPPED BY THE BREEZE ON A FOREIGN BATTLEFIELD."

RYA06ACD

NEWIYORK, AUG 5-(AP)-A CBS BROADCAST FROM BERLIN QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER DEUTCHES ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG AS COMMENTING THAT "SIGNS OF REFORM" IN THE UNITED STATES, SUCH AS THE HATCH BILL REGULATING POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE, "ARE TOO SCARCE AS YET TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY."

AUG 6-1940

THE COMMENTATOR QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE AS SAYING THAT AMERICAN POLITICAL CORRUPTION "IS AN ABUSE NEARLY AS OLD AS THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AND IS RATHER HALLOWED AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE."

DA1133PED

NEW YORK, AUG. 5-(AP)-EVEN THE GESTAPO, THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE, IS UNABLE TO KEEP THE POPULATION OF BOMBARDED GERMAN REGIONS FROM KNOWING THE VAST EXTENT OF DAMAGE, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY CONTENDED IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM HEARD HERE TONIGHT BY CBS.

AUG 6-1940

THE ANNOUNCER [illegible] GAVE A LONG LIST OF [illegible]
FACTORIES WHICH HE SAID HAD BEEN DESTROYED OR SEVERELY DAMAGED
BY BRITISH RAIDERS AND [illegible] SUGGESTED THAT NUMBERS
BOOKING FACILITIES HAD BEEN SO BADLY DAMAGED THAT SHIPS WERE
UNLOADING [illegible] ONTO BARGES.

AUG 8 - 1940

Second Raider Driven Off By Anti-Air Guns

London, Aug. 6 (AP)—Mercantile shipping losses due to Axis war action for the week ended July 29 were eighteen British ships, totaling 65,601 tons, and two Allied ships, totaling 7,090 tons, the Admiralty announced today.

It was denied authoritatively that H. M. S. Resolution was hit by a bomb or that a cruiser was damaged off the Baleares Islands in the Mediterranean.

30.29

A German claim to have sunk 229,298 tons of shipping during that week was termed *"absurd."*

The Admiralty said "enemy" losses to August 4 were approximately 1,172,000 tons, including 918,000 German and 254,000 Italian, plus 26,000 tons of former neutral shipping which had been brought under Axis control.

AUG 7 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 6—British air defenses today fought against new German bombing raids on the coast of northeast England, a rural area in southeast England and Wales.

The Air Minister announced that one German bomber was intercepted and shot down by British fighters off the east coast of England and another was reported driven away from a southeast coastal town by anti-aircraft fire.

With continuing German thrusts by air against various parts of the British Isles, some observers thought a major attack might come within the next few days or possibly a fortnight. The statement of Field Marshal Goering, the German air chief, that the raids so far have been but armed reconnaissance was accepted here as a fair description of the German strategy.

It was assumed that when any attack comes in force, the Royal Air Force may have to take on waves of raiders numbering as many as 500.

R. A. F. reconnaissance is understood to have disclosed large-scale German activity in the occupied areas of northern France. The R. A. F. has been bombing barges along the Holland and Belgian coast which the Germans may have massed for attack.

Reports also have been reaching here of sea preparations at the back of the Baltic Sea and of activity in Norway, where it is rumored some Italian troops have been sent.

Fourth Plane Bagged

The Germans are understood to be making preparations in the Baltic as they did before the invasion of Norway. The idea would be to send light craft carrying troops through either the Kiel Canal or the Skagerrak.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security today issued the following communique:

"During last night enemy aircraft dropped a small number of bombs in a few districts of southeast England.

"No damage or casualties were caused.

AUG 7 - 1940

"Yesterday afternoon fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force shot down an enemy fighter over the English Channel. This makes a total of four enemy fighters destroyed in yesterday's engagements."

War Toll Estimated

The navy estimated today it had lost 6,221 officers and men killed or missing since the start of the war—2,988 killed or fatally wounded, 3,204 missing and 29 taken prisoner. It was estimated 1,849 were wounded.

The Government announced this morning that German war planes had "dropped a small number of bombs in a few districts of southeast England" during the night, but that "no damage or casualties were caused."

ITALY INVADES EGYPT; 250,000 TROOPS ATTACK

Libyan Units Cross Border—3 Columns March Into Somaliland

Duce's Legions Are Striking Also At Sudan And Kenya Colony

AUG 7 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 6—Italy's offensive to wrest Egypt and northeast Africa from from Great Britain has begun with the invasion of Egypt and British Somaliland by the legionnaires of Mussolini's Roman Empire, playing for the highest stakes they have sought since ancient Rome ruled the world.

Both British and Italian official reports said tonight that Mussolini's men, 250,000 strong along the Libyan frontier in Africa, are on the march.

In Rome, Italian authorities announced their Libyan troops had advanced into Egypt and put to flight British forces on the border.

3 Columns Invade Somaliland

A British communique from Cairo said the Italians began the invasion of British Somaliland Sunday. Three columns drove into that little British possession adjoining Ethiopia.

Egypt, ancient pawn of conquerors, is the keystone of the Italian plan. Possession of that cotton-rich land would give Italy a comple semicircle of holdings stretching from Tripoli to the middle of Africa's east coast, a stranglehold on the Suez Canal, and an open road to India and all that that vast sub-continent offers to a conquering army.

Italy is striking at Egypt, with her nearly 700-mile frontage on the Mediterranean Sea and nearly 1,200 miles of Red Sea coastline of Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; British Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, and the vast interior regions of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya Colony, both of which border on Mussolini's Ethiopian empire.

5,000-Mile War Zone

Thus the war zone extends approximately 5,000 miles along the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, and hundreds of miles inland in the northeast and east corner of Africa.

With interest shifting temporarily from the usual air activity in Europe to the beginning of battle for an empire in Africa, the Italians said their march into Egypt began after intense activity by their air force. Bomber planes were used to protect troop movements along the Egyptian frontier.

When Mussolini declared war on Britain he specifically named Egypt as one of the countries with nothing to fear as long as it remained neutral. However, Egypt, bound by alliances to Britain, broke off relations with Italy and informed Mussolini that Egypt would go to war if her territory were attacked.

Advance Into Kenya

Besides driving into British Somaliland, 68,000 square miles in area, with a population of 345,000, the Italians have advanced into Kenya colony, another British possession, from Ethiopia.

With French Somaliland out of the fighting because of the collapse of Britain's ally, the Italians, by beating the British, would be in control of both the northern and southern entrances to the straits of Bab El Mandeb, which lie between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Bab El Mandeb is an important gateway for ships seeking to go through the Suez Canal from the Orient.

For such a prize that conquest of British holdings in Africa offers, Italy has an army of 500,000 white and native soldiers.

In addition to the Libyan army of 250,000 men, Italy is believed to have 100,000 white troops in Ethiopia plus 150,000 native Askaris in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Italian Somaliland and Libya.

Simple Plan

The Italian plan which most neutral military authorities accept as likely is simple.

First, a drive eastward along the Mediterranean toward Alexandria and Cairo, with the advancing columns spreading out as they reach the Nile Delta.

Second, concerted drives from Eritrea and Ethiopia's Beni Shangul into Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, smashing at Khartoum and other vital points on the Nile, which, winding through Egypt and the Sudan, is the main means of communication and transport.

Third, purely local engagements along the Kenya frontier to keep South African forces engaged until Egypt is conquered.

An Italian column striking eastward from Torbruk into Egypt would face terrific heat, a great ally of the defenders. Temperatures rise to 120 degrees, rifle barrels are impossible to touch in midday, and motorized transports cough and die unless they are constantly supplied with water.

The British army in Africa is smaller than the Italian, but numbers are cumbersome where a man on the desert can be seen by a plane miles away. England has at least parity in the air with the Italians.

Weighing against the success of such a plan are the great distances of Africa, the unknown and almost impassable country, its fiendish climate, and soldiers trained in forty years of empire wars in India, Burma and Africa itself for just this kind of fighting.

The factor of water intrudes itself on all staff councils, British and Italian. British officers who know the country say Italy's army, now near its bases, has an ample supply, but when it moves away the situation will change.

To the east, Britain holds great oases. Knowing such tempting prizes might bring about a dispersion of invaders mad for water, the British would be able to strike one column at a time with tanks, armored cars, cavalry and camel corps. In that way they would not encounter the full force of the invasion in one field.

AUG 7 - 1940

The Italians said their march into Egypt began after intense activity by their air force. Bomber planes were used to protect troop movements along the Egyptian frontier.

[The advance into Egypt came less than two months after Premier Mussolini declared war on Britain and specifically named Egypt as one of the countries with nothing to fear from Italy so long as Egypt remained neutral. However, Egypt, bound by alliances to Britain, broke off relations with Italy and warned that Egypt would go to war if her territory were attacked.]

Besides driving into British Somaliland, 68,000 square miles in area with a population of 345,000, the Italians have advanced into Kenya Colony, another British possession, from Ethiopia.

Fighting troops comprise some of the empire's best—tough Scots and Australians, mild "Tommies" who fight with cool indifference, native troops such as the bearded Sikhs from India, agile Ghurkas and stalwart Negroes just a generation removed from the bush.

On the Kenya-Ethiopia frontier are South Africans, including some crack cavalry units. They guarantee to hold the frontier alone and may cooperate with British troops in the Somaliland in a double drive against Ethiopia if Haile Selassie can rally his tribes.

30.24-4147

Rome Reports British Force in Flight Before Invasion.

SILENT ON EXTENT OF BATTLE

Meanwhile Warships Are Stated to Have Sailed After Raid Upon Gibraltar.

AUG 7-1940

ROME, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—An advance of Italian troops into Egypt from Libya was reported by the Italian High Command today.

The vanguard of Italian troops put the British forces to flight after crossing the frontier into Egypt from Cirenaica, it was stated. Two tanks were captured and two others destroyed, the communique added.

It said merely that the Italian soldiers had penetrated beyond the border, but did not mention either where, to what extent or in what force.

The communique also reported one Italian and one British plane lost in African air operations.

Reports Fight Over Malta.

A large squadron of Italian fighting planes reconnoitered Malta, British Mediterranean island stronghold, shortly before noon yesterday, Stefani, the official Italian news agency, reported today, apparently in elaboration of the terse communique.

"Over Gozo (one of the Maltese islands) three English monoplanes, spotted by our formation, attempted to fly away to avoid a fight," the agency said.

"Two escaped, but a third, reached by one of our patrol planes which left its group, had to engage in combat.

"Hit several times, the enemy plane was seen by our chasers to drop. Our chaser formation then carried out undisturbed reconnaissance over objectives which had been assigned to it and, after flying over the island for about twenty minutes, returned to its base with all planes."

London Warned of Movement.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen said today that information had been received that "a considerable force of Italians was concentrated in North Africa and was gradually advancing" toward the Egyptian frontier with field and anti-tank artillery.

Reports from Spain, near Gibraltar, indicated that raiders had blown up munition dumps at that great British fortress, and a further dispatch from Algeciras reported that the British warships had left Gibraltar hurriedly yesterday.

The report said that the vessels first started eastward into the Mediterranean, but then cut back toward the Atlantic. There was no further indication of their destination.

Cudahy Sees Belgian Famine If U. S. Fails to Send Food

American Envoy Backs Leopold's Stand and Will 'Present Reality of Dealing With Force as the Only Power.'

AUG 7-1940

LONDON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, declared today that unless supplies of food from America reach Belgium by mid-September people will be reduced to a condition close to famine.

Mr. Cudahy said that he would present the situation when he returns to the United States next week and "further present the reality of dealing with force as the only power."

The Ambassador declined to amplify this remark, leaving some of his hearers with the impression that he meant that the United States must be prepared to deal economically and politically with Germany as the dominant Power on the continent of Europe.

"When the truth is known about King Leopold," he said, "his decision to surrender will not only be accepted but will be applauded."

It was recalled that during and after the world war the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover had spent a total of $695,000,000 to prevent starvation in Belgium.

Mr. Cudahy declared that the question of American supplies of food was "academic" until "Britain knows where she stands."

He said he understood that the Ministry of Economic Warfare at present would refuse to allow any supplies of food to reach the Belgians.

"Their situation is very, very serious," he said. "Belgium imports 75 per cent of her wheat. Present supplies, with severe rationing—225 grams, or half a pound, of bread per person per day—will last until September 1, or at best until early October.

"If you gentlemen think the Continent is a howling hell now, what do you think it will be this winter?"

Denies Any Atrocities.

The diplomat declared he did not know of "one authentic atrocity committed by the German Army in Belgium."

"The Germans behaved themselves with great restraint," he declared.

His picture of the industrial and agricultural conditions in Belgium was grim.

"All industry has stopped. Thousands upon thousands of people left the country and there are still more than 2,500,000 Belgians somewhere in France.

"In their homeland harvests are rotting in the sun."

Comparing world war feeding of Belgium with the present situation, he said that German possession of Channel ports "changes the situation entirely."

"I traveled constantly throughout Belgium until the Diplomatic Corps was dismissed by the Germans on July 15," he said. "Everywhere I asked people if they had been ill-treated. All said no. No pillaging, no shooting of civilians. I was a soldier in the last war and I think these Germans behaved better than United States soldiers would have done."

May Live Off Country.

Mr. Cudahy said that he had many talks with the German military governor and that there was no basis for negotiation on the problem of feeding the Belgians "as yet."

"The Germans told me they were prepared to feed their armies from Germany, but they were quite frank in saying that if their lines of communication were disrupted, they would expect to live off the country," Mr. Cudahy added.

King Leopold, he said, is a prisoner of war in the summer palace outside Brussels, having been transferred there after "asking for a simpler place to live."

"I saw him just before I left," said the diplomat. "I feel we should try and see both sides of his predicament, not judge harshly on insufficient facts.

"Put yourself in his place. He commanded an army of half a million men which intermingled with as many panic-stricken refugees. He was haunted by the thought that each hour he continued the resistance it meant death not only to his soldiers, but to those helpless people.

"Faced by the prospect of this sacrifice of human life, he had no other choice."

Mr. Cudahy declared that the Germans were confident they could successfully invade Britain. The Belgians, he said, "know a British victory is their only hope of salvation."

Mr. Cudahy said that he would present the situation when he returns to the United States next week and "further present the reality of dealing with force as the only power."

The Ambassador declined to amplify this remark, leaving some of his hearers with the impression that he meant that the United States must be prepared to deal economically and politically with Germany as the dominant Power on the continent of Europe.

AUG 7-1940

Britain To Refuse Plea To Relax Food Blockade

London, Aug. 6 (AP)—Great Britain, it was indicated tonight, probably will refuse an implicit plea by the United States Ambassador to Belgium that the blockading British navy permit shipment of food from America to avert starvation in Belgium and elsewhere in Europe.

An informed British source said was "unlikely that Britain will allow any food into German-occupied Europe."

The envoy, John Cudahy, had declared that conditions "close to famine" would prevail in Belgium by mid-September unless American shipments get through.

Indirectly he used the phrase "a howling hell" to picture the possible situation in Belgium and elsewhere in Europe when winter comes.

Refer Them To Nazis

Within a few hours after Cudahy's prediction, this British comment discounting it was forthcoming:

"It is not at all certain that Europe will be in such a bad way over food as Mr. Cudahy thinks. Belgium and the other occupied countries will have to make up their shortages from Germany. If the Germans are prepared to share fairly, there probably won't be any famine in Europe this winter."

This source added that the official British attitude toward relaxation of the European blockade is not likely to be defined until a test case arises—that is, when a food ship encounters the blockade, which extends from Africa to the Arctic.

He cited the probability that German troops of occupation would live off the food of conquered lands if their communications were cut, using supplies which in themselves would be insufficient to support the native populations.

To Present Situation

At the same time, Cudahy left some of his interviewers with the impression that he would propose that Washington prepare to deal economically and politically with Germany as the dominant power on the Continent.

This point was left vague. Cudahy said he would present the food situation when he returns to the United States next week and "further present the reality of dealing with force as the only power." He would not amplify the remark.

Cudahy is here on a roundabout trip homeward which carried him through France, Spain and Portugal. He gave point to the problem when he said he understood that the British Ministry of Economic Warfare would refuse to allow any food supplies to reach the Belgians. He said, however, that the question of food from the United States was "academic" until "Britain knows where she stands."

Speaks Of Howling Hell

"Their (the Belgians') situation is very, very serious," Cudahy said. "Belgium imports seventy-five per cent. of her wheat. Present supplies, with severe rationing—225 grams, or a half a pound, of bread per person per day—will last until September 1, or at best until early October.

"If you gentlemen think the Continent is a howling hell now, what do you think it will be this winter?"

Cudahy compared World War feeding of Belgium with the present situation. Then the Allies still held the Channel ports. Now the Channel ports are in German hands—with most of Europe—and this "changes the situation entirely."

During and after the World War the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover spent $695,000,000 to prevent starvation in Belgium.

Only Overland Routes

To do this now, American supplies would have to enter German-held ports or be taken over long, overland routes through Portugal and Spain.

Cudahy said the surrender of the Belgian army by King Leopold was the only alternative to death for his 500,000 soldiers and countless refugees who mingled with them.

"When the truth is known about King Leopold," the envoy said, "his decision to surrender will not only be accepted but will be applauded."

Mr. Cudahy declared that the Germans were confident they could successfully invade Britain. The Belgians, he said, "know a British victory is their only hope of salvation."

prevent them repeating what they have done on this occasion; but I do not myself believe in anything like an attempt to suppress German or Italian nationality.

Peace As "Chief Objective"

"As soon as possible—and how soon must depend on the aggressor nations themselves—we must hope they will become full co-partners in the new system of peace."

Viscount Cecil suggested a European organization to prevent aggression "by whatever steps might be necessary," and "beyond this, a larger organization including as far as possible all civilization, whose business it would be to promote international cooperation in all such matters as economics, health, communications, transport, and the like."

The nations, he said, must make peace "the chief objective of their whole external policy," if lasting peace is to be achieved.

Would Reduce Armaments

"No system of international peace can be regarded as secure," the 76-year-old statesman added, "unless it is accompanied by genuine international reduction of armaments."

Past disarmament conferences failed, he said, because "the governments that ought to have led the world in such an essential reform were not prepared to take the vigorous action which alone could have made a movement successful."

Viscount Cecil resigned from the Baldwin Cabinet because he held

Cecil Hinges Human Progress On League

AUG 7-1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 6—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who helped create the League of Nations, said today in his first interview since the European war began that resurrection of the League or an improved version of it is "essential" to human progress.

Room must be found in such an organization even for the opponents of today, he added; for the 80,000,000 Germans and 40,000,000 Italians "who have been guilty of aggression."

"Some guarantee no doubt must be imposed on them," he explained, "to

British half-heartedness responsible for the failure of the Geneva disarmament conference in 1927.

37,000 Bombs---The R. A. F. In Action

AUG 7 - 1940

By DREW MIDDLETON, Associated Press Staff Correspondent

With the Royal Air Force, Somewhere in England, Aug. 6—Long hours of methodical preparation go into every one of the hundreds of raids in which Royal Air Force bombers have battered at the heart of industrial Germany.

Here is a description typical of any of the last thirty days during which the R. A. F. has dropped 37,000 bombs.

Objective: The Ruhr Valley.

At noon, as orders come through specifying the target and the number of planes to be used, the R. A. F. station goes into action.

Weapons Inspected

All through the afternoon sweating men in overalls feed gas to the heavy bombers, overhaul motors, restock the gunners' supplies, prepare the bomb racks.

Pilots bend over plotting their courses—"Guns are pretty thick there. Better go north of it."

Wireless operators check codes and signals. Gunners inspect their weapons.

Then comes dinner, a merry meal despite the possibility that in twelve hours, at another meal, some places at the table may be empty.

Bombers Take Off

At 11 P. M., when the English countryside sinks into sleep, a Whitley bomber, bearing two tons of bombs, trundles down the runway. A moment later it noses ponderously into the air.

The others follow. They fly above the airdrome for a moment, then the motors break into a roar and the formation heads east toward the Channel.

As the drone of engines dies, the ground crews troop off to their billets to sleep. The raiders will keep silent until sometime during the night when one word will flash back to the command, telling whether the bombing was successful.

What's it like?

A flight lieutenant who has flown his Whitley over Germany two of every three nights for six weeks gives this picture:

"We know the continent as we know our pockets, from the leaflet flights (which preceded actual bombings). It's easy going until we reach Germany. We rendezvous and then glide toward the target to obtain maximum surprise.

"When you near the target, things heat up. It's dark, then suddenly searchlights are around you like pillars of white. Their anti-aircraft starts to hammer.

Flares Ruin Blackout

"Their blackout is very good. So, if there's no moon, we drop flares. Moonlit bombing is a picnic. The blackout doesn't help very much then. We go over the target, drop our 'sticks' (dropping the bomb load in a line across the target) and head home singly."

German fighter planes don't bother him, he says, with the true bomber pilot's scorn of fighters.

When German barrage balloons were mentioned he laughed and said, "Sometimes we give them a couple of rounds on our way home."

As returning planes pass over the coast, they give a recognition signal.

Crews Scan Skies

The ground crews wait at the airdrome counting planes as they come in. The first plane lands and its weary crew steps out, joins in scanning the skies and counting other planes, swearing or praying according to their natures.

Then they go silently to breakfast and bed.

The ground crews work the planes over to their ground "garages."

There is silence over the vast expanse of airdrome as dawn breaks.

But in five or six hours the telephone from general headquarters of the R. A. F. will sing briskly. Another night's work will start.

AUG 7 - 1940

How to Rear Children Underground: It's Easy

British Advised to Take Food, Drink, Clothes and Toys

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—British parents were advised tonight by the British Broadcasting Corporation how to rear children underground.

Here are some of the tips:

Children are apt to suffer from nervous sickness. One way of preventing this is to tie a warm scarf around children's stomachs.

Just a word to mothers of babies—Make a twenty-four-hour feed in the morning and keep it ready to take down at a moment's notice.

Keep children warm, especially their feet; see that their stoutest shoes and warmest stockings are ready.

Have toys and games in the shelter for children, and "just in case they are sick it is wise to keep a supply of paper bags handy."

Keep a vacuum bottle full of something hot because "for shock cases it is the heat as much as the drink that does the trick."

Have oranges, chocolate and figs in shelters because eating them helps "ward off sickness."

ANGLO-JAPANESE TENSION IS EASED

Statement in Commons Is Put Off for Day.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Diplomatic tension between Great Britain and Japan appeared to ease today.

On the surface at least, Anglo-Japanese relations were bettered by the release last night of Satoru Makihara, London agent for the vast Mitsubishi industrial and banking interests, who was arrested on Friday night in a round-up of Japanese throughout the empire.

Meanwhile eight other Japanese remained in custody, including Shunsuke Takabe, London representative of the Mitsui interests.

Commons failed today to get an expected statement from Richard Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on British-Japanese relations. It apparently has been deferred until tomorrow.

Tentative plans were reported today for a two or three weeks' parliamentary recess beginning on August 22.

AUG 7 - 1940

London Next Target?

London, Aug. 6 (AP)—Sprawling London, "with its great docks," was pictured in a German radio broadcast from Bremen tonight as the possible "big target" for the next mass bombings in Germany's air-war prelude to *Blitzkrieg*.

The announcer, who said "I cannot tell you when the attack will come or how, but can say that it will not come in the form in which it is anticipated in England," declared that the Nazi air force is overhauled, rested and ready.

The British and German air forces continued sparring for openings for the heavy punches. Raiders were heard after dark over Wales and southwestern England. One bomber was shot down off the east coast during sporadic dogfights.

The British Air Ministry, which has reported raids into Germany almost nightly, said last night's attacks were aimed at the Nazi naval stronghold at Kiel, the port city of Hamburg, and airdromes and industrial centers in Holland and northeastern Germany.

TO PUNISH WASTERS

Britain Orders Arrest of All Who Misuse Food.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Food issued an order today, effective on August 12, making it a punishable offense to waste food, which was defined as "everything used by man for food or drink other than water."

The order, described as essentially a warning, nevertheless provides for imprisonment of from three months to two years and for fines of from £100 to £500 ($400 to $2,000).

Robert Boothby, parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Food Ministry, said that the Ministry hoped to increase Great Britain's tea ration and to avoid any extension of rationing this winter.

The order, similar to one in the last war, forbids giving excessive amounts of meat to dogs.

During the world war heavy penalties were imposed for food wastage. One woman was fined £20 for giving meat to her St. Bernard dog; another woman was fined £5 for feeding fourteen dogs on bread and milk and a workman who, displeased with his dinner, threw potatoes in the fire, was fined £10.

COWARD'S TRIP IS EXPLAINED

Playwright's Mission in U.S. Disclosed in London.

GRACIE FIELDS IN TROUBLE

Actress and Husband Assailed in House of Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Noel Coward's "contacts among certain sections of American opinion," ordinarily diffcult for Britons to reach, were cited today by Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Information, in defense of the playwright's current visit to the United States.

Mr. Nicolson said that Mr. Coward went abroad with the approval of the Minister of Information and was invited to call on President Roosevelt, a friend of long standing.

A Treasury spokesman told the House that Gracie Fields, the English comedienne, had not sought permission to take out more than the regulation £10 ($40) when she went to the United States recently, but had been allowed to take out £8,000 (about $32,000) last October.

Money Taken Out.

Monty Banks, Gracie's husband, was allowed to take out £20,000 (about $80,000) at the same time, he said.

J. J. Davidson, Laborite, asked whether the Treasury knew about "a thousand pounds worth of diamonds bought from a firm in Holborn Viaduct," and inquired whether "these people left practically no assets in this country after enjoying its generosity for many years."

Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank, answering for the Treasury, said it knew nothing about these allegations and asserted that the couple left England before there were any restrictions on taking out jewelry.

Gracie was born in Lancashire. Her husband, a director-producer, is a native of Italy.

Gracie Fields' Money Matters Put Commons In Mild Uproar

Actress Left England With $32,000 Instead Of Mere £10 Allowed, Treasury Spokesman Charges

AUG 7 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 6—Publication of the names of all wealthy residents allowed to take large amounts of money and valuables from England was threatened tonight in a controversy over the naming of Gracie Fields, English comedienne, in the House of Commons, as leaving the country with £8,000 (about $32,000).

In response to a question in the House, a Treasury spokesman said the actress had not sought permission to take more than the regulation £10 when she left England recently, but had been allowed to take £8,000 last October.

Husband Takes $80,000

Her husband, Monty Banks, was allowed to take £20,000 (about $80,000.)

Dr. H. B. Morgan, Laborite member of Parliament from Rochdale, Miss Fields' home town, said he would demand in Commons August 13 that the names of all others given the same permission to take out money and valuables be made public.

"I think it is very unfortunate," he said, "that Miss Fields should be pilloried when some rich and noble people had the same facilities."

Question On Jewelry

Laborite Member J. J. Davidson asked the Treasury officials about large amounts of diamonds he indicated Miss Fields and her husband took from England, and inquired whether "these people left practically no assets in this country after enjoying its generosity for many years."

A Treasury spokesman said Miss Fields and Banks left before restrictions were placed on jewelry.

Noel Coward's "contacts among certain sections of American opinion" ordinarily difficult for Britons to reach were cited by Nicolson in defense of the playwright's current visit to the United States.

Nicolson said Coward went abroad with the approval of the Minister of Information and was invited to call on President Roosevelt, a friend of long standing.

Banks Claims Money Was Legally Removed

Hollywood, Aug. 6 (AP)—Monty Banks declared today that "just because I am Italian" British Treasury officials "are trying to make things disagreeable" for his wife, Gracie Fields.

Banks referred to a statement by a British Treasury spokesman regarding money Miss Fields took out of England.

AUG 7 - 1940

"We followed the usual procedure when we left England," Banks asserted.

"My Own Money"

"I have no comment," began Banks. But then he added, "Yes, I have. I am not a British citizen and it was my own money. Anyway, we followed the usual procedure, making the regular application for permission to take our money with us."

Banks said his wife is in Canada, giving concerts for war benefits, and she expects to remain in Canada until October.

"Just because I am Italian," he said, "they are trying to make things disagreeable for Miss Fields. I wish they would stop. She has been giving very generously of her time and her talents. If they bother us any more, I am going to telephone her to come home and live like a normal person."

30.24-4149

Col. Donovan's Trip Called Great Success By Paper In London

London, *Wednesday*, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Laborite *Daily Herald* today declared a report by Col. William J. Donovan, emissary of the United States Secretary of the Navy, on his recent flying trip to England "should have a far-reaching effect on America's war effort."

The newspaper said Colonel Donovan's trip was a "great success." It added the World War officer came over to check up on the British war effort.

Colonel Donovan conferred with King George VI, Prime Minister Churchill and other war Cabinet members. Also, he spent much time with Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, commander of the British home forces.

On his return to New York Sunday aboard a British flying boat, Colonel Donovan refused to discuss the trip except to say he had been on a mission for Secretary of the Navy Knox. He went to England July 14.

Nine-Tenths Of British Liners In War Service

Government Agrees To Pay Rental For Use Of Private Vessels During Conflict

London, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Ministry of Shipping disclosed tonight that the British Government has requisitioned nine-tenths of the liners owned by private British shipping lines.

The ships have been taken over in addition to those previously pressed into wartime service as transports, hospital ships and armed merchantmen.

The Government has agreed to pay rental for the ships in addition to sums to cover depreciation and "reasonable return on capital investments" by the lines.

RHODESIAN AIRMEN ARRIVE

Reach Scottish Port To Swell Britain's Home Defenses

London, Aug. 6 (AP)—The first contingent of Southern Rhodesia airmen arrived at a Scottish port today to swell Britain's home defenses.

The number in the group was not disclosed.

Alien Fifth Columnists Prefer Prisons in England

100, Ordered Sent Abroad, Bribe Others to Take Names

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Home Office, which has taken over from the War Office control of Internment camps, was reported today to have discovered that at least 100 dangerous aliens ordered sent abroad had bribed other internees to take their places.

"So inadequate was the check on the camps," 'The Evening News' said, "that it was possible for the most dangerous aliens to change their identity as they desired."

The paper added that active Fifth Columnists among the aliens would go to any extreme to remain in England for the expected German offensive.

British Hold Armenian General

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The detention of General Torcum, an Armenian who led his compatriots against the Bolsheviki in the closing days of the World War, was disclosed today. In filing a question for reply in the House of Commons tomorrow R. Sorensen, Laborite, said that Torcum, graduate of St. Cyr, French military school, had fled from France to England a month ago to "offer his services to the British Government."

4 Die In Blast Near London

London, Aug. 6 (AP)—Four persons were killed and several injured in an explosion yesterday which caused some property damage in a coastal village in East Anglia, north of London, it was disclosed tonight. First reports today told only of a few injuries. Details were not disclosed.

Churchill Received by King

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was received in audience tonight by King George VI.

Parliament Plans Recess

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Tentative plans were reported today for Parliament to recess on Aug. 22 for two or three weeks.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security today issued the following communiqué:

During last night enemy aircraft dropped a small number of bombs in a few districts of Southeast England. No damage or casualties were caused.

Yesterday afternoon fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force shot down an enemy fighter over the English Channel. This makes a total of four enemy fighters destroyed in yesterday's engagements.

An Air Ministry communiqué said:

Last night R. A. F. bombers carried out attacks on military objectives in Holland and Northern Germany, including targets at Wismar, Kiel and Hamburg. The goods [freight] yards at Hamm and airdromes at Schiphol and Borkum also were damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

An Admiralty communiqué said:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. trawlers Drummer and Oswaldian have been sunk by enemy mines. The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 6 (AP)—Today's British communiqué follows:

The invasion of British Somaliland began Aug. 4. The enemy is operating in three columns, one moving on Oadweina [near the Ethiopian border], one on Hargeisa [just west of Oadweina] and one from Jire [Jirreh] toward Gargara. [This probably means Agargara, a mountain between Zeila and Jirreh.]

Our land forces are organized to resist these advances in spite of the collapse of French Somaliland [to the northwest].

On other fronts nothing to report.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 6 (AP)—Today's British communiqué said:

Fighting patrols from our forward detachments located a small group of Banda [Italian irregulars] on the Buna-Ajoa road. After a brisk engagement the enemy withdrew in disorder, leaving one killed and two wounded. Our casualties were one African rank [enlisted man] slightly injured.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP)—Today's communiqué said:

In the course of armed reconnaissance over Malta our fighters engaged enemy fighters in combat and shot down one British plane. All Italian planes returned safely.

In North Africa, during a clash of advanced troops beyond the Cyrenaican [Libyan-Egyptian] border, the enemy was put to flight, leaving two tanks in our hands. Two others were destroyed.

In East Africa one of our scouting planes failed to return.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué said:

One submarine sank three armed enemy merchant ships totaling 16,875 tons in a strongly protected convoy.

Frequent air fights developed over the Channel Aug. 5. In the course of this action one German reconnaissance plane shot down two modern type British pursuit craft. Six additional enemy chasers were downed by our pursuit planes in the course of the fight.

During the night of Aug. 5-6 German planes attacked several English ports.

British planes last night dropped bombs on Northern and Western Germany. Property damage was slight. No lives were lost.

The result of merchant warfare against England from the outbreak of the warfare until July 8, 1940, was announced by the High Command July 12. In the period from July 9 to July 31 the following enemy merchant shipping and shipping usable by the enemy was sunk: By submarines, 344,174 tons; by surface craft, 98,500 tons.

These figures do not include sinkings by mines, which have occurred in increasing amounts, especially lately, and which the enemy have concealed. These successes have been proved by repeated closing of enemy ports and other evidence.

The Air Force sank 21,650 tons of warships and 215,000 tons of merchant ships. Damaged were: 32,000 tons of warships and 328,000 tons of merchant shipping.

The total ship losses sustained by the enemy between July 9 and 31 thus amounted to 679,324 tons, not counting losses by mines or damage to enemy and war merchant shipping.

The enemy thus since the beginning of the war has lost, of his own shipping and shipping usable by him, through operations of the Navy 3,725,547 tons and through operations of the Air Force 1,261,313 tons, a total of 4,986,860 tons.

Besides this the Air Force, since the outbreak of the war, has damaged merchant ships totaling approximately 1,500,000 tons.

4,986,860 Tons Sunk By Nazis, Berlin Says

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 6—The German high command reported today that Nazi sea and air operations sank 657,674 tons of "enemy merchant shipping space and space usable by the enemy" in the last three weeks of July, exclusive of 21,650 tons of warships and ships sunk by mines, and that such losses since the war began had reached a total of 4,986,860 tons.

In addition to the known losses, the communique said, mines have taken an increasing toll, "especially lately," which "the enemy has concealed," and heavy damage also has been inflicted.

"Evidence" Offered

It said the German successes had been "proved by repeated closing of enemy ports and other evidence."

These statistics were given for the period from July 9 to July 31:

Sunk by submarines, 344,174 tons.
Sunk by surface craft, 98,500 tons.
Sunk by the air force, 21,650 tons of warships.
Damaged:
Warships, 32,000 tons.
Merchant shipping, 328,000 tons.

"Total ship losses the enemy sustained between July 9 and 31 thus amounted to 679,324 tons, regardless of successes through mines and without inclusion of damage to enemy war and shipping space," the communique declared.

"The enemy thus, since the beginning of the war, lost of his own shipping and shipping usable by him through operations of the navy 3,725,547 tons and through operations of the air force 1,261,313 tons, a total of 4,986,860 tons.

"Besides this, the air force, since the outbreak of the war, has damaged merchant ships totaling approximately 1,500,000 tons."

Today's German high command communique said:

"One submarine sank three armed enemy merchant ships totaling 16,875 tons in a strongly protected convoy.

"Frequent air fights developed over the Channel August 5. In the course of this action one German reconnaissance plane shot down two modern type British pursuit craft. Six additional enemy chasers were downed by our pursuit planes in the course of the fight.

Night Raids Reported

Attacks by German night raiders on "several English ports" were mentioned in the communique, which said that British bombs dropped in northern Germany caused only slight property damage and no deaths.

A German submarine, it declared, sank three armed merchant ships totaling 16,875 tons.

German anti-aircraft fire drove off a large number of British night air raiders attempting to attack Hamburg before dawn, the German radio reported today.

Only a few planes, flying at great altitude, crossed the city, it said, and their bombs did not serious damage.

"During the night of August 5-6, German planes attacked several English ports. British planes last night dropped bombs on northern and western Germany. Property damage was slight. No lives were lost."

said the broadcast, and the people applauded when a speaker referred to their country as "old territory of German colonization."

"Population Is German"

The speaker, State Councilor Simon, who is the German chief of Luxembourg's civil population, continued:

"The population of this country is of German race. It is of Moselle-Franconian character, just as much as the population of the Trier (Treves) district and of our beautiful Moselle country."

While not specifically announcing annexation of Luxembourg by Germany, Simon emphasized that the "artificially applied exterior French varnish" will have disappeared from the face of Luxembourg in a few weeks, after which the German character of the country "will celebrate its resurrection."

Nazis Say Streicher Is Alive And Quite Well

Former Party District Leader For Franconia Reported On Farm Near Nurnberg

Berlin, Aug. 6 (AP)—British reports of the death of Julius Streicher, former Nazi party district leader for Franconia, were denied today by German authorities who said he was quite well on his farm near Nurnberg.

The report was published by Reuters in a dispatch dated "the German frontier," and was attributed to "a well-informed source in Germany."

The reasons for Streicher's suspension from his Franconia post were not made known.

German Police Enter Luxembourg Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 6 (Via radio)—Formations of German police marched into the capital of Luxembourg behind brass bands today, the German radio reported.

Luxembourg police held back the crowds lining the big parade ground, which had been festively decorated,

DENY STREICHER DIED

Nazis Declare Jew-Baiter in Perfect Health

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—The German authorities declared today that Julius Streicher was in perfect health on his farm, Bleikertshof, near Nurnberg. Their statement was in reply to a London report that Streicher, Governor of Franconia, was dead.

Streicher, it became known, was relieved some time ago of his duty as Gauleiter (Nazi party district leader) for Franconia, but his name still appears in the masthead of Der Sturmer, the Jew-baiting weekly newspaper. The reason for his suspension from the post of Gauleiter was not disclosed.

Reds Protest Holding Of Estonian Steamers

Berlin, Aug. 6 (AP) via Radio)—The German radio, quoting a Stockholm dispatch, reported tonight that the Soviet Russian Ambassador to London had protested against British action in holding up eight Estonian steamers.

After the Estonian Parliament voted to merge with the Soviet Union the captains of the ships were ordered to hoist the Soviet flag and leave port.

The German radio said the British prevented them from executing the orders by refusing to provide coal. The broadcast added that the British were holding about thirty other Estonian ships and several of Latvian registry.

Estonian Death Penalty

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP via radio).—The Estonian government has voted the death penalty for citizens of the Estonian Socialist Soviet Republic living abroad who refuse to return to Estonia at the order of the government, the German wireless reported today. Confiscation of their property was also decreed.

German-Russian border traffic negotiations, which were opened five weeks ago at Berlin, will be concluded at Moscow, the German radio reported. A commission arrived in the Soviet capital today.

The work of the mixed commission resulted in June in an agreement regarding settlement of border incidents.

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Government decreed today the confiscation of a large portion of Jewish-owned landed property in that country, the German radio reported from Budapest.

The German broadcast declared that the measure was in connection with the Hungarian program of breaking up large estates into small farms for peasants. About one-fifth of the property still in Jewish hands is said to be affected by today's decree.

VICHY ASKS U. S. AID

French Want British Use of Blockade Eased.

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Informed French political circles today asserted that the French Government had asked the United States to exercise pressure on the British to ease the blockade against unoccupied France, the German radio declared in a dispatch from Vichy.

British Raiders Driven Off.

HAMBURG, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—German anti-aircraft fire drove off a large number of British night air raiders attempting to attack this port before dawn, the German radio reported today. Only a few planes, flying at great altitude, crossed the city, it said, and their bombs did no serious damage.

Non-Alcoholic Nazi Beer

Berlin, Aug. 6 (AP)—Germans have begun drinking non-alcoholic beer as a beverage that can quench their thirsts and even be consumed at work "without detrimental effects."

An idea attibuted to abstentious Adolf Hitler and converted into reality by German chemists, it has just begun to flow from thousands of beer-taps.

How it is brewed is a secret, but it looks like beer, tastes like beer and contains the same ingredients—except the alcohol.

The new beverage, production of which has been fixed temporarily at 1,000,000,000 gallons a year, is said to fill a gap left by wartime restrictions and rationing of coffee substitutes, milk and tea.

Nazi press advocates say the basic idea was to create a "common beverage" which is "appetizing, has the stimulating effects of beer and quenches the thirst without possessing the tiring influence of alcohol."

It is delivered in ordinary wooden kegs and flows from the tap carbonated like real beer.

II

Berlin Radio Closes Earlier

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP).—Berlin's short-wave station closed down two hours earlier than usual this morning to allow, it was explained, an overhauling of the transmitter. Listeners overseas had been informed by announcers for three consecutive days that the overhauling would be done early today, it was said.

500 Italian Workers Go To German Factory

First Of Thirty Trainloads Of Industrialists Goes Through Brenner Pass

Brennero, Italy, Aug. 6 (AP)—The first of thirty trainloads of Italian industrial workers en route to Nazi steel mills, motor factories and chemical plants, went northward today through the Brenner Pass to Germany.

German authorities gathered on their side of the mountain pass frontier to welcome them.

The first train carried 500 workmen on their way to Hanover. The trains will continue almost daily until 20,000 Italians have been placed in German factories.

British Plane Crashes.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Eight men were killed today when a military plane carrying twelve officers and men of British South African and East African forces, operating in this war theater, crashed in bad weather.

British Africa Unifies Trade

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 6 (AP)—Formation of an East Africa economic council representing Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Rhodesia and Nyasaland to coordinate economic and commercial policies for war purposes was announced today. All are British colonies or protectorates.

The council is designed for speedy planning of production of war necessities and marketing of surplus produce.

Greek Ship Sunk Off Crete.

ATHENS, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—The 1,044-ton Greek freighter Roula, bound from Istanbul to Port Said with 1,500 tons of timber, was torpedoed and sunk by an Italian submarine south of the Island of Crete, it was reported today. Eight members of the crew were reported missing.

The Greek passenger ship Pylaros arrived at Piraeus with five Italian airmen whose plane was shot down by a British destroyer south of Greece.

Britain Expected To Buy All Of Egypt's Cotton Crop

Alexandria, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Arabic newspaper *Al Mokattam* said today that British purchase of Egypt's entire cotton crop—80,000,000 bales valued at $120,000,000 to $160,000,000—would be announced in Parliament tomorrow by Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha.

This was expected to offset the wartime loss of Egypt's markets and routes of delivery. It has been impractical to use the Mediterranean or Red Sea except under strong convoy.

Gets 5 Years; Had Bombs

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug 6 (AP).—Francis Arcuzi, an ex-lieutenant of the Hungarian Army, was acquitted today by a military tribunal of espionage in behalf of a foreign power, but was sentenced to five years for possessing incendiary bombs. They were found in his steamship cabin on April 5 upon his arrival here.

Nine Of Greek Crew Survive Sub Attack

Group Struggles Five Days After Steamer Is Sunk By Italian Underwater Raider

Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 6 (AP)—Nine survivors of the Greek steamer Roula, sunk by gunfire of an Italian submarine off Crete, reached Alexandria today after a five-day struggle against heavy seas that threatened to swamp their lifeboat.

Another lifeboat, containing nine men, is missing.

The survivors said their 1,044-ton ship was bound from Istanbul to Port Said with lumber when it encountered the submarine August 1.

A patrol vessel rescued the nine near the Egyptian coast after their boat had drifted 400 miles.

Assumes Palestine Command

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Philip Neame, fifty years old, who won the Victoria Cross in the World War for bravery on the battlefield, assumed his duties today as commander of British forces in Britished-mandated Palestine and Transpordan.

Burma Road Reopened For Restricted Traffic

Goods Not Banned by Pact of Powers Moves Again

RANGOON, Aug. 6 (AP).—An official announcement said today that traffic had been resumed over the Burma Road to China for goods not prohibited by the British-Japanese agreement closing the road to war supplies for China. The road had been closed entirely while control arrangements were worked out.

Today's announcement said that traffic would be allowed on the condition that trucks carry only sufficient gasoline to get them to China and back and that owners post bonds guaranteeing their return.

Ex-Premier Seized in Burma

BOMBAY, Aug. 6 (AP).—Former Premier Ba Maw of Burma has been arrested at Rangoon, according to a dispatch from that city. The reason was not stated. The former Premier recently was named "dictator" of the so-called Burma freedom bloc at Mandalay, and the warrant for his arrest was reported to have been issued there.

French Ban On Hard Drinking Is Approved

Vichy Cabinet Adopts Essential Parts Of Decree For Suppression Of Alcoholism

Vichy, France, Aug. 6 (AP)—Measures directed at hard drinking in France were approved today by the Cabinet. A communique said merely that "the essential parts of a decree for the suppression of alcoholism" had been adopted, but gave no details. It was assumed that the decree would be made public shortly.

A campaign against the drink habit has been heralded for weeks as one of the important steps planned by the Government of Marshal Philippe Petain to make Frenchmen stronger and healthier. Petain, at 84, enjoys his wine, but is not a drinker of strong liquor.

To deprive Frenchmen of their wine would be like depriving the Italians of their spaghetti; nothing so radical is likely. However, the "severe" measures expected could hit at such drinks as brandy.

Monte Carlo's Casino Reopens For Gambling With Regulars On Hand

Monte Carlo, Monaco, Aug. 6 (AP)—Monte Carlo's famous gambling casino has been reopened less than a month after the French-German armistice.

For the opening last Saturday night the casino was so crowded that an orchestra concert had to be abandoned. There was not enough room for the musicians.

Many old regulars among the patrons of the gaming tables were on hand and many Italians and Germans were among the players. Even a few Americans were present. Since then the casino has been doing a rushing business twelve hours a day.

Africa "Incidents" Taken Up

VICHY, France, Aug. 6 (AP)—The French Cabinet discussed again today what had been described earlier as incidents in the Cameroons and Madagascar caused by the entrance of British warships into French territorial waters. No details were given out.

Writer Sees How Stuka Raid Paralyzed Prize French Fort

Hochwald Turrets Split And Disabled By Dive Bombers In Last Days Of Battle Of France

By PRESTON GROVER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Fort Hochwald, in the Maginot Line, Aug. 6—The strange story of this French fort, which held out for nine days after the armistice, was told tonight to a party of correspondents taken on a visit to it by its German captors.

Despite its German name, Hochwald (High Forest) was one of the two strongest forts in the Maginot system.

When the Germans finally entered it, they discovered that a dive-bomber raid had paralyzed its strongest turret and cracked its walls of six-foot reinforced concrete so that daylight shone through.

Fort Hochwald is four miles from the Rhine river at Weissenburg, opposite the Black Forest.

The Germans knew it was doomed to easy capture when the Rhine crossings were forced and the Maginot Line punctured on both sides of the fort last June 15 and 16.

They approached the fort from the rear and found it guarded by a pair of anti-tank guns and several machine guns sticking through apertures in the concrete.

As French capitulation already was imminent and German armies already had passed a hundred miles beyond, anyway, they made no immediate effort to take the fort.

Refuse To Surrender

When it refused to surrender, however, a *Stuka* attack was launched June 20. Despite the force of the dive bombers' onslaughts the French still refused to give up.

Conclusion of the armistice June 22 meant nothing to its defenders as they were completely out of communication with other French forces and refused to believe German assertions that the fighting was over.

The Germans said 200 Frenchmen fled to the rear, quitting the fort, after the *Stuka* attack but that 950 others held out.

Half a dozen 100-kilo (about 220 pounds) and five 250-kilo (about 550 pounds) bombs were dropped over passages connecting two-gun turrets. Evidently none struck squarely atop the turrets but the effects were enormous.

One Turret Jammed

One gun turret was jammed with the ceiling passageway lowered two inches, consequently deranging much gear. Six-foot concrete walls of one passage were split on both sides.

We entered the fort from the southeast on a little train resembling the trolley that carries Senators from their offices to the Capitol in Washington. For about three miles we rode.

30.24-4151

through a series of tunnels at levels under the Hochwald ridge point where the guns pointed northwest toward the Rhine.

The size of the fort was simply staggering yet despite its greatness it mounted only nineteen light artillery guns, none of which were capable of firing beyond ten miles.

Not One Effective Shot

Germans said this huge fort, part of a series costing the French a half billion dollars, never fired one shot hindering the German advance.

Its passageways were studded with machine-guns for a last-ditch defense, but a joint French-German commission arrived July 1 to tell the French troops inside that an armistice had been reached.

Germans said they found a three-month food supply for the garrison inside along with 3,000,000 rounds of artillery and additional machine-gun ammunition.

copied by the enemy and used against you."

Learned To Fly At 49

(Eben Emael, twelve miles north of Liege and one of the strongest ports of the Albert canal line, was reported taken by the Germans May 10 "within a few minutes" by a small detachment of Nazis using a "secret" weapon. Guesses on both sides of the Atlantic about that weaping ranged from a new type gun to a paralyzing nerve gas.

Replica Raided

(Louis Lochner, chief of the Associated Press Berlin Bureau, reported last July 13:

("Now it is known that before the capture of the Belgian fortress Eben Emael, an exact replica was built in northern Germany. Parachute troops descended on that replica in thirty practice raids, hurling thermite bombs at the big guns and steel-lined em-

Nazi Secret Weapons Ready, General Says

(Editor's Note—Preston Grover, of the Associated Press Berlin staff, is with a party of foreign correspondents being taken by the Germans on a tour of some sections of German-occupied Belgium and France. The following dispatch was written August 3 in Brussels, sent by courier to Berlin, and held there until released today.)

By Preston Grover

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Brussels (Via Courier to Berlin) Aug 3—(Delayed)—Secret weapons and new methods of modern warfare, some perhaps never tried before and one used only once in the lightning capture of a Belgian fort, are ready for use against Britain, Field Marshal General Albert Kesserlring told the foreign press today.

His statement was a renewal of the oft-repeated story that Germany is about to spring on her foes strange new devices developed behind the wall of Nazi military secrecy.

Used At Liege

What the weapons are, or whether they represent only a new use of old weapons, General Kesselring, commander of the German air force opposite England, would not say.

He declared, however, that one surprise weapon, to his knowledge, was perfected and used only against the Eben Emael fortress in the Liege citadel.

"A new weapon cannot be used often," he added, "else it will be

brasures and capturing the 'astonished garrison.'")

Kesselring, who learned to fly at 49 and now at 55 awaits the word to strike as the man in whose hands may be the success or failure of Germany's air attack, proved a lively conversationalist at a dinner.

"It is good to be able to have moments like this," he told them "and not have to think always of destruction."

He said the same weapons and methods used to subdue France could not be expected to work against Britain because "England is an island."

Asked if Britain is growing stronger during the present hold-off of direct attack, General Kesselring replied:

"Not significantly."

This, he added, is because "it is already becoming more difficult for England to get supplies in the face of German attacks on harbors."

Calls U. S. Planes Better

(Grover, in another dispatch last night, described a flight over the French side of the English Channel and said he saw no ships afloat on Channel shipping lanes. He was thirty miles from England, however.)

The air commander praised the British Spitfier as a pursuit plane, but derided the Hurricanes, and said American planes are better than any England is producing.

He declined to make comparative comment on the German Messerschmitt planes, but said the dive-bombing Stukas created a new bombing weapon.

German "Initiative"

Lieut. Gen. Hans Speidel added the claim that the Stukas have crowded other bombers out of the field.

Bomb destruction of cities was pictured by Kesselring as not a difficult task. He said his part in the operations against Warshaw was a disagreeable job; that bombs were directed only at military objectives, but fire spread to other sections.

London, he added, also is so built that it would burn freely.

He would not predict when the zero hour for direct assault will come, but said "the initiative is in German hands."

Experts Off to Princeton

GENEVA, Aug. 6 (AP).—Eight League of Nations experts headed by Alexander Loveday, economic and financial section director, left here today for Princeton, N. J., as "partial acceptance" of an invitation to establish League technical services in the United States. The experts and their families are traveling to the French-Spanish frontier by special bus, and plan to sail from Lisbon for New York on the first available ship.

The League has not yet officially accepted the offer of Princeton University and other institutions to transfer its technical services to Princeton, but the group of eight includes almost all the leading experts of the economic and financial section.

Twenty-two experts of the International Labor Office are to leave tomorrow for the United States, where they will join the I. L. O. director, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, and establish new headquarters somewhere on the American continent.

Czech Leader Arrested

Prague, Aug. 6 (AP)—The leader of the Czech National Union in the Greater Prague Area, a Dr. Nestaval, has been arrested, it was announced officially tonight, because his organization "was used for endeavors hostile to the (German) Reich."

REDS ARE BARRED IN SWITZERLAND

Prison Terms Fixed for Spreading Propaganda.

BERNE, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government prohibited today all communist, Trotskyist and anarchist activity and propaganda and decree three-year prison terms and heavy fines for all violations of the ban.

Certain cantons already had barred the Left extremists, but the Federal council action today was the first crushing them throughout the confederation—the last nation left in Continental Europe where free minority groups were functioning openly.

Informed sources close to the Government said there had been "an increase of communist propaganda carried on by methods which more and more approach those of conspirators."

Socialists Are Out.

The Swiss Socialist party, the last active Socialist organization in Western Europe, gave up a long political fight last night and accepted a working agreement with the country's three leading conservative parties in the interest of national unity.

The agreement was approved by the party's Cantonal presidents here on recommendation of Robert Grimm, the Swiss Socialist leader, who declared: "Only the will of strong union resistance to all outside influences can maintain Swiss independence in these hard times."

The party is the largest in the Swiss National Council, the lower house of Parliament.

Nazis to Erase 'French Varnish' in Luxemburg

German Language Is Decreed, Forecasting Absorption

LUXEMBURG, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Nazi civil administration of Luxemburg decreed German the official language of the grand duchy today and predicted that within a few weeks the "artificially-applied exterior French varnish" will have disappeared, revealing the "German character" of the people.

In some quarters this was interpreted to mean that the Nazi-occupied grand duchy is to be gradually assimilated into the Reich.

Formerly some French, some German and a Luxemburg dialect were spoken in the little duchy at the corner of France, Belgium and Germany. The decree made German the exclusive language for official, court and school use. House and street signs must be changed to German and only German language newspapers will be permitted.

Formations of German police marched into the city behind brass bands.

REFUGEES REACH LISBON

Lisbon, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Portuguese schooner Anfitrite arrived today from Casablanca, French Morocco, with a number of French and Belgian refugees on their way to the United States.

The captain said former Premier Edouard Daladier and other ex-members of the French Government had tried to charter the schooner, but were arrested before they could get away. (Daladier has been returned to France under detention.)

Windsors To Be Met By Military Guard

Horse-Drawn Carriage To Take Them Through Streets Of Hamilton, Bermuda

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 6 (AP)—A military guard will meet the Duke and Duchess of Windsor when they arrive Thursday in Bermuda on their way to the Duke's new post as Governor of the Bahamas.

A horse-drawn carriage will take them through streets traditionally devoid of motor cars—that probably will be fringed by most of Hamilton's 3,200 residents, since Thursday is a regular half-holiday.

They will be the guests of Gen. Sir Denis Bernhard, the Governor, but no plans for entertainment have been made because the stop at Bermuda is strictly a private visit. The Duke and Duchess will leave the American Export liner Excalibur at Grassy Bay and and by a tender.

Windsor Estates

Purchase For Two Arranged, Presumably For Entourage

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 6 (AP)—Two hilltop estates skirting exclusive Cable Beach have been purchased by a member of the Duke of Windsor's party, presumably to house part of the new Bahaman Governor's entourage.

Capt. Vyvyan Drury, who is traveling with the Duke and Duchess toward Nassau, picked the two properties, Four Winds and Taiping, and arranged for their purchase. Captain Drury wintered in the Bahamas last year.

Heretofore, Government House, twenty-room official residence of the Governor, has been sufficient to care for his immediate party, but because of the Duke's station he will have more aides than his predecessors.

40,000 Jews in Cracow All Forced to Emigrate

Mass Exodus to Non-Annexed Sector Must Begin by Aug. 15

CRACOW, German-Occupied Poland, Aug. 6 (AP).—This city's entire Jewish population of 40,000 is scheduled to begin a mass eastward migration with "a few days," D. N. B., the German official news agency, reported today, quoting the newspaper "Warschauer Zeitung." German authorities and representatives of the Jewish community were said to have arranged details.

"All Jews are given an opportunity until Aug. 15 to choose a new domicile in the region of the government-general," the newspaper said. (The government general is that portion of German-occupied Poland not formally annexed to the Reich).

Warsaw was designated chiefly to absorb the Jewish wanderers, but larger provincial towns also were open to them.

The "emigrants" will be allowed to take all their belongings with them, the newspaper said. All able-bodied, unmarried men will be resettled first, followed by unmarried women and then by families, whose members "shall not be separated."

To Dock Thursday

New York, Aug. 6 (AP)—The liner Excalibur, carrying the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to Bermuda, radioed today that she would reach the Bermuda pilot station Thursday afternoon. It was the first word the American Export Lines, owner of the vessel, had received from her since she left Lisbon last Thursday.

76 Americans Quit Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6 (AP).—Seventy-six Americans, including nineteen children and eleven married couples, left Denmark today en route to the United States by way of Finland's Arctic port of Petsamo. Eight more are scheduled to leave tomorrow, after which no Americans will remain in Denmark except those whose duties keep them here and those who, for personal reasons, are determined to stay.

U.S. Trade Pact With Russia Is Renewed a Year

Moscow Reserves Right to Break Treaty if Defense Restrictions Are Burden

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The United States and Soviet Russia extended their trade agreement today for another year, with the Moscow government reserving the right to suspend purchases at any time that American defense restrictions made exporting too difficult.

The Soviet already has raised objections to the restrictions imposed on the export of machine tools and other equipment declared to be needed in this country's defense program.

The text of the agreement, made public by the State Department, showed that Soviet Russia agreed to purchase at least $40,000,000 worth of goods in this country during the next year—the same amount as in the treaty which expired today.

In an accompanying letter which became a part of the agreement, A. Mikoyan, the Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar, made this reservation:

"If, however, restrictions imposed on exports by the government of the United States should render it difficult for Soviet economic organi-

zations to satisfy their needs in the United States, it may be impossible for these organizations to carry out their intentions. The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is therefore not in a position at the present time to guarantee the above-mentioned value of its purchases in the United States."

State Department officials said the agreement and the reservation spoke for themselves. It was considered likely in other informed quarters, however, that the United States gave some oral assurances to the Soviet government regarding the export restrictions, possibly that there would be no discrimination for political reasons in licensing exports to Russia.

Apart from the Soviet reservation, the new agreement was identical with the previous ones which began in 1937. During these years Soviet purchases have greatly exceeded the guaranteed figure. During the first eleven months of the last trade agreement year they amounted to approximately $67,000,000. American purchases from Russia during the same period were about $23,000,000.

In return for the Soviet agreement to purchase at least $40,000,000 worth of goods here, the United States grants Russia unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

Difficulties between the two governments over the export restrictions had raised doubts whether any form of commercial agreement would be concluded for another year.

The negotiations were carried on in Moscow by Mikoyan and Walter C. Thurston, American Charge d'Affaires.

Russo-American Pact For Trade Is Signed

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—A new Soviet Russian-United States trade treaty was signed this evening to run for one year. The documents were identical with last year's treaty in every respect except for one detail not yet announced.

ESTONIA IN SOVIET

Russia Completes Process of Absorbing Baltic States.

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Russia completed the process of absorbing the Baltic States into the Soviet Union tonight when the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) voted to admit Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia previously had been admitted.

BALTIC STATE BECOMES 16TH RED REPUBLIC

Soviet Population Soars To 193,000,000 With New Additions

Commercial Agreement With America Is A Virtual Renewal

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 6—Russia took Estonia into the Soviet Union tonight, completing absorption of the three tiny Baltic states, and about the same time signed a one-year trade agreement with the United States.

The trade pact was identical with last year's except for one detail, not yet announced.

Sitting in the great white-walled council chamber of the Kremlin, the Supreme Soviet accepted an Estonian petition to enter the U. S. S. R. as the sixteenth republic. Latvia and Lithuania already had been accepted.

This action swelled Russia's population to 193,000,000, of whom 10,000,000 came in from Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia.

Murder Charge Hurled

Earlier in the day, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, had denounced as the act of a "murderer" the reported assassination in Helsinki, Finland, of a member of the Society for Friendship and Peace with the U. S. S. R.

This advocate of closer relations with Moscow, said Tass, was shot and killed in a public meeting by a "Canadian volunteer"—one of the Canadians who joined the International Brigade to fight for Finland in the Russo-Finnish war—in an attempt on the life of a leader of the society.

"The murderer," the agency commented, "was detained by workers." It added that the Finnish press was persisting in a campaign against the pro-Soviet society.

Molotoff Warning

At the same time it was recalled that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff had publicly stated on August 1 that Russian-Finnish relations might "be damaged by the campaign against Finnish circles who try to strengthen good-neighborly relations with the U. S. S. R."

The assassination reported in Helsinki appeared to foreshadow possible new trouble for Finland, particularly in view of the Russian successes in absorbing Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia and the strong current resistance in Finland to agitations for similar Russian domination there.

The Scandinavian wireless reported from Helsinki today that a committee had been appointed by the Finnish State Council for cultivating Finnish-Soviet relations. It also reported that the Finnish Inner Cabinet had met to discuss measures against demonstrations planned by Communists in Finland tonight, and that both the Government and the press were trying to allay public anxiety over recent demonstrations by Leftist and Radical elements.

Japan Seizes 7 More Suspects

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 6—Seven Salvation Army leaders, reliably reported to be all Japanese, have been arrested on suspicion of espionage, the War Office announced today.

The War Office said that those arrested included the Japanese commander in chief of the oraganization, which has its world headquarters in London. The arrests were made July 31, and the seven are still detained.

The gendarmerie, confirming the War Office announcement, said it was unable to state the nationality of those under arrest, and the locale likewise was not given.

In usually reliable quarters, however, it was said that all were believed arrested in Tokyo.

The arrests came with a country-wide round-up of Britons suspected of espionage, who at one time numbered more than a dozen, including many prominent businessmen. Now all but seven have been released.

Informed sources reported that Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, in a one-hour conversation with Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, had asked for an explanation of the arrests of Japanese in London and other parts of the empire. He did not, however, present any demands, these sources said.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that the Government was planning to watch the British attitude without asking for further explanations.

The anti-British League sent resolutions to the British embassy and to Government offices demanding release of the Japanese held in Britain.

ALL REPORTED BY WAR OFFICE TO BE NATIVES

Foreign Minister Matsuoka Confers With Craigie On London Arrests

Tension Between Countries Said To Be Eased By Freeing Man In England

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 6—Seven Salvation Army leaders, all reported to be Japanese, remained in custody tonight, six days after their arrest on suspicion of espionage.

The arrests were not announced until today.

One, said the War Office, was the Japanese commander in chief of the Salvation Army, which was fostered by the British in its entry to Japan years ago. World headquarters are in London.

Ministers Confer

While the Britishers who used to head the organization in this country have been supplanted by Japanese, Britons still act as advisers in some cases.

Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, conferred today with Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, and was reported to have asked an explanation of the arrests of Japanese in London. He was understood to have made no demands.

Two prominent Japanese businessmen were arrested last Friday night in London under circumstances almost identical with the previous arrest in Japan of a number of Britons.

Tension Reported Eased

The Japanese Ambassador to London made a sharp protest, but the British denied they had acted in retaliation.

Today in London the resultant British-Japanese tension was reported to have eased after the release of one of the Japanese, Satoru Makihara, agent for vast business and banking interests.

A Japanese spokesman said privately: "We believe there is now every indication that relationships between Japan and Britain will continue to improve."

Japan Warns Alien Schools

To Take Over Mission Institutions That Oppose Tokio's Policies

TOKIO, Aug. 7 (Wednesday) (AP).—The Japanese Ministry of Education disclosed today that it would ask for a transfer of control of more than thirty foreign-owned schools whose teachings were said to be incompatible with Japan's national interests.

The announcement said one mission school which was not identified compelled students "to pray for victory of a certain nation hostile to Japan." If the missions refuse to relinquish control, the ministry indicated it would cancel permission for them to operate.

Army Governor at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Hongkong's first military Governor since 1912, Lieut.-Gen. E. F. Norton, arrived here today from his previous command in India.

Gen. Norton, who led the 1924 Mount Everest Expedition, did not indicate whether his appointment means that the colony is to assume a strictly military status, such as Gibraltar, or whether it represents merely a temporary wartime measure.

TELLS CANADA NOT TO EMBARRASS U. S.

King Says It Must Shun Pan-American Union.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Prime Minister MacKenzie King told the House of Commons today that it would be inopportune now to discuss proposals that Canada join the Pan-American Union and sign a mutual defense treaty with the United States.

George Fulford, Ontario Liberal, suggested that Canada should be a member of the union and J. F. Pouliot, Quebec Liberal, said that President Roosevelt's promise to defend Canada should be implemented by a treaty in which both countries would fight for the other in case of attack.

Mr. MacKenzie King said the Pan-American Union was a union of republics and so far the Dominion had not been invited to join.

"I believe it would be embarrassing to the United States, to the Central and South American republics and to ourselves, and would create misunderstanding were we to seek at this time to become a member of the Pan-American Union," he said.

The Prime Minister agreed with Rodney Adamson, Toronto Conservative, that any attempt to join the union now would be construed as a sign of weakness and a sign of the disintegration of the British Empire."

Still Viewed as Mayor

MONTREAL, Aug. 6 (AP)—Legal observers expressed the opinion tonight that Camillien Houde, outspoken critic of conscription, would retain his offices as Mayor of Montreal and member of the Quebec Legislature despite his internment under Canadian defense regulations.

He was taken into custody suddenly last night by Canadian mounted police and within an hour was on his way to an internment camp.

His Mayoral duties have been taken over by Alderman Edmond Hamelin as Acting Mayor, but legal authorities said that unless Mr. Houde resigned there was nothing in the law to deprive him of the office.

Thus he would continue to receive his Mayor's salary of $10,000 a year until his term expires in December, in addition to interned person's pay of 22 cents a day for work done in the camp.

He would not, however, collect his sessional indemnity of $2,500 as a member of the Legislature. The amount is not paid unless the legislator attends the session.

30 24-4153

30,24-4153

MONTREAL, AUG. 6-(AP)-MONTREAL'S MAYOR, CAMILLIEN HOUDE, OUTSPOKEN OPPONENT OF CONSCRIPTION, HAS BEEN INTERNED UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT, THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT THE CITY HALL LATE LAST NIGHT, THREE DAYS AFTER HE HANDED MONTREAL NEWSPAPERMEN AN INITIALED STATEMENT ASKING THE POPULATION NOT TO COMPLY WITH COMPULSORY NATIONAL REGISTRATION SCHEDULED TO START AUG. 19.

HIS INTERNMENT PRESUMABLY IS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

OPPOSITION LEADER R.B.HANSON CHARGED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SATURDAY THAT HOUDE THUS HAD "OPENLY DEFIED THE LAW OF CANADA."

AUG 7-1940

HOUDE'S STATEMENT EXPRESSED HIS BELIEF THAT THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT "HAS NO MANDATE TO VOTE CONSCRIPTION," AND WENT ON:

"I DO NOT MYSELF BELIEVE THAT I AM HELD TO CONFORM TO THE SAID LAW AND I HAVE NO INTENTION OF SO DOING; AND I ASK THE POPULATION NOT TO CONFORM, KNOWING FULL WELL WHAT I AM DOING PRESENTLY, AND TO WHAT I EXPOSE MYSELF."

THE MAYOR, WHO WILL BE 51 YEARS OLD NEXT TUESDAY, FIRST TOOK A PUBLIC STAND ON CONSCRIPTION IN MARCH, 1939, WHEN HE PROMISED FRENCH-CANADIAN STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL HE WOULD TAKE THE LEAD IN DEFENDING THEM AGAINST UNNECESSARY PARTICIPATION IN WARS BEYOND CANADA'S FRONTIERS.

AUG 7-1940

PREVIOUSLY HE HAD ATTRACTED ATTENTION BY A STATEMENT THAT FRENCH-CANADIANS WERE FASCIST BY BLOOD AND, IF ENGLAND WENT TO WAR WITH ITALY, THEIR SYMPATHY WOULD LIE WITH ITALY.

LAST MAY HE SECONDED A MOTION IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DENOUNCING CONSCRIPTION AND URGING CONTINUATION OF A "MODERATE" WAR EFFORT BY CANADA. THE MOTION WAS DEFEATED.

AUG 7-1940

HOUDE, FOUR-TIME MAYOR AND SELF-STYLED "MAN OF THE PEOPLE," FORMERLY WAS LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN QUEBEC, RESIGNING AFTER A DEFEAT FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE MAYORALTY IN 1932. IN THE LAST PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, IN 1939, HE WON A SEAT AS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

MQ302AED

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER 3D GRAPH, MONTREAL CANADIAN MAYOR X X X TO START AUG.19.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND QUEBEC PROVINCIAL POLICE COOPERATED IN MAKING THE ARREST. HOUDE SUBMITTED QUIETLY WHEN POLICE SURROUNDED HIM AS HE LEFT THE CITY HALL. HE WAS REMOVED TO MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND QUESTIONED FOR 35 MINUTES, THEN TAKEN TO AN UNDISCLOSED CAMP FOR INTERNMENT.

JUSTICE MINISTER ERNEST LAPOINTE AND OTHER CANADIAN AUTHORITIES WITHHELD COMMENT TODAY ON THE MAYOR'S ARREST AND INTERNMENT.

HIS INTERNMENT PRESUMABLY X X X ETC., PICKING UP 3D GRAPH.

VM926AED

AUG 7-1940

MONTREAL--FIRST ADD CANADIAN MAYOR X X X INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

ONLY 14 MONTHS AGO MAYOR HOUDE WELCOMED KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH IN MONTREAL ON THEIR PEACE-TIME TOUR OF CANADA.

LAST NIGHT, INSTEAD OF THE CHEERING THRONGS TO WHICH THE MAYOR HAD BECOME ACCUSTOMED, THERE WERE ONLY A FEW BY-STANDERS GAZING AT HIS MOTOR CAR AS HE WAS DRIVEN, A GLUM AND SILENT PRISONER, TO

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

THE FORMER INSURANCE AGENT SINCE 1928 HAD BEEN SEVEN TIMES (CORRECT) MAYOR OF MONTREAL. HE DEFEATED MAYOR MEDERIC MARTIN, WHO HAD BEEN THE CITY'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE FOR A DECADE.

BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN, HE DREW CRITICISM FOR AN ADDRESS TO A MONTREAL YOUTH GROUP, IN WHICH HE EXPRESSED PRO-FASCIST IDEAS.

(THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ONCE HONORED HIM WITH THE TITLE OF COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY.)

ALDERMAN E.HAMELIN BECOMES ACTING MAYOR.

HOUDE WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBJECT TO HIS INTERNMENT AND DEMAND A HEARING, THE RIGHT OF EVERY BRITISH SUBJECT. SUCH AN OBJECTION, IF HE MAKES IT, WOULD GO TO MINISTER OF JUSTICE LA POINTE, WHO IN TURN WOULD REFER IT AN ADVISORY COMMISSION.

WM1 006AED

CanadaKeepsFrenchEnvoy

Rules Ristelhueber May Stay at His Post and Carry Out Duties

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (AP).—Canada has permitted the French Minister, Rene Ristelhueber, to remain at his post in Canada and carry out his duties, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King told the House of Commons today. He said he believed this met with the approval of the British government, although diplomatic relations between the latter and France have been broken.

Canada has maintained close diplomatic relations with France in the past, mainly because of this country's large French-speaking population.

Add Ottawa - Aug 6

MACKENZIE KING SAID HE WAS SURE THE MINISTER, "A VERY HONORABLE MAN," WOULD NOT SEND HIS GOVERNMENT ANY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT BE HARMFUL TO CANADA IF IT FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES WITH SOME OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, AND SAID BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA WERE "A GOOD GUESS" AS TO THOSE GIVEN CHIEF CONSIDERATION. SEVERAL SOUTH AMERICAN STATES, HE SAID, HAD INTIMATED THEY WOULD LIKE SUCH AN EXCHANGE.

QQ151PED

Canada Fixes Bread Prices

Ottawa, Aug. 6 (AP)—Maximum prices for bread and flour were fixed today by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board at the level of those prevailing on July 23 before the imposition of the wheat processing tax.

Australian Opposition Chief Bars Cabinet Seat

CANBERRA, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—John Curtin, Opposition leader in the Australian Parliament, declined today an invitation from Premier Robert G. Menzies to join the national administration.

Hongkong Refugees at Brisbane.

BRISBANE, Australia, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—A total of 548 British women and children removed from the British Crown colony of Hongkong arrived here today.

They will be distributed in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Australians Fearful.

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—William M. Hughes, member of the Australian War Cabinet, declared in a prepared statement today that the situation in the Pacific is delicate and may easily become grave.

Developments, he said, would depend on whether the Germans attempted to invade England or postponed the assault.

Argentines Seize Nazi Arms

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6 (AP).—Special Federal investigators assigned to look into complaints that gendarmes campaigning against Nazi activities had mistreated some German residents in the northern area returned here today. They brought two large chests said by informed sources to contain arms and ammunition seized by the gendarmes in their inquiry.

Indicates U. S. Is Keeping Cruisers Near Brazil

SANTOS, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—The United States destroyers Walke and Wainwright arrived at this Brazilian port today from Buenos Aires. They will sail northward Friday.

Transfer to these destroyers from the cruisers Wichita and Quincy of a number of sailors whose enlistments are expiring was regarded as an indication that the Navy Department intends to keep the cruisers in the South Atlantic indefinitely.

Quezon Gets Wide Power To Meet World Crisis

Filipinos Face Forced Labor at Dictated Wages

MANILA, P. I., (AP).—A bill investing President Manuel L. Quezon with extraordinary powers to deal with the emergency situation created by world disturbances was passed on second reading today by the National Assembly. This was considered tantamount to final action.

Charges by some opponents that the Quezon administration was attempting to set up a totalitarian government brought arguments from proponents that the bill was in line with the Commonwealth Constitution.

The bill empowers the Executive to promulgate regulations for the suppression of espionage, and to require all able-bodied citizens not engaged in useful occupations to engage in farming or other productive activities or to perform services necessary to the public interests.

Power also is given the President to control farming, industries, wages, profits, hours of work, distribution of labor, shipping and other transportation, public services, rents and and prices of prime necessities. He further is empowered to prohibit lockouts and strikes.

PAN-AMERICA LOAN MEASURE DEFENDED

Senate Banking Group Majority Calls It Essential To Preparedness

Counters Minority Protest That Bill Is "Unsound And Futile"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 6—A majority of the Senate Banking Committee contended today that a proposed $500,000,000 increase in the capital of the Export-Import Bank was "an essential measure of economic preparedness for ourselves and our Latin-American neighbors against the uncertain future of a war-torn world."

The committee made this report to the Senate at about the same time that a minority of seven members filed a protest condemning the proposed Latin-American lending as "unsound, futile and a waste of the people's money."

The measure provides that the bank's capital shall be increased from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000, with authority to make loans to governments or central banks in the Western Hemisphere. Earlier today, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sent a letter to the House Banking Committee saying the bill was "essential" to "economic defense" of the Western Hemisphere.

The majority of the Senate committee took a similar stand, saying:

"The bill places this Government in a better position to meet an emergency which might otherwise eventuate in irreparable economic chaos and further totalitarian infiltration in Latin America.

"A situation of political, social and economic instability in the Latin-American republics renders them helpless to defend against future domination and control by totalitarian forces.

"Such a situation demands and justifies anticipatory steps to prevent a disastrous economic and political future. The authority established by the bill is thus vital to our own defense and to the rigorous application of the Monroe Doctrine throughout the Western Hemisphere."

The minority report made these assertions, among others:

"1. The bill is unconstitutional.

"2. The policy of international surplus control is not only futile, but positively harmful to the producers of South America and North America alike.

"3. The furnishing of economic aid to South America is not an advisable foreign policy.

"4. The new policy has a distinctly anti-German flavor.

"5. In our opinion, the ultimate effect of the policy proposed will be distinctly harmful to the United States and to its producers."

Signers of the minority report were Senators Frazier (Rep., N. D.), Townsend (Rep., Del.), Adams (Dem., Col.), Herring (Dem., Iowa), Tobey (Rep., N. H.), Danaher (Rep., Conn.) and Taft (Rep., Ohio.).

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, who appeared in person before the House committee, said the

30.24-4155

30.24-4155

bill would permit continuation of the present program of financing United States exports and also assist Latin-American countries in developing their natural resources.

Military Essentials

Jones mentioned such military essentials as rubber, tin, tungsten, chrome, manganese, iron ore and medicines.

"If we can help the Latin-American countries to produce more of these and other articles that do not compete with our own," he testified, "we will be rendering them a genuine service and without loss to ourselves."

He added that in some instances the Export-Import Bank might lend funds for the orderly marketing of Latin-America's agricultural surpluses.

"I think that after two or three years if the worst thing that happened to us is the accumulation of some surpluses we should all be willing to pay the price," Jones said.

SEEK RUBBER AREAS IN LATIN AMERICA

Two Parties Conducting Survey for U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Secretary Wallace disclosed today that two exploration parties from the Department of Agriculture are now in Latin America conducting surveys to determine the most promising areas for the production of rubber.

A third party, he said, is on its way to survey the headwaters of the Amazon River tributaries. The two already at work are covering northwestern Central America and southeastern Central America and parts of Colombia.

The surveys were authorized under a $500,000 congressional appropriation. The sponsors hope eventually to make the Western Hemisphere less dependent upon the Orient for rubber supplies. Mr. Wallace said Latin American governments were co-operating in the move to establish rubber production.

HULL DECLARES SERVICE BY ALL INSURES PEACE

Secretary Sees Need Now for Individual Sacrifice to Prevent War.

SAYS DANGER CONFRONTS U. S.

Wheeler Holds America Hasn't Enough Equipment to Train 400,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull called on the American people today for individual sacrifice and hard personal service to help keep the nation at peace.

Without mentioning specifically the controversial question of conscription, he counseled against complacency in the face of terrific problems and conditions, and declared:

"The one and only sure way for our nation to avoid being drawn into serious trouble or actual war is for our people to become thoroughly conscious of the possibilities of danger, to make up their minds that we must continue to arm and to arm to such an extent that the forces of conquest and ruin will not dare make an attack on us or on any part of this hemisphere.

"To this end, each citizen must be ready and willing for real sacrifice of time and of substance, and for hard personal service.

"In the face of terrific problems and conditions, and until the present serious threats and dangers have disappeared, we cannot pursue complacently the course of our customary normal life."

Defense Means Peace.

Mr. Hull's views were expressed in a statement prepared before he left for a West Virginia mountain resort to rest from his work at the Havana conference of American foreign ministers, which ended last week.

At Havana, Mr. Hull said, it was "agreed that full and adequate preparation for continental defense could not be taken too soon if the threatened danger from abroad was to be checked and terminated."

There was general agreement also, he said, that "if the peaceful nations of Europe had thus promptly organized themselves for self-defense on the most effective co-operative basis, the chances are that their situation and that of Europe would be vastly different today."

"The vast forces of lawlessness, conquest and destruction are still moving across the earth like a savage and dangerous animal at large," Mr. Hull's statement continued. "By their nature, those forces will not stop unless and until they recognize that there exists unbreakable resistance.

Sees America United.

"At Havana we forged new instrumentalities of continental defense. These will be of vast importance to our nation and to every American nation."

The conference adopted a resolution providing that an act of aggression by a non-American State against an American State would be considered an act against all the countries signing the declaration.

While the resolution came from Venezuela, it was regarded here as a possibly useful instrument for negotiations for United States naval and air bases in strategic Latin American areas.

Mr. Hull's statement indicated all possible speed here in carrying out other measures adopted at Havana, including those to relieve and strengthen the economy of Latin American countries and to check fifth column activities.

The agreement creating the machinery for provisional control and administration of European colonies in this hemisphere which might become sources of danger, is expected to be submitted shortly to the Senate for ratification.

Meanwhile, the United States, acting alone or with other American republics, could occupy any of the colonies at any time under the "Act of Havana."

Sees Equipment Needed.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, a leading opponent of conscription, asserted meanwhile today that the army would have insufficient equipment to train the 400,000 men whom the Burke-Wadsworth bill would draft by October.

There is not even enough equipment, he told reporters, for all the 243,000 National Guardsmen who might be ordered to active service under a bill now being debated by the Senate.

Senator Shepparad, Democrat, of Texas, taking prompt issue, said that only about 55,000 guardsmen would be called for immediate duty, but insisted that the equipment question did not apply.

Those 55,000, he explained, would be used in training the first contingent of conscripts to be selected from the 12,000,000 men who have passed their twenty-first birthday and not reached their thirty-first, who would have to register under the Burke-Wadsworth measure.

That measure won approval of the military committee yesterday, but Senators Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado; Thomas, Republican, of Idaho, and Lundeen, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, who opposed it, filed a minority report recommending that voluntary enlistments be tried and charging that conscription was "regimentation of life."

Senator Johnson said that he and others expected to support a substitute proposal prepared by Senator Wheeler calling for registration of men from 21 through 31, but setting up only a system of voluntary enlistments. Men from 18 through 34 would be accepted for one year's voluntary service, with the army's basic pay increased from $21 to $30 a month.

A. F. L. Favors Volunteers.

The American Federation of Labor came out last night for a voluntary program, declaring that it was opposed to compulsory military training until a time when such action became necessary to defend, protect and preserve America.

On the other hand, the Military Training Camps Association asked the Senate committee to reopen the question of registration age limits. It asked that registration may be from 18 to 64, or at least 18 to 55, with men 21 to 45 liable to army service.

From Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, came a radio speech saying that Congress's loss of time in voting to increase military manpower is a constantly growing embarrassment to the War Department. He added:

"We must train men immediately against the possibilities of the next few months, which may be the most critical in the history of this country."

Taking issue with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's suggestion for American co-operation with Germany if she wins the war, Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, termed the aviator "the chief of the fifth column in this country."

Senator Pepper replied in the Senate yesterday to Col. Lindbergh's Sunday speech at a Chicago peace rally, about the time Senator Wheeler criticized Gen. John J. Pershing for proposing that at least fifty American destroyers be made available to Great Britain. Senator Wheeler told the Senate that the suggestion was a step toward war.

Senator Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, followed Senator Pepper's criticism of Col. Lindbergh with a radio speech last night in which he said he was "not only amazed but somewhat shocked by Col. Lindbergh's attitude of compacency toward Adolf Hitler."

Senator Pepper told his colleagues that within a short time "the American people will have to decide whether they are going to follow the chief of the fifth column in this country—Col. Lindbergh—or are going to follow Gen. Pershing."

Recalling that a "cross of recognition and merit" had been bestowed on Lindbergh by Marshal Goering, Pepper said that Pershing never received a medal from the "head of the German Air Corps."

Closing the discussion, Senator Holt, Democrat of West Virginia, said that "If we turn back the pages of history to 1917, we find that almost the same utterances were made against Col. Lindbergh's distinguished father, Congressman Lindbergh, who voted against entering the war. I fear the same result (entry into war) may come from this war mongering."

Discussing Gen. Pershing's proposal, Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, suggested the possibility of trading destroyers for British battleships, which he said appeared to be of litle practical use in North Sea battles.

"No one can doubt the soundness of his (Pershing's) statement that 'if the destroyers help save the British fleet they may save us from the danger and hardships of another war,'" Senator Pittman said.

Hull Statement On U. S. Defense

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Following is the text of a statement issued today by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State:

The strong belief of the representatives of the twenty-one American nations at the recent Havana meeting was that the military and other sinister activities on the part of some nations in other large areas of the world present real possibilities of danger to the American republics. It was universally recognized that a threat to any important part of the Americas means a threat to each and all of the American nations. It was, therefore, agreed that full and adequate preparations for continental defense could not be taken too soon if the threatened danger from abroad was to be checked and terminated. It was also the unanimous view at Havana that the prompt strengthening of unity and solidarity for the purpose of continental defense and for its implementation by concrete programs supported by the twenty-one nations was indispensable to the safety, security, peace and welfare of this hemisphere.

There was general agreement that if the peaceful nations of Europe had thus promptly organized themselves for self-defense on the most effective co-operative basis, the chances are that their situation and that of Europe would be vastly different today. Instead, many of those countries complacently relied upon utterances of peaceful purpose and upon their own neutrality to safeguard them against the mighty forces of invasion, conquest and destruction. Some of them have been overrun and destroyed by the ruthless invader. Their fate should be a tragic lesson to us.

The vast forces of lawlessness, conquest and destruction are still moving across the earth like a savage and dangerous animal at large. By their very nature, those forces will not stop unless and until they recognize that there exists unbreakable resistance.

At Havana we forged new instrumentalities of continental defense. These will be of vast importance to our nation and to every American nation. But there are other and immense tasks still before us.

I would greatly prefer to say that we are safe in this country and in this hemisphere from outside danger. But I am firmly convinced that what is taking place today in many areas of the earth is a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which lawlessness, violence and force will reign supreme, as they did a thousand years ago. The people of this country cannot recognize too soon this fact and its overwhelming significance for our national safety and for the maintenance of our national institutions.

The one and only sure way for our nation to avoid being drawn into serious trouble or actual war by the wild and destructive forces now abroad elsewhere in the world, and to command respect for its rights and interests abroad, is for our people to become thoroughly conscious of the possibilities of danger, to make up their minds that we must continue to arm, and to arm to such an extent that the forces of conquest and ruin will not dare make an attack on us or on any part of this hemisphere. To this end, each citizen must be ready and willing for real sacrifice of time and of substance, and for hard personal service. In the face of terrific problems and conditions, and until the present serious threats and dangers have disappeared, we cannot pursue complacently the course of our customary normal life.

I feel constrained thus to offer my views in the light of what is already a dangerously wide-spread movement for world conquest and for the destruction of most of the worthwhile things which civilization has given the human race.

WAR VETERANS MAY PROVIDE HOME DEFENSE

Roosevelt Reveals Possibility If National Guard Is Mobilized

Says Matter Still Is In Discussion Stage By Army Officers

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 6—President Roosevelt disclosed today that World War veterans might take over home defense duties now assigned to the National Guard, if and when the Guard is brought into Federal service.

In the broader field of hemispheric cooperation, the Chief Executive told a press conference that a meeting of minds on defense against non-American nations was one of three extraordinarily successful achievements of the Pan-American conference at Havana.

He said in response to an inquiry that unity of the Americas is without question more of a fact now than ever before.

The conference was successful also, he said, in taking steps to solve mutual economic problems of the American nations, which loom much larger because of the war in Europe, and in setting up machinery to combat fifth-column activities originating outside the Americas.

Topic At Luncheon

The general aspects of the Havana meeting were up for discussion at a luncheon which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave today for four Latin-American representatives at the conference.

The delegates left for New York without talking to reporters.

The question of replacing the National Guard for home defense activities was brought up when Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York had supper with Mr. Roosevelt last night.

The matter still is in the study stage and the War Department has not yet made recommendations, the President said, then added that probably veterans and such organizations as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars would form the nucleus of the home guard.

Depends On Congress

The plan is contingent on Congressional passage of legislation to allow the Government to call out the Guard and give the citizen-soldiers intensified training.

Veterans then would face the prospect of being asked to serve in any instances in which a Governor proclaimed martial law. They might go on duty in strikes, riots or disasters.

The President kept to himself plans for additional inspections of defense activities. Detailed planning is necessary, he said, but a final decision must be withheld until the last minute. He would not say whether he might start off this week on an inspection trip.

Guests At Luncheon

Guests at today's luncheon were:

Dr. Leo Poldo Melo, chairman of the Argentine delegations at Havana, and Senora de Melo.

Dr. Pedro Manini Rios, Uruguayan chairman.

Dr. Thomas A. Salomoni, Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Oscar Schnake, Chilean Minister for Development, and Senora de Schnake.

Joseph M. Patterson, publisher of the New York *Daily News*, and Mrs. Patterson.

George T. Summerlin, State Department protocol officer.

Mr. Roosevelt said beforehand he expected to talk over with his guests the general aspects of what was an extraordinarily interesting and extraordinarily successful conference in the Cuban capital.

On Social Footing

He added that one good development of the last few years was that for the first time the United States had been getting on a social footing with her Latin-American neighbors, so that things were not purely official, as they were for years, but more personal and social.

"We've learned," he said, "to talk the same language."

He agreed with a reporter that spiritual unity of the American republics had been accomplished and that steps were being taken now toward economic and material unity.

The recent ban imposed on sales of aviation gasoline outside the Western Hemisphere, except to American-owned companies, Mr. Roosevelt said, supplies a good illustration of such steps. It might be called a Pan-American defense measure, he said.

There are no refineries in Venezuela, Bolivia and northern Argentina, he said. And for purposes of national defense and Pan-American defense he asserted that we cannot afford to have aviation gas go to Europe or Asia

Types Of Planes Cut To Speed Production

By Devon Francis

Associated Press Aviation Editor

Washington, Aug. 6—The army gradually is reducing the number of types of warplanes in its defense brochure, and the result, aircraft manufacturers believe, will be reflected during the months to come in a sharply accelerated output on the production lines.

Multiplicity of designs has been one of the banes of aircraft manufacture for years.

Even Germany, with the world's greatest air force and in the midst of a war, has too many kinds of warplanes for efficient mass manufacture, in the opinion of United States army officers. The evidence is accumulating that Hitler's air ministry is cutting down on the number of designs produced.

Cut To Six General Categories

If the Army Air Corps hues to the line projected for maximum production in the air rearmament drive, it will have six general categories of planes: interceptors, single-engine pursuits, twin-engine fighters, attack planes and medium and heavy bombers.

Up to now, no fewer than eighteen combat types have been in the service of the air corps.

That has been due partly to the existence of a tactical experimentation program. The army wanted to see what the planes could do, both individually and en masse. It was due partly to the lack of a coordinated program for the employment of aircraft in wartime.

Army strategy and tactics are products of the nation's foreign policy, and the Air Corps has not known what it would be called upon to do.

With the emergence of hemisphere defense as the goal of the rearmament program, the Air Corps found its work cut out for it.

Here are some of the types of aircraft which will go into the discard in the drive for greater air power: Single-engine attacks, day and night bombardment planes, single-engine bombardment planes, general liaison planes and bi-plane pursuits.

Remaining in the non-combat types probably will be short-range corps and division observation planes.

Classes Of Interceptors

The interceptors for "localized" defense, which the army is going to buy by the hundreds, are typified by the Bell pursuit, made in Buffalo, N. Y. The Curtiss "P-40," made in Buffalo, typifies the new pursuit equipment, and the Lockheed twin-engine fighter, made in Burbank, Cal., the interceptor for long-range work.

The Boeing "B-17" four-engine bomber, made in Seattle, already standard Air Corps equipment, and the consolidated "B-24," made in San Diego, also four-engined, will provide the general design for long-range bombardment machines. Such planes are intended for forays deep into enemy territory on the theory that the best defense is an offense.

For Defense Of U. S.: Speed At Dockyards

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 6—The navy is taking a leaf from industry's mass-production book to speed up construction of the projected "two-ocean" fleet.

Although they say there is no thought of turning out battleships like cup cakes, officers engaged in adding more than 200 combat vessels to the existing navy asserted that they are hopeful of having the majority in service within about four years.

Standardization and duplication of types will play an important part in this drive for speed, officials said today.

Changes Delay Builders

Instead of trying to make each new battleship, cruiser or destroyer a little better than its predecessor, as it has in the past, the navy—to save time—is going to let one design stand for as many ships in each category as possible.

Some idea of the time factor involved may be gained from the fact that preparation of preliminary designs for the battleships North Carolina and Washington, two of the navy's newest 35,000-tonners which have just been launched, required more than a year.

Long before a single rivet is driven, designers of a battleship must figure out the probable gun range at which the craft may have to fight years in the future. If the range is to be long, deck armor should receive a larger proportion of the protective weight because shells fired at the ship from long range will be likely to hit the deck rather than the sides.

Development of aircraft has forced naval shipbuilders to make radical changes in designs in order to give warships adequate protection both from aerial bombs and from shell-fire and torpedoes.

Considering Diesel Engines

Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, chief of the new bureau of ships, told a Congressional committee there was a good possibility that the development of Diesel engines might revolutionize battleship design by doing away with the need for space-taking boilers.

This would permit more weight to be devoted to armor or, with the same armor, to increase the ships' speed, he said. It was recalled in naval circles, however, that the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee, was Diesel powered and proved incapable of withstanding the beating handed her by three smaller British cruisers.

PLEDGE GIVEN ARMS MAKERS

Assured They May Deduct Cost of Defense Plants.

HOPE TO SPEED PROGRAM

House Group Would Repeal Profit Limit on Planes and Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Congressional tax leaders called on national defense contractors today to go forward with the defense program on the strength of assurances that they would be permitted to deduct from their taxable income the cost of defense plant expansions.

Representative Cooper of Tennessee, chairman of the House Tax Subcommittee, gave out the oral statement in the presence of William S. Knudsen, National Defense Commissioner, who attended a closed meeting of the subcommittee.

Agree on Plan.

Mr. Cooper said that the subcommittee had agreed on a plan for amortizing the cost of plant expansions for tax purposes at the rate of 20 per cent a year for five years, and in addition would recommend to the full House Ways and Means Committee that in case the present national emergency was over in less than five years, the amortization could be taken in a briefer period.

"I am authorized to state," Mr. Cooper continued, "that Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee feel confident that the recommendations made by the subcommittee will be approved by the full committees."

In addition to the plant cost amortization plan, Mr. Cooper reported that the sub-committee had tentatively approved the repeal of the Vinson-Trammel act's limitations on the profits on warships and army and navy aircraft. That measure sets these limits at 10 per cent on warships and 12 per cent on aircraft. Modifications of these limits are already proposed in pending legislation.

Disclosing that an excess profits tax will be included in a single bill along with the amortization plan and the Vinson-Trammel repealer, Mr. Cooper said the committee was working diligently on the tax and that he felt confident it will be able to complete a proposal by tomorrow.

The full Ways and Means Committee will commence public hearings on the legislation Thursday, he said.

To Speed Defense Work.

"This statement," Mr. Cooper asserted, "is now being given in the presence of Mr. Knudsen and the full membership of the subcommittee, including Chairman Doughton of the full committee, with the hope that contractors will feel justified to rely upon it and go forward with the execution of the contracts that are so necessary and vital to the national defense of the country."

Mr. Cooper said that in the interest of speeding up the legislation, which Mr. Knudsen had requested, Senate Finance Committee members would sit with the House committee at the hearings.

When Mr. Cooper had concluded his press conference, he called upon Representative Treadway of Massachusetts, the committee's ranking Republican, for any comment he might deem appropriate.

Mr. Treadway said, "Mr. Knudsen has convinced us there is but one way to proceed and that is the way that Mr. Cooper has outlined to you."

HULL REITERATES TRADE LOAN PLEA

Says 500 Million Fund Is Essential to Defense.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull told the House Banking Committee today that a $500,000,000 loan authority for the Export-Import Bank was "essential" to United States co-operation in the "economic defense" of the Western Hemisphere.

A telegram from the Secretary of State was read to the committee when it opened hearings on an administration bill to grant the half billion dollar increase in the bank's lending powers. Loans could be made to develop orderly Pan-American marketing and to stabilize and enlarge hemisphere economic resources.

"At Havana," Mr. Hull telegraphed, "the American nations agreed that in view of the disruption of the channels of international commerce and the curtailment of markets for certain products of the Americas, the American nations must do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position to improve further mutually beneficial trade and other economic relations between and among themselves and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages and dangers arising from the resent disturbed and dislocated world conditions.

"I consider the enactment of the proposed legislation, expanding the powers and operations of the Export-Import Bank, essential in order to put the United States in a position to co-operate fully with other American republics in meeting these urgent needs of the economic defense in the face of the possibilities of serious threats to the peace, security and welfare of this hemisphere resulting from sinister developments elsewhere in the world."

The legislation already has been approved by the Senate Banking Committee.

30.24-4154

30.24-4157

National Guard Call Opposed By Gillette

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 6—Senator Guy M. Gillette (Dem., Iowa), opposing a bill to authorize the President to call the National Guar dand the Officers' Reserve to active duty, asserted in the Senate today that it would be a "crime" to upset present law governing mobilization of the guard.

The Iowa senator contended that many guardsmen had enlisted with the understanding that they would be called into Federal service only in time of war.

"Injustice To Change

He asserted that it would be an "injustice to change the premise on which Federal service would be required by giving the President the right to order the militiamen into service now."

"In behalf of members of the National Guard and having in my thoughts the heartiest sympathy with every effort that is being made to build up our national defense, I cannot see a crime like this committed without protesting," Gillette declared.

His was the first voice raised in opposition to the measure, and Gillette himsel fsaid he believed "a great majority" of the Senate favored the bill.

Earlier, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), an opponent of conscription, asserted that the army would have insufficient equipment to train the 400,000 men whom the Burke-Wadsworth bill would draft by October.

There is not even enough equipment, he told reporters, for all the 243,000 National Guardsmen who might be ordered to active service under a bill now being debated by the Senate.

Senator Morris Sheppard (Dem., Texas), taking prompt issue, said that only about 55,000 Guardsmen would be called for immediate duty, but insisted that the equipment question did not apply.

Would Train Others

Those 55,000, he explained, would be used in training the first contingent of conscripts who would have to register under the Burke-Wadsworth measure.

The American Federation of Labor came out last night for a voluntary program, declaring that it was opposed to compulsory military training until a time when such action became "necessary to defend, protect and preserve America."

Blitzkrieg Ready?

British Analyze Scouting Reports, Think Nazis Are Set

New York, Aug. 6 (AP)—Royal Air Force intelligence officers, analyzing scouting reports from across the English Channel, are convinced the Germans have about completed organization of a Blitzkrieg attempt, Larry Leseuer, CBS correspondent in London, reported in a broadcast heard here today.

Nazi activity, partciularly on railroads and highways in northern Belgium, Holland and France, has been stepped up, he said. Air force officials expect the German onslaught to come partly on barges towed by transports believed to be under construction in the Baltic now and on gliders, towed by transport planes, which would carry food, munitions and guns, but no men.

LONDON, AUG. 6-(AP)-BRITISH SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS MOBILIZED AN ITALIAN ARMY OF 500,000 IN AFRICA, IN PREPARATION FOR A MAJOR DRIVE AGAINST EGYPT.

THE HIGH COMMAND IN ROME REPORTED TODAY THAT ITALIAN VANGUARDS ALREADY HAD PUSHED ACROSS THE BORDER FROM LIBYA INTO EGYPT AND A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE AT CAIRO REPORTED AN OFFENSIVE INTO BRITISH SOMALILAND, BORDERING ETHIOPIA, BY THREE ITALIAN COLUMNS. ITALIANS ALREADY HAD DRIVEN INTO KENYA COLONY, ANOTHER BRITISH POSSESSION.

AGAINST THE ITALIAN FORCES, THE BRITISH HAVE A SMALLER BUT BETTER TRAINED ARMY, INFORMED SOURCES SAID. ITS STRENGTH WAS NOT DIVULGED.

LONDON - 1ST ADD AFRICAN X X X NOT DIVULGED.

IT IS BELIEVED IN BRITISH QUARTERS HERE THAT MUSSOLINI IS READY TO GAMBLE 230,000 LEGIONAIRES IN LIBYA AND 100,000 WHITE AND 150,000 NATIVE ASKARIS IN ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, ITALIAN SOMALILAND AND LIBYA TO CONQUER EGYPT.

THE PLAN ACCEPTED BY MOST NEUTRAL AUTHORITIES HERE AS LIKELIEST FOR THE ITALIANS IS THREE-FOLD:

1. AN EASTWARD DRIVE ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN SHORES TOWARD ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO, WITH ADVANCE FORCES MUSHROOMING TOWARD THE NILE;

2. CONCERTED DRIVES FROM ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA INTO THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

3. LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS ALONG THE KENYA FRONTIER TO KEEP BRITAIN'S SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES ENGAGED UNTIL EGYPT IS CONQUERED.

AUG 7-1940

0020EPED

LONDON - 1ST ADD ALIENS X X X OFFENSIVE.

THE EVENING NEWS ESTIMATED 7,500 ALIENS HAD BEEN SENT OVERSEAS AND ADDED THAT ALL THAT ANY ALIEN SCHEDULED FOR EMIGRATION HAD TO DO WAS TO FIND ANOTHER ALIEN WILLING TO GO AND TO COMPENSATE HIM FOR ACTING AS A "STAND-IN."

IT WAS BELIEVED ALSO THAT THE SINKING OF THE ARANDORA STAR, BOUND FOR CANADA WITH INTERNEES, ALSO INFLUENCED ALIENS IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO STAY IN ENGLAND.

0021EPED

LONDON, AUG 6-(AP)-A STOCKY, 27-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN VOLUNTEER FLIER FROM LAREDO, TEXAS, WAS CREDITED BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE TODAY WITH THE "PROBABLE" DESTRUCTION OF A GERMAN PLANE IN A BITTER DOGFIGHT OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WHICH HE NONCHALANTLY DESCRIBED AS "GREAT FUN."

THE AMERICAN, WHOSE NAME WAS NOT DISCLOSED BECAUSE OF BRITISH EMPHASIS ON TEAMWORK, SHARED THE LAURELS OF A CRACK SPITFIRE SQUADRON WHICH SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITT-109 FIGHTERS AND POSSIBLY DOWNED TWO OTHERS IN BATTLE OFF THE FRENCH PORT OF CALAIS YESTERDAY.

(DESCRIPTIONS OF THE AMERICAN CONVINCED ROBERT E. DONAHUE, LOWELL, MASS., RADIO STATION MANAGER, THAT THE FLIER IS HIS BROTHER, ARTHUR, FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS A FLYING INSTRUCTOR AT LAREDO. ARTHUR WENT TO CANADA TO ENLIST WITH THE BRITISH AIR FORCE, AND HIS FAMILY RECEIVED WORD JULY 17 OF HIS ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND. FRIENDS IN LAREDO ALSO WERE CONVINCED OF THE AVIATOR'S IDENTITY.)

AUG 7 - 1940

THE YOUNG AMERICAN JOINED THE SPITFIRE SQUADRON LESS THAN 24 HOURS BEFORE THE ENGAGEMENT AFTER A SHORT PERIOD OF TRAINING IN HANDLING SPEEDY PURSUIT SHIPS.

THE FLIER, KNOWN TO HIS BRITISH MATES AS "TEXAS SHORTY", RETURNED FROM THE BATTLE WITH HIS PLANE RIDDLED BY MACHINE-GUN BULLETS BUT HE HIMSELF ESCAPED UNSCRATCHED.

HE WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN PILOT TO BE MENTIONED IN AIR MINISTRY ACCOUNTS OF BATTLES OVER THE CHANNEL FOR THE PAST FEW WEEKS, ALTHOUGH AMERICAN-BUILT PLANES HAVE BEEN FIGURING IN ACTION.

THE MINISTRY SAID THE AMERICAN CHASED OFF TWO MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS, HIT ONE AND WAS IN TURN ATTACKED BY TWO OTHERS WHICH HE SHOOK OFF.

"I WAS NEVER SO TICKLED IN MY LIFE," THE AMERICAN SAID DESCRIBING HIS REACTIONS TO THE BATTLE.

(MORE)AP

MQ458AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD TEXAN X X X THE BATTLE.

"WE WENT ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO LOOK FOR TROUBLE, BUT IT WAS THE GERMANS WHO FOUND IT. FOUR MILES FROM CALAIS, AT 10,000 FEET, WE SAW FIVE MESSERSCHMITT-109S AND SOMEWHERE AROUND WAS A LARGER GROUP OF THEM.

"WE SAILED RIGHT INTO THEM AND OUR SQUADRON LEADER SET THE PACE BY CRACKING DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT. HE AND ANOTHER PILOT SAW IT DIVE INTO THE SEA.

AUG 7-1940

"THEN ANOTHER PILOT CHASED ONE GERMAN TOWARD FRANCE AND SHOT PIECES OFF IT. I HAD A GOOD CRACK AT ONE MYSELF, BUT SUDDENLY FOUND TWO OTHERS ON ME. SOMETHING HIT THE FUSELAGE, SHAKING US A HIT, BUT WE CAME OUT OF IT QUICKLY.

"WHILE I WHIRLED AROUND ANOTHER MESSERSCHMITT FIRED INTO THE COWLING. I HAD ANOTHER CRACK AT HIM BEFORE HE DISAPPEARED--THEN WE TURNED FOR HOME."

HE SAID HE DECIDED TO JOIN THE RAF AFTER FRANCE COLLAPSED, WENT TO OTTAWA FROM LAREDO AND SHOWED A LOG-BOOK WITH 1,500 HOURS FLYING TIME.

"IN FIFTEEN MINUTES I WAS OUT ON THE STREET AGAIN WITH THE PROMISE THAT I WOULD BE ON THE NEXT BOAT TO ENGLAND, AND I WAS," HE SAID.

THE SQUADRON TO WHICH HE WAS ASSIGNED AFTER THREE WEEKS OF TRAINING

30,24-4159

30.24-4159

IN ENGLAND ALREADY HAS NEARLY 30 GERMAN AIRCRAFT TO ITS CREDIT, INCLUDING THREE SHOT DOWN DURING THE BIG AIR BATTLE OVER DOVER ON JULY 29.

(ARTHUR DONAHUE WAS BORN AT ST.CHARLES, MINN., WHERE HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.FRANK DONAHUE, NOW RESIDE. TWO SISTERS, BLANCHE AND ORA, LIVE AT ROBINSDALE, MINN., AND A THIRD, MRS. E.R.ZIMDAR, LIVES AT ROUNDUP, MONT.)

MQ503AED

LONDON, AUG. 6-(AP)-BRITISH AIR RAIDS LAST NIGHT ON KIEL, IMPORTANT NAZI NAVAL BASE, AND THE GREAT PORT OF HAMBURG WERE REPORTED BY THE AIR MINISTRY TODAY.

VSPED

LONDON,AUG.6-(AP)-A HOUSE WAS SET AFIRE IN A NORTHEAST COASTAL TOWN THIS AFTERNOON WHEN A GERMAN WARPLANE, INTERCEPTED BY A POWER-DIVING SPITFIRE, JETTISONED ITS LOAD OF THREE EXPLOSIVE AND 25 INCENDIARY BOMBS AND FLED. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

Add-London-Aug 6

"WHEN THE TRUTH IS KNOWN ABOUT KING LEOPOLD," THE ENVOY SAID, "HIS DECISION TO SURRENDER WILL NOT ONLY BE ACCEPTED, BUT WILL BE APPLAUDED.

"I SAW HIM BEFORE I LEFT. I FEEL WE SHOULD TRY AND SEE BOTH SIDES OF HIS PREDICAMENT, NOT JUDGE HARSHLY ON INSUFFICIENT FACTS."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID IN ALL HIS TRAVELS THROUGHOUT BELGIUM, UNTIL THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS WAS DISMISSED BY THE GERMANS JULY 15, HE "KNEW OF NOT ONE AUTHENTIC ATROCITY COMMITTED BY THE GERMAN ARMY IN BELGIUM."

THE GERMANS BEHAVED THEMSELVES WITH GREAT RESTRAINT," CUDAHY SAID, ADDING THAT "I THINK THESE GERMANS BEHAVED BETTER THAN UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WOULD HAVE DONE."

CUDAHY SAID THE GERMANS WERE "VERY CONFIDENT" THEY COULD INVADE BRITAIN.

WR658PED

GLOBEN HOME, BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAID THAT INFORMATION REACHING THEM INDICATED GERMANY'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPECTED BLITZKRIEG ON ENGLAND ARE NOT YET COMPLETE, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE WELL ADVANCED. THESE SOURCES SAID THEY BELIEVED AN ATTEMPT TO INVADE THE ISLAND KINGDOM MIGHT BE MADE WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK OR TWO.

GERMANY CONTINUED AERIAL ATTACKS ON BRITISH COASTS. THE AIR MINISTRY SAID ONE GERMAN BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER THREW OFF ITS LOAD OF BOMBS AND FLED WHEN ATTACKED.

BRITISH BOMB RAIDS ON THE IMPORTANT NAZI NAVAL BASE OF KIEL AND THE GREAT PORT OF HAMBURG LAST NIGHT WERE REPORTED BY THE AIR MINISTRY. THE RAIDERS ALSO BOMBED GOODS YARDS AT HAMM AND AIRDROMES AT SCHIPHOL, HOLLAND, AND BORKUM, GERMANY.

ITALIAN SCOUTING PLANES HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY ACTIVE IN SCANNING THE EGYPTIAN COASTLINE AS FAR AS ALEXANDRIA FOR BRITISH MOVEMENTS AS WELL AS SEARCHING FOR NEW, TEMPORARY BRITISH AIR BASES IN SUDAN, BRITISH SOMALILAND AND KENYA COLONY. DISPATCHES TO ROME FROM THE

FRONT INDICATE THAT ITALIAN PLANES HAVE DUMPED MORE THAN 15 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN ONE DAY'S BOMBING OPERATIONS.

IN HER SEA WARFARE, ITALY HAS REPORTED THE LOSS OF SEVEN SUBMARINES, THREE DESTROYERS, ONE CRUISER, ONE TROOPSHIP AND ONE SMALL MINESWEEPER SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

WR456PED

Add London - Aug 6

THE AIR FORCE SET ITS CASUALTIES FOR THE WAR AT MORE THAN 4,000.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED 21 BRITISH SAILORS DIED JULY 25 AS A RESULT OF AN ATTACK BY NAZI DIVE BOMBERS ON THE DESTROYER BOREAS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. IT WAS STATED 25 OTHERS WERE WOUNDED. THE DESTROYER RETURNED DAMAGED.

WHILE REPORTS FROM SPAIN NEAR GIBRALTAR INDICATED THAT GREAT BRITISH FORTRESS HAD HAD MUNITIONS DUMPS BLOWN UP UNDER RAIDING WARPLANES, PRESUMABLY ITALIAN, A DISPATCH FROM ALGECIRAS REPORTED 19 BRITISH WARSHIPS HAD LEFT GIBRALTAR HURRIEDLY MONDAY.

THE REPORT SAID THE VESSELS FIRST STARTED EASTWARD INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN BUT THEN CUT BACK TOWARD THE ATLANTIC. THERE WAS NO FURTHER INDICATION OF THEIR DESTINATION.

MQ345AED

AUG 7-1940

BULLETIN

LONDON, AUG. 6-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BRITISH FIGHTERS HAD INTERCEPTED AND SHOT DOWN A GERMAN BOMBER OFF THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

MQ459PED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, AUG. 6--BRITAIN FACED APPROACHING WINTER FOOD PROBLEMS OPTIMISTICALLY TODAY ALTHOUGH SHE PUT TEETH IN ENFORCEMENT OF HER FOOD-CONSERVING REGULATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGED NEW BLOWS TO HER MERCHANT MARINE BY GERMANY'S AIR AND SEA BLOCKADERS.

ROBERT BOOTHBY, PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY OF THE FOOD MINISTRY, SAID IT HOPED TO AVOID WINTER EXTENSION OF RATIONING, AND EVEN TO INCREASE BRITONS' TEA ALLOWANCES.

AN ORDER EFFECTIVE AUG. 12, HOWEVER, WILL MAKE IT PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT UP TO TWO YEARS AND FINES UP TO £500 ($2,000) TO WASTE FOOD WHICH BRITAIN NOW DEFINES AS EVERYTHING, EXCEPT WATER, "USED BY MAN FOR FOOD OR DRINK."

EIGHTEEN BRITISH SHIPS TOTALING 63,601 TONS AND TWO ALLIED SHIPS TOTALING 7,090 TONS WERE LOST DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SCOFFED, HOWEVER, AT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TODAY WHICH PUT TOTAL LOSSES OF SHIPPING USEFUL TO BRITAIN AT 657,674 TONS IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF JULY, EXCLUSIVE OF WARSHIPS AND TONNAGE SUNK BY MINES.

ONE INFORMANT DECLARED THAT THE COMMUNIQUE "ONCE AGAIN MULTIPLIES THE TRUTH NEARLY FOURFOLD."

"BRITISH, ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SHIPPING SUNK DURING THE THREE WEEKS FROM JULY 7 TO JULY 28 TOTALS 196,112 TONS, OF WHICH BRITISH SHIPPING ACCOUNTS FOR 136,141 TONS," HE SAID.

"THESE FIGURES COVER ALL LOSSES, WHETHER BY TORPEDO, AERIAL OR MINE ATTACK."

3024 - 4161

30.24-4161

GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON THE BRITISH COASTS CONTINUED. THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THAT ONE GERMAN BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN AND THAT ANOTHER, CUT OFF BY A SPITFIRE, JETTISONED ITS BOMB LOAD AND FLED.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOOK UP THE FINANCE BILL WITHOUT HEARING AN EXPECTED STATEMENT FROM RICHARD BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ON BRITISH-JAPANESE RELATIONS. IT APPARENTLY HAS BEEN DEFERRED UNTIL TOMORROW.

LONDON, AUG. 7-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM HONGKONG TODAY THAT MERCHANT SEAMEN HAD SIGHTED MANY JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS SOUTHBOUND FROM THE JAPANESE-OWNED ISLAND OF FORMOSA. THEIR MISSION WAS NOT KNOWN.

AUG 8 - 1940

FD1247AED

AP Copenhagen - Aug 6

THEY WILL BE JOINED IN PETSAMO BY OTHER AMERICANS BEING REPATRIATED FROM THE SCANDINAVIAN AND BALTIC STATES, AND WILL SAIL WITH THEM AUG.13 ON THE U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT AMERICAN LEGION, WHICH ARRIVED AT THE ARCTIC PORT YESTERDAY.

AUG 7 - 1940

ACCOMMODATIONS IN PETSAMO ALREADY ARE OVER-TAXED, AND EARLY ARRIVALS AMONG THE REFUGEES HAVE BEEN LIVING IN TENTS.

WN1042AED

GRENOBLE, FRANCE, AUG. 7-(IN WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-

SEVERAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS

EN ROUTE TO ESTABLISH THEIR NEW DEPARTMENTS AT PRINCETON, N.J.,

WERE AMONG 23 PERSONS INJURED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WHEN THEIR

SPECIAL BUS OVERTURNED NEAR GRENOBLE.

DOCTORS SAID NONE WAS IN DANGER, BUT

THREE PERSONS WERE [redacted] HURT SERIOUSLY ENOUGH TO REQUIRE

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

EIGHT LEAGUE EXPERTS AND THEIR FAMILIES WERE ABOARD THE SPECIAL BUS TRAVELING FROM GENEVA TO ARD THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER AND HAD PLANNED TO SAIL FROM LISBON [redacted] ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE SHIP.

THEIR BUS OVERTURNED WHEN THE DRIVER SWERVED TO

AVOID A COLLISION WITH A STREET CAR.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, AUG. 6--THE GERMAN COUNTER-BLOCKADE, DESIGNED TO TURN FATALLY UPON BRITAIN HER GREATEST HISTORIC WEAPON, WAS CLAIMED TODAY TO BE SMASHING BRITISH SHIPPING AT A FAR HIGHER RATE THAN IN THE UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND ASSERTED A TOTAL OF 4,986,860 TONS OF BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS, AND THOSE USABLE BY BRITAIN, HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT IN 11 MONTHS OF WARFARE--- 3,725,547 BY THE GERMAN NAVY AND 1,261,313 BY THE AIRFORCE.

THUS WAS CLAIMED FOR GERMANY A MONTHLY SCORE OF ABOUT 453,350 TONS-- AGAINST AN AVERAGE BRITISH LOSS OF 205,000 TONS DURING THE 21 MONTHS

WHEN SUBMARINES WERE ON FIERCE PROL A GENERATION AGO.

THE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED ALSO THAT IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF JULY THE GERMANS HAD SENT TO THE BOTTOM 657,674 TONS OF "ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPPING SPACE AND SPACE USABLE BY THE ENEMY."

ALL THIS, IT WAS SAID, WAS ASIDE FROM 21,650 TONS OF WARSHIPS AND MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK BY MINES.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY HAS STATED THAT IN THE PERIOD JULY 5 THROUGH JULY 29 THE COMBINED LOSSES OF ALL BRITISH, ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SHIPS WERE BUT 174,380 TONS.)

THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THAT ITS SUCCESSES AGAINST THE BRITISH HAD BEEN "PROVED BY REPEATED CLOSING OF ENEMY PORTS AND OTHER EVIDENCE."

NAZI AIR ACTIVITY WAS DECLARED TO BE GOING FORWARD WITHOUT PAUSE, GERMAN PLANES HAVING ATTACKED "SEVERAL" ENGLISH PORTS ONLY TODAY, AFTER SHARP AIR FIGHTING OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT IN WHICH EIGHT BRITISHERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN.

UK322PED

Add-Berlin-Aug 6

(THE GERMAN FIGURE IS ALMOST [redacted] THE TOTAL--174,380 TONS -- OF BRITISH, ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SHIPS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TO HAVE BEEN LOST FROM JULY 5 THROUGH JULY 29.

(ON THE BASIS OF THE GERMAN FIGURE, THE AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL FOR THE FIRST 11 MONTHS OF THE WAR WOULD BE ABOUT 453,390 TONS, AS COMPARED WITH A MONTHLY AVERAGE OF 205,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING ALONE DURING THE 22 MONTHS OF UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE ACTIVITY IN 1917-18 IN THE WORLD WAR. THE LARGEST TOLL TAKEN BY GERMAN SUBMARINES -- AIRPLANES WERE NOT A FACTOR THEN--DURING ANY MONTH IN THE WORLD WAR WAS 540,000 TONS -- 115 SHIPS -- OF BRITISH AND ALLIED SHIPPING IN APRIL, 1917.)

IN FREQUENT X X X ETC PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

VN948AED

BERLIN, AUG. 6-(AP)-IN FREQUENT AIR BATTLES OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL YESTERDAY, GERMAN WARPLANES SHOT DOWN EIGHT BRITISH AIRCRAFT, THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

MQ810AED

ATTACKS BY GERMAN NIGHT RAIDERS ON "SEVERAL ENGLISH PORTS" WERE MENTIONED IN THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH SAID THAT BRITISH BOMBS DROPPED IN NORTHERN GERMANY CAUSED ONLY SLIGHT PROPERTY DAMAGE AND NO DEATHS.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE, IT DECLARED, SANK THREE ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALING 16,875 (CQ) TONS.

AUG 7-1940

MQ816AED

BERLIN, AUG. 6-(AP)-EIGHT BRITISH PURSUIT PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN TWO AIR BATTLES OVER ENGLAND YESTERDAY, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THESE SOURCES SAID SIX OF THE BRITISH PLANES WERE DOWNED IN ONE ENCOUNTER AND TWO IN THE OTHER.

BRITISH EFFORTS TO RAID NORTHWEST GERMANY, THEY SAID, WERE BLOCKED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

ONE GERMAN SUBMARINE WAS CREDITED WITH HAVING SUNK THREE MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALING 16,000 TONS.

MQ759AED

30.24-4163

ROME, AUG. 6-(AP)-IT WAS RUMORED IN POLITICAL CIRCLES TONIGHT THAT GERMANY AND ITALY HAVE ASKED TURKEY TO DEFINE HER POSITION TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AXIS POWERS.

TURKEY WAS A POTENTIAL ALLY OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE UNTIL FRANCE COLLAPSED UNDER NAZI PRESSURE, AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS CONSIDERED IT LIKELY THAT ADOLF HITLER AND BENITO MUSSOLINI, AFTER GATHERING THE REST OF THE BALKANS INTO THEIR CAMP, WOULD TRY TO BRING IN TURKEY.

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT ON THE RUMORS AND RESPONSIBLE GERMAN SOURCES WERE RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

SOME QUARTERS BELIEVED IT FEASIBLE THAT ITALY RAISED THE QUESTION IN AXIS COUNCILS BECAUSE, AS A MEDITERRANEAN POWER, SHE IS DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

AXIS HOPES IN THE MATTER WERE INDICATED IN A REPORT IN THE NEWSPAPER LAVORO FASCISTA WHICH QUOTED THE TURKISH PAPER CUMHUI AS SAYING:

"AFTER WHAT HAPPENED FIRST IN NORWAY, THEN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE IT NOW IS EXCLUDED THAT BRITISH MILITARY FORCES CAN RESTART THE FIGHT ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT. THE SIMPLE FACT IS THAT ENGLAND CAN NEVER WIN THE WAR AND THAT ITS STUBBORNNESS TO CONTINUE CAN ONLY MEAN NEW DISASTERS"

WR1023PED

Add Alexandria - Aug. 6

THE HARVEST WILL BE COMPLETED WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

ANXIOUS COTTON GROWERS HAVE BEEN URGING THAT THE ENTIRE CROP BE SOLD TO BRITAIN AS THE LAST HOPE OF DISPOSING OF IT AND AVOIDING GREAT FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

AUG 7-1940

THE EGYPTIAN GROWERS LOST THEIR GERMAN, POLISH AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN MARKETS LAST YEAR, AND THIS YEAR HAS WIPED ITALY, FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS OFF THE LIST OF BUYERS. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE HOPE, TOO, OF DELIVERIES TO SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA, OTHER COTTON CUSTOMERS IN NORMAL TIMES.

WITHOUT A MARKET FOR THE 1940 HARVEST, THE GROWERS HAVE SAID, THEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO FINANCE THEIR 1941 PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

RQ750PED

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 6-(AP)-ITALIAN FORCES HAVE BEGUN AN INVASION OF BRITISH SOMALILAND WITH THREE COLUMNS DRIVING INTO THAT LITTLE BRITISH POSSESSION ADJOINING ETHIOPIA, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY.

WI 41PED

AUG 7-1940

BULLETIN MATTER

CAIRO--FIRST ADD SOMALILAND X X X TODAY.

BRITISH SOMALILAND, 68,000 SQUARE MILES IN AREA AND WITH A POPULATION OF 345,000, IS WEDGED BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND AND FRONTS ON THE GULF OF ADEN.

AUG 7-1940

(ITALIAN FORCES ALREADY HAVE DRIVEN INTO ANOTHER BRITISH POSSESSION, KENYA COLONY, FROM ETHIOPIA, AND THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE TODAY REPORTED ANOTHER FORCE HAD PENETRATED EGYPT FROM LIBYA.)

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"THE INVASION OF BRITISH SOMALILAND BEGAN AUG. 4. THE ENEMY IS OPERATING IN THREE COLUMNS, ONE MOVING ON OADWEINA (NEAR THE ETHIOPIAN BORDER). ONE ON HARGEISA (JUST WEST OF OADWEINA) AND ONE FROM

JIRK TOWARD GARGARA.

"OUR LAND FORCES ARE ORGANIZED TO RESIST THESE ADVANCES IN SPITE OF THE COLLAPSE OF FRENCH SOMALILAND (TO THE NORTHWEST).

"ON OTHER FRONTS, NOTHING TO REPORT."

WLS3PED

CAIRO--SECOND ADD SOMALILAND XXX TO REPORT."

A STATEMENT FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND TODAY SAID ITALIANS HAVE ASSEMBLED A LARGE FORCE IN NORTHEASTERN LIBYA, NEAR THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER AND, DESPITE A CONSTANT DRAIN OF MEN AND MATERIAL, HAVE HUNG ON TO THE FRONTIER FORT OF CAPUZZO TO COVER THIS CONCENTRATION.

AUG 7-1940

THE STATEMENT DECLARES THAT THE FIRST PHASE OF OPERATIONS IN THE "WESTERN DESERT" IS NEAR AN END. DURING THAT PHASE A SMALL BRITISH MOBILE FORCE, CONSISTING OF A FEW ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES AND GUNS AND A FEW COMPANIES OF INFANTRY, COMPLETELY DOMINATED THE FRONTIER AREA OF LIBYA IN THE FACE OF AN ITALIAN FORCE OF GREATLY SUPERIOR NUMBERS.

SINCE THE ITALIANS DECLARED WAR JUNE 10 THEY HAVE LOST ON THIS FRONT ALONE 815 PRISONERS, INCLUDING ONE GENERAL; 16 GUNS, 15 TANKS AND 65 VEHICLES, THE STATEMENT DECLARED, AS WELL AS SEVERAL HUNDREDS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

R21PED

MOSCOW,AUGUST 6-(AP)-THE SLAYING IN HELSINKI OF A MEMBER OF THE "SOCIETY FOR FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE WITH THE U.S.S.R.", WAS REPORTED TODAY BY TASS, THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH FROM THE FINNISH CAPITAL.

AUG 7-1940

THE DISPATCH SAID THE ADVOCATE OF CLOSER RELATIONS WITH MO C2 2nd SHOT AND MORTALLY WOUNDED IN A PUBLIC MEETING BY A "CANADIAN VOLUNTEER"; THAT IS, BY ONE OF THE CANADIANS WHO JOINED THE FINNISH INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE DURING THE RUSSO-FINNISH WAR.

WN137AED

MOSCOW--ADD HELSINKI SLAYING X X X RUSSO-FINNISH WAR.

THE SLAYER IS SAID TO HAVE AIMED AT ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE SOCIETY WHO WAS ADDRESSING THE MEETING, BUT HIT ANOTHER MEMBER.

"THE MURDERER WAS DETAINED BY WORKERS," TASS SAID.

THE NEWS AGENCY ADDED THAT THE FINNISH PRESS IS PERSISTING IN ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PRO-SOVIET SOCIETY.

IT IS RECALLED THAT RUSSIA'S PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF TOLD THE SUPREME SOVIET AUG.1 THAT RUSSO-FINNISH RELATIONS "MAY BE DAMAGED BY THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST FINNISH CIRCLES WHO TRY TO STRENGTHEN GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R."

AUG 7-1940

WN143AED

30,24-4165

DASH MATTER FOLLOW MOSCOW HELSINKI SLAYING XXX WITH THE U.S.S.R."

--DASH--

THE POSSIBILITY OF SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS FROM THE REPORTED HELSINKI KILLING IS INDICATED BY EVENTS IN THE BALTIC STATES SINCE LAST AUTUMN AND RECENT SOVIET CRITICISM OF FINLAND'S LEGALIZATION OF THE FASCIST (LAPUAN) MOVEMENT.

BEFORE THE INVASION OF FINLAND BY RUSSIAN TROOPS LAST NOVEMBER, THE GOVERNMENTS OF ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA HAD AGREED TO SOVIET DEMANDS FOR CERTAIN AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN THEIR TERRITORIES TO BE GARRISONED BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

FINLAND RESISTED SIMILAR DEMANDS BUT WAS FORCED TO YIELD TERRITORY AND BASES AFTER 3-1/2 MONTHS OF WAR AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS.

LATER, WHEN THE WAR IN THE WEST HAD ENTERED ITS ACTIVE PHASE, MOSCOW PRESENTED NEW DEMANDS TO LATVIA, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA. THE BALTIC GOVERNMENTS WERE POWERLESS TO RESIST.

MASS-MEETINGS WERE ORGANIZED TO DEMAND CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT AND, IN RECENT ELECTIONS, THE VOTERS OF ALL THREE NATIONS ELECTED ONE-PARTY LISTS OF CANDIDATES PLEDGED TO COOPERATE WITH MOSCOW.

THE RE (MORE)

RE1023ACS

AUG 7-1940

Add Moscow - Aug 6 xxx been admitted

THE SUPREME SOVIET SITTING IN THE GREAT WHITE-WALLED COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE KREMLIN, APPROVED ESTONIA'S PETITION TO ENTER THE UNION AS THE SIXTEENTH REPUBLIC BY A SHOW OF HANDS, AMID OVATIONS FOR JOSEPH STALIN, WHO SAT AT THE BACK OF THE OFFICIALS' TRIBUNE.

THIS ACTION, ON THE FIFTH DAY OF THE PARLIAMENT'S SESSION, SWELLED RUSSIA'S POPULATION TO 193,000,000.

TEN MILLION OF THESE ARE IN THE THREE BALTIC STATES, WHICH BELONGED TO IMPERIAL RUSSIA BEFORE THEY BROKE OFF DURING THE REVOLUTION.

DEMANDED

HALIFAX, AUG. 5-(AP)-F.B.POWELL, VANCOUVER STOCK BROKER, SAID TONIGHT HE BELIEVED AN ENEMY SUBMARINE HAD BEEN SUNK WHEN SHE ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK THE CONVOY IN WHICH HE TRAVELLED TO CANADA A FEW DAYS AGO.

DESTROYERS GUARDING THE CONVOY ATTACKED THE SUBMARINE AS SOON AS SHE WAS SIGHTED, POWELL SAID, AN APPARENTLY FINISHED HER OFF.

POWELL ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM THE EASTERN CANADIAN PORT WHERE HE DISEMBARKED AFTER THE TRIP FROM ENGLAND.

UNDATED AUG 7-1940

HMAILTON, BERMUDA, AUG. 5-(AP)-BERMUDA LEARNED FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY THAT THE DUKE OF WINDSOR WILL STOP HERE WITH HIS AMERICAN-BORN DUCHESS EN ROUTE TO HIS POST AS GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS.

AUG 7-1940

MAJOR ERIC DUTTON, BERMUDA COLONIAL SECRETARY, ANNOUNCED THE WINDSORS WILL ARRIVE HERE "TOWARD THE END OF THE WEEK" ABOARD THE AMERICAN LINER EXCALIBUR ON WHICH THEY SAILED LAST THURSDAY FROM LISBON, PORTUGAL.

(A WIRELESS DISPATCH FROM THE EXCALIBUR, RECEIVED PREVIOUSLY IN NEW YORK, SAID THE ROYAL PASSENGERS WERE EXPECTED TO DISEMBARK AT BERMUDA THURSDAY.)

DUTTON SAID THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WOULD BE GUESTS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE DURING THIR VISIT TO BERMUDA, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS UNOFFICIAL.

THE LENGTH OF THEIR STAY, HE SAID, WOULD BE "GOVERNED BY ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE BAHAMAS."

AUG 7-1940

UX127AED

Pacific Squadron Visits Waters Below Equator

Flagship Pennsylvania Leads Cruise Near Jarvis Island

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 6 (AP).—A powerful squadron of the United States Fleet visited waters below the Equator, in the vicinity of Jarvis Island, during a ten-day cruise completed on Aug. 2.

The concentration of eight battleships, five cruisers and a number of destroyers was headed by the flagship Pennsylvania, with Admiral James O. Richardson, commander-in-chief, aboard.

The ships left Lahaina Roads on July 1. They cruised in the vicinity of Christmas Island, Kingman Reef and Jarvis.

HONOLULU,AUG 6-(AP)-THE FLEET HAS MOVED TO THE HAWAIIAN AREA FOR AN EXTENDED STAY AND WILL CONTINUE INTENSIVE TRAINING, IT WAS INDICATED TODAY BY THE ARRIVAL OF ADDITIONAL GUNNERY FACILITIES AND TWO GARBAGE BARGES FROM SAN PEDRO, CALIF.

THE FLEET, UNDER COMMAND OF ADMIRAL JAMES O.RICHARDSON, HAS BEEN IN HAWAIIAN WATERS SINCE THE 1940 WAR GAMES HELD IN MARCH AND APRIL.

AUG 7-1940

THE BATTLESHIP UTAH, MINUS ITS MAIN BATTERY BUT CARRYING ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SECONDARY BATTERIES, ARRIVED FRIDAY TO BE USED IN FLEET GUNNERY TRAINING. THE UTAH HAD BEEN AT PUGET SOUND FOR OVERHAUL AND RETURNED BY WAY OF SAN PEDRO UNDER COMMAND OF COMMANDER J.R. PALMER.

VESSELS OF THE FLEET ARE IN PEARL HARBOR AT PRESENT UNDERGOING A FORTNIGHT OF UPKEEP. MEANWHILE HEAVY CRUISERS OF THE HAWAIIAN DETACHMENT ARE OPERATING OFF OAHU AND MAUI ISLANDS. NUMEROUS DESTROYERS ARE PARTICIPATING, CONCENTRATING ON GUNNERY AND TACTICAL MANEUVERS.

GM652PCS

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (AMS BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

THE TIMING OF NEW GERMAN STATEMENTS THAT STAGGERING CARGO TONNAGE LOSSES HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON BRITAIN MAY BE MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN THE FIGURES THEMSELVES.

WHETHER IN PREPARATION FOR INVASION OF ENGLAND OR FOR SOME OTHER STROKE, BERLIN IS PRESSING ITS WAR-OF-NERVES AGAINST THE BRITISH MORE ACTIVELY THAN THE WAR OF BOMBS. NAZI BOASTS THAT 5,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING USABLE BY BRITAIN HAVE BEEN SUNK SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, 679,000 TONS IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS ALONE, MAY BE A PART OF THAT "WAR-OF-NERVES."

WHATEVER THE TRUTH, THE GERMAN FIGURES ARE SO FANTASTICALLY OUT OF STEP WITH THE LONDON ADMIRALTY'S RECAPITULATIONS THAT BERLIN ITSELF SEEKS TO EXPLAIN THE DISCREPANCY BY CHARGING THAT THE BRITISH ARE CONCEALING CERTAIN OF THEIR LOSSES.

AUG 7-1940

AS AN ELEMENT OF THE WAR-OF-NERVES ASPECT OF THE BATTLE, THE GERMAN CLAIMS COULD BE CONSIDERED GOOD STRATEGY. THEY COULD GIVE SEA-MINDED BRITONS, UTTERLY DEPENDENT ON SHIPPING FOR THE MEANS OF LIFE, SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT IF THEY BELIEVED THE BERLIN REPORTS AND NOT THE ADMIRALTY'S FIGURES.

WHATEVER THE GERMAN MOTIVE, THESE STATEMENTS ABOUT AN INCREASINGLY SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND SYNCHRONIZE WITH OTHER MOVES DESIGNED TO STIR TERROR IN ENGLAND. REVIVAL OF THE "SECRET WEAPON" BOGEY BY A HIGH-RANKING GERMAN AIR OFFICER CAN BE NOTED. A SPECIAL SHOWING OF NAZI DIVE BOMBER TECHNIQUE, PUT ON FOR NEUTRAL PRESSMEN, WITH ALL THE SIREN ATTACHMENT FRILLS GOING FULL BLAST TO

30.24-4167

30.24-4167

MPRESS THEM, IS ANOTHER ITEM.

THE NAZIS' ACTION IN TAKING CORRESPONDENTS ON SIGHT-SEEING FLIGHTS ALONG THE ENGLISH CHANNEL PRESUMABLY WAS INTENDED TO PROVE THAT BRITISH SHIPPING, NAVAL AND MERCHANT, HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM THOSE NARROW SEAS. HOWEVER, SINCE THE NEWSMEN DULY REPORTED THAT THE FLIGHTS WERE CONFINED TO THE CONTINENTAL SIDE OF THE CHANNEL, 30 MILES OR SO FROM THE ENGLISH COASTLINE AT THE NEAREST POINT OF APPROACH THE RESULT IS NOT HIGHLY CONVINCING.

AUG 7-1940

THERE IS ANOTHER ANGLE TO THE GERMAN CLAIMS OF HAVING STEPPED UP TREMENDOUSLY THE RATE OF CARGO SHIP DESTRUCTION. IF THE FIGURES ARE ANYWHERE NEAR ACCURATE AND NOT, AS THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY INSISTS, AN "ABSURD" EXAGGERATION, THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE NO MILITARY REASON FOR ATTEMPTING INVASION OF ENGLAND AT ALL. GERMANY WOULD BE ON THE WAY TO WINNING THE WAR BY COUNTER-BLOCKADE.

POSSIBLY THE REPORT IN LONDON OF JOHN CUDAHY, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, ON THE IMPENDING FAMINE SITUATION IN THAT NAZI-CONQUERED COUNTRY, FURNISHES A CLUE TO BERLIN'S REAL CONCERN. HE SAID THAT THE SITUATION FOR THE BELGIANS WOULD BE CRITICAL UNLESS HELP REACHED THEM BY MID-SEPTEMBER. STARVATION IS MUCH CLOSER AT HAND FOR THEM THAN FOR ENGLAND, BY HIS ACCOUNT, AND THE SAME THING PROBABLY APPLIES TO MUCH OF NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND FRANCE.

A WINTER OF STARK STARVATION FOR MILLIONS OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEANS UNLESS THE WAR CAN BE TERMINATED WITHIN WEEKS OR CHANNELS OF SUPPLY OPENED THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE LINES IS GRAPHICALLY PICTURED. GERMAN LEADERS TOLD CUDAHY FRANKLY, HE SAID, THAT WHILE THEY HOPED TO FEED THEIR ARMIES OF OCCUPATION FROM GERMANY, THEY WOULD BE FED "OFF THE COUNTRY" IF NECESSARY.

IT CAN BE ARGUED, THEN, THAT EVEN IF GERMANY HAS FULL CONFIDENCE OF WINNING THE WAR IN THE LONG RUN BY RUINING BRITISH SHIPPING, CONDITIONS ON THE CONTINENT MAY IMPELL HER TO SPEED UP HER VICTORY DRIVE

MEANWHILE, IT IS HIGHLY DOUBTFUL THAT THE CONDITIONS CUDAHY PICTURED WILL LEAD TO ANY ABATEMENT OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE THAT WOULD AID GERMANY OR RELIEVE HER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CARE OF THE PEOPLES SHE HAS MASTERED. THAT BLOCKADE IS BRITAIN'S MAIN HOPE OF WINNING THE WAR IN THE END.

SM344PESNM

AUG 7-1940

.THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE FURTHER HERR HITLER PROCEEDS WITH HIS PROJECTED REGIMENTATION OF EUROPE THE MORE IT IS GIVEN TO WONDER WHETHER HE ISN'T ATTEMPTING AN EXPERIMENT WHICH MAY BLOW UP IN HIS FACE.

HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO REGIMENT HIS OWN PEOPLE IN A REMARKABLE MANNER, AND HE PROBABLY WILL BE ABLE TO DO THE SAME TO SOME OTHERS. BY AND LARGE, HOWEVER, THERE IS AMONG THE VARIOUS RACES A BURNING SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE WHICH I VENTURE TO SAY HE NOT ONLY WILL BE UNABLE TO CONQUER BUT WHICH WILL TURN AGAINST HIM AT THE FIRST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

YESTERDAY THE WELL-INFORMED NEWSPAPER KATHIMERINI OF ATHENS ANNOUNCED THAT A PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE AUTHORITARIAN RULE OF GENERAL "LITTLE JOHN" METAXAS HAD BEEN SPIKED AND THE PLOTTERS BANISHED.

BEYOND THAT BRIEF STATEMENT THE AFFAIR REMAINS A MYSTERY.

I MENTION THIS, NOT BECAUSE THERE HAS BEEN ANY DISCLOSURE TO HOOK IT WITH NAZIDOM, BUT BECAUSE IT IS SO TYPICAL OF THE CHARACTER OF THE BALKANS AND EASTERN EUROPE. THE GREEK IS FIERCELY INDEPENDENT. HIS NATURE IS AS CRAGGY AS THE SILVER ROCKS THROUGH WHICH I HAVE SCRAMBLED TO REACH THE DELPHIAN ORACLE AT THE BASE OF HIS OWN MOUNT PARNASSUS. WHEN A GREEK FEELS THAT HIS PREROGATIVES HAVE BEEN INFRINGED, HE REVOLTS.

BRITAIN AND THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY SIGNED A MILITARY AGREEMENT, REAFFIRMING THEIR DETERMINATION TO FIGHT GERMANY TO THE END. THE GOVERNMENTS OF NORWAY, HOLLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN ENGLAND HAVE SIMILARLY SWORN NOT TO QUIT. SO HAS THE COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THOSE FRENCHMEN WHO HAVE ELECTED TO FIGHT ON WITH ENGLAND.

AUG 7-1940

EUROPE IS BOWING TO HITLER'S WILL NOW BECAUSE IT HAS TO, BUT IN THE LONG RUN IT WOULD BE AS SAFE TO TRY TO REGIMENT A GRIZZLY BEAR AS A TURK OR A SERB OR A BULGARIAN. AND THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN OVERRUN ARE ONLY WAITING FOR A CHANCE TO STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.

SO FAR AS EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS ARE CONCERNED, IT HAS SEEMED TO ME THAT THIS SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE IS IN NO SMALL DEGREE DUE TO A DESIRE FOR FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THAT IS, MANY OF THE PEOPLES WILL ACCEPT EXTREME FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, PROVIDED GOVERNMENT DOESN'T TRESPASS ON PERSONAL PREROGATIVES.

THIS ISN'T STRANGE, SINCE EUROPE AS A WHOLE NEVER HAS KNOWN ANYTHING OF DEMOCRACY AS WE UNDERSTAND IT. ANY RULE IS A GOOD RULE THAT GIVES THE INDIVIDUAL A PLACE IN THE SUN. THERE IS, HOWEVER, A STRONG PRIDE IN RACE AND LOVE OF NATIVE LAND--ATTACHMENT TO THE SOIL ON WHICH ONE WAS BORN.

I WAS DISCUSSING THIS MATTER WITH ONE OF MY COLLEAGUES OF THE A.P., AND HE CALLED ATTENTION TO YESTERDAY'S DISPATCH FROM VICHY, FRANCE, SAYING THAT ONE AIM OF FRANCE'S NEW TOTALITARIAN "FAMILY PROGRAM" IS TO PAY MEN IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF THEIR CHILDREN RATHER THAN WAGES ON A MERIT BASIS. YOUTH MOVEMENTS AND OTHER TYPES OF NAZI REGIMENTATION WHICH ARE BEING ADOPTED BY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES CAME UP FOR DEBATE.

"WON'T THIS SORT OF THING BE LIKELY TO REACT AGAINST HITLER?" HE ASKED. "IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THIS WILL PLACE IN THE HANDS OF THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS POWERFUL WEAPONS WHICH THEY CAN USE TO STRIKE FOR FREEDOM IN DUE COURSE."

I DARE SAY THAT MAY BE SO, THOUGH TIME ALONE WILL TELL. HITLER'S IDEA IS, ONE ASSUMES, TO NAZIFY ALL EUROPE SO THAT THE NEW GENERATION WILL BE ALL FOR GERMANY. THAT'S EASIER SAID THAN DONE, HOWEVER, FOR HE MUST ALSO CONQUER THE LOVE OF NATIVE LAND AND THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE.

L WM936AED

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

AUG 7-1940

AUG. 6, 1915--HARD FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI, WITH HEAVY LOSSES; BRITISH LAND REINFORCEMENTS.

30.24-4169

30.24-4169

HOLLYWOOD,AUG.6-(AP)-RICHARD GREENE, WHO WEARS A UNIFORM HANDSOMELY IN THE MOVIES, SAYS HE MAY GET AN OFFICER'S COMMISSION IN THE CANADIAN ARMY.

DEFENDING THE SINCERITY OF HIS MOTIVES FOR A HURRIED TRIP TO VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA,B.C., LAST WEEK, THE YOUNG BRITISH ACTOR SAID TODAY:

AUG 7-1940

"I WAS IN NO WAY SUBJECT TO CALL, AND MY ACTION IN GOING TO CANADA TO ENLIST WAS PURELY VOLUNTARY.

"BEING OF SCOTTISH DESCENT, I APPLIED TO COL.LESLIE OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS RESIDENT AT VANCOUVER AND TOLD HIM I WANTED TO JOIN UP AND WOULD LIKE, IF POSSIBLE, TO GET A COMMISSION.

"HE GAVE ME TO UNDERSTAND THAT THIS MIGHT BE POSSIBLE. HE ADVISED ME TO RETURN TO HOLLYWOOD, AND SAID HE WOULD WIRE ME AS SOON AS THERE WAS AN OPENING."

AT VICTORIA, COL.RONALD KINGHAM OF THE 16TH CANADIAN SCOTTISH REGIMENT ASSERTED THE CANADIAN ARMY DID "NOT LIKE BEING USED IN THIS WAY FOR MOVIE PUBLICITY." HE SAID GREENE CALLED ON THE ONLY UNIT IN VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA NOT RECRUITING AND ASKED TO BE COMMISSIONED IMMEDIATELY.

"IF GREENE WANTS TO ENLIST IN A SCOTTISH REGIMENT, WE'LL TAKE HIM IN AT ONCE," SAID COL.KINGHAM, "BUT WE CAN'T GIVE HIM A COMMISSION AS AN OFFICER. IF HE MAKES GOOD IN THE RAJYA

LHINHHLVHAVE A JI

COMMISSION AS AN OFFICER. IF HE MAKES GOOD IN THE RANKS HE WILL HAVE A GOOD CHANCE WITH OTHERS OF WINNING A COMMISSION LATER."

F.656ACS

NEW YORK, AUG. 6-(AP)-THE $2,000,000 YACHT CORSAIR, SOLD LAST MAY BY FINANCIER J.P.MORGAN TO A FIRM REPRESENTING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WAS ENROUTE TONIGHT TO AN UNDISCLOSED BRITISH PORT, PRESUMABLY FOR ACTIVE WAR DUTY.

THE PALATIAL, BLACK-HULLED, GOLD-STRIPED CRAFT SLIPPED AWAY FROM A HOBOKEN, N.J. DOCK SUNDAY, BRITISH OFFICIALS HERE ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY.

AUG 7-1940

OFFICIALS OF A DRYDOCK CONCERN THAT RECENTLY OVERHAULED THE SCHOONER-TYPE VESSEL WHICHIHAS A CRUISING RADIUS OF 25,000 MILES ALSO CONFIRMED HER REPORTED SAILING. THEY SAID SHE APPARENTLY SAILED TO SOME BRITISH PORT, POSSIBLY IN CANADA, FOR CAMOUFLAGING AND ARMING.

FD1202AED

NEW YORK, AUG 7-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC THIS MORNING, ANNOUNCED "CONSIDERABLE JAPANESE WARSHIP MOVEMENTS OFF THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA." THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT CREDITING "AGENCY MESSAGES" FROM HONGKONG, SAID SOME OF THE WARSHIPS WERE REPORTED PROCEEDING SOUTHWARDS.

AUG 7-1940

FD1244AED

NEW YORK, AUG. 6-(AP)-JEAN PAUL-BONCOUR, FRENCH EMBASSY PRESS ATTACHE, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TO A POST IN CHINA.

AUG 7-1940

LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON BY AIRPLANE, PAUL-BONCOUR SAID HE DID NOT KNOW THE REASON FOR THE TRANSFER OR THE NATURE OF THE WORK HE WOULD DO.

HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR THE ORIENT AT THE END OF THE MONTH

AND MIGHT HAVE A FURTHER STATEMENT TO MAKE BEFORE LEAVING WASHINGTON.

SX53PED

NEW YORK, AUG.6-(AP)-GOVERNOR JOSEPH B.POINDEXTER OF HAWAII SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS "IMPREGNABLE FROM ATTACK BY ANY POWER."

"IF THEY ARE NOT IMPREGNABLE NOW," HE SAID, "THEY WILL BE WHEN THE PROGRAM NOW UNDERWAY IS COMPLETED." DEFENSE PREPARATIONS INCLUDE CONSTRUCTION OF HICKAM FIELD, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS THE LARGEST MILITARY AIRPORT UNDER THE UNITED STATES' FLAG.

THE GOVERNOR WILL SPEAK TOMORROW AT AN HAWAIIAN DAY CELEBRATION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. HE HAS BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY A MONTH, ATTENDING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AND CONFERRING WITH OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON.

AUG 7-1940

POINDEXTER SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE ISLANDS WERE "MUCH CONCERNED" OVEJ LEGISLATION, NOW BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE, WHICH AFFECTED SUGAR QUOTAS. THE BILL LIMITS THE AMOUNT OF REFINED SUGAR THAT CAN BE SHIPPED TO THE MAINLAND TO THREE PER CENT OF THE QUOTA.

HE TERMED THE LEGISLATION DISCRIMINATORY AND SAID THE ISLANDS FELT THEY SHOULD HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF MARKETING THEIR QUOTA OF ABOUT 900,-000 TONS ANNUALLY AS EITHER REFINED OR RAW. REFINING, HE SAID, WOULD ADD TO EMPLOYMENT.

THE TERRITORY, HE SAID, WAS HAVING A "RECORD TOURIST YEAR," PRESUMABLY BECAUSE "THOSE WHO WANT TO GO TO SEA HAVE FEW OTHER PLACES TO GO."

HE PREDICTED THE NOVEMBER REFERENDUM ON THE QUESTION OF STATEHOOD WOULD CARRYHDESPITE "A GOOD DEAL OF OPPOSITION."

FH635PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7)

- - -

THE GAS SURPRISE OF THIS WAR

IS HARMLESS CARBON DIOXIDE (475)

AUG 7-1940

- - -

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, AUG. 6---THE GAS SURPRISE OF THIS WAR IS HARMLESS CARBON DIOXIDE.

CARBON DIOXIDE IS THE FIZZ OF SOFT DRINKS, THE COLLAR ON BEER, THE STUFF THAT NATURE PUT IN THE AIR TO MAKE MAN BREATHE REGULARLY.

WITH ALL NATIONS SET FOR POISON GAS AS A RESULT OF WORLD WAR EXPERIENCE, CARBON DIOXIDE STOLE IN THE BACK WAY.

IT FERRIED THE GERMANS ACROSS FLOODED DUTCH LOWLANDS AND EUROPEAN RIVERS.

IN AN ATTACK ON ENGLAND IT WILL CERTAINLY BE USED FOR LIFE SAVING, AND MIGHT BE ONE OF THE ESSENTIALS OF THE THREATENED CHANNEL CROSSING.

IT IS SAVING AVIATORS ON BOTH SIDES FROM FIRE AND FROM DROWNING.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE WAR USES OF THIS GAS COME FROM WALTER KIDDE, NEW YORK ENGINEER WHO WAS ONE OF THE PIONEERS IN USE OF CARBON DIOXIDE FOR FIRE-

FIGHTING. HE POURED GASOLINE INTO THE HOLD OF A DERILICT SHIP AT LONDON, LIGHTED IT AND SNUFFED IT OUT WITH JETS OF CARBON DIOXIDE BEFORE A SURPRISED AUDIENCE.

A BOTTLE ABOUT TWICE THE SIZE OF THE FAMILY QUART-OF-MILK CONTAINER IS ATTACHED TO FOLDED RUBBER BOATS. IT IS FILLED WITH LIQUEFIED

30.24-4171

30.24-4171

CARBON DIOXIDE, WHICH IS CARBON DIOXIDE GAS UNDER PRESSURE.

THE TURN OF A VALVE RELEASES THIS LIQUID, WHICH EXPANDS SO FAST IT RUSHES OUT AS GAS AND INFLATES A LARGE BOAT IN A FEW SECONDS. THAT'S HOW THE NAZIS CROSSED THE WATER DEFENSES OF THE LOWLANDS.

SIMILAR BOTTLES OF THE GAS IN 3 SECONDS INFLATE THE RUBBER LIFE RAFTS OF AVIATORS DROPPING INTO THE SEA.

THE FIGHTER WHO HAS TO BAIL OUT OVER WATER YANKS A CORD ON HIS VEST. THIS OPENS A TINY BOTTLE OF LIQUID CARBON DIOXIDE WHICH INFLATES THE VEST TO THE VOLUME OF A LIFE PRESERVER.

AUG 7-1940

THE EXTREMELY SMALL LIQUID COMPASS INTO WHICH A HUGE VOLUME OF CARDBON DIOXIDE WILL CONVENTIENTLY AND SAFELY PACK RENDERS IT A FORMIDABLE FACTOR IN ATTACK OVER WATER. THE GAS IS LIGHTWEIGHT, CAN.T BE SEEN, IS ODORLESS AND HAS A VERY SLIGHT SHARP TASTE.

CATAPULT PLANES HAVE AUTOMATICALLY OPENING CARBON DIOXIDE BOTTLES WHICH POP OPEN AND BALLOON OUT RUBBERIZED FLOATS FOR PLANES WHICH MISS THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER OR HAVE TO LAND ON WATER.

IN THE FORM OF WATER WINGS, THE CARBON DIOXIDE BAGS ARE USED FOR LAND PLANES WHICH HAVE TO FIGHT OVER WATER.

FOR FIRE-FIGHTING, ONE OF THE NEWEST USES IS BRITISH. DRY ICE (SOLID CARBON DIOXIDE AT ABOUT 110 DEGREES BELOW ZERO) IS HELD READY AT TRAINING FIELDS. WHEN A CADET CRASH RESULTS IN A FLAMING PLANE, THE DRY ICE BRIGADE, IN ASBESTOS SUITS, RUSHES UP WITH PROJECTORS THAT SEND A SNOWSTORM ON THE PLANE.

THE CARBON DIOXIDE VAPORIZING FROM THE DRY ICE--- NOT THE COLD--- HOLDS BACK THE FLAMES SO THE CADET MAY BE RESCUED EVEN IF THE PLANE BURNS.

MILITARY PLANES FOR SOME YEARS HAVE HAD AUTOMATIC CARBON DIOXIDE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS IN THE COCKPIT AND AROUND THE ENGINE. SOMETIMES A DANGEROUS ENGINE FIRE IS SMOTHERED. WARSHIPS USE SIMILAR CARBON DIOXIDE FIRE-SMOTHERING DEVICES IN ENGINE ROOMS AND AROUND FUEL TANKS.

MR. KIDDE SAYS THE NETHERLANDS IS THE FIRST COUNTRY WHERE THE GERMANS USED CARBON DIOXIDE FOR INVASION. THE NETHERLANDS IS THE COUNTRY WHICH FIRST MADE THIS GAS ABOUT 500 YEARS AGO.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, MOVED AUGUST 5).

AUG 7-1940

UX119AED

R. A. F. Bombs Le Bourget Airport in Paris; British Liner Accra Torpedoed Off Ireland

AUG 8-1940

30.29

Air Raider Escapes From Foray Into France Before Anti-aircraft Guns Open Fire —Sporadic Raids Made on Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—An Air Ministry bulletin today said that a British medium bomber had bombed the Le Bourget airport at Paris yesterday afternoon and that bombs had landed near German aircraft and hangars.

The bulletin said that the raider was able to drop his load and retreat into the clouds before any anti-aircraft batteries could be brought into action.

The pilot reported that several large twin-engined German aircraft were on the runways and others of medium size stood near the hangars when he swooped down.

The communique said:

"Last night Royal Air Force bombers, hampered by low clouds and poor visibility, were forced to abandon many of their primary objectives.

"In spite of this, an oil plant at Homburg and a supply depot at Schwerte, a flak (anti-aircraft defense ship) battery at Homborn, and a factory at Mors were attacked, while other aircraft bombed airdromes in Holland and northern Germany, causing damage to hangars and many fires. One of our aircraft is missing.

Nazi flyers raided Britain sporadically today after a night of diminished activity.

High explosive bombs dropped in a southwest England area wrecked two farmhouses and damaged several others. The occupants narrowly escaped. The death of a sixty-four-year-old woman was attributed to the shock of hearing the explosions.

Planes believed to be German were reported over an inland town in southeastern England.

During the night, said the Ministry of Home Security, Nazi crews dropped some incendiary bombs in two districts of Scotland.

In southwest England, in the Bristol Channel area, the Germans dropped more leaflets today containing Adolf Hitler's peace-or-destruction ultimatum—and some bombs. A Government communique said, however, that the "damage was negligible and there were no casualities.

Nazi Radio Active.

Germany continued her war of nerves with a radio broadcast to the English that the German air force is now ready to strike.

An announcer for the Bremen station said:

"I cannot tell you when the attack will come or how, but I can says that it will not come in the form in which it is expected in England. Attacks will be directed against docks and industrial centers."

He pointedly referred to densely populated London as the big target.

TONS OF BOMBS RAINED UPON GERMAN BASES

17-Plane Squadron Reports In Detail On Successful Raids

Eight Airdromes And One Factory Attacked By One R. A. F. Unit

By TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the R. A. F. Bomber Command Somewhere in England, Aug. 7—Twin-motored Wellington bombers rained tons of bombs on German factories in the Ruhr and on Nazi-held airports in the Netherlands early today despite the stickiest weather in weeks.

The squadron with which I kept watch during the early hours of the morning alone reported successful attacks against eight airdromes and one factory.

This squadron, which carried out a seventeen-plane raid, made up but a small part of the attack, which hammered Germany and German-occupied territory throughout the night and early morning.

There were two other squadrons from the same group and also in the air were other groups of the bomber command sent in equal numbers to the attack.

Despite the murky weather all seventeen planes of "my" squadron returned home safely.

That was the raid of which today's German communique said:

"British planes which flew into Holland and Western Germany in small numbers dropped bombs in various places without causing damage worth mentioning."

British Report Differently

British pilots and observers agreed, however, that it was worth mentioning.

Here is their version of the bombings as reported in the official flight analysis:

VENLO AIRDROME—"Big flash seen. All lights extinguished."

YPENBURG AIRDROME—"Large explosions. Small fires started."

TEXEL AIRDROME—"All bursts seen. Adjacent beacon put out. Fire burning on airdrome as plane left.

WESEL AIRDROME—"Bombs observed to fall across the center of the airdrome and incendiaries (bombs) seen to fall near hangars."

SCHIPHOL AIRDROME—"Two explosions seen on airdrome. Observed impact of stick of five 500-pound bombs which were seen to fall from another plane. (A stick is a salvo of bombs dropped almost simultaneously but spaced to bracket the target.)

EINDHOVEN AIRDROME—"Bombs fell on flare path (lights bordering takeoff and landing runway) while it was lit up and night flying was in progress. All lights extinguished and fires broke out."

BONNINGHARDT AIRDROME — "Bombs dropped 200 yards south of the flare path."

KREFELD AIRDROME — "One stick dropped across airdrome. Small fires and one large fire seen."

MUNITIONS FACTORY NEAR MORS—"Direct hit with incendiary bomb and factory set on fire. Other bombs just missed."

"—And it was a bad night," the wing commander apologized. "I wish we could have put on a better show for you, but the weather still controls operations."

Scoffs At Nazi Charges

He scoffed at German charges that his men had dropped bombs indiscriminately on civilians, saying:

"It's a point of honor with us not to drop bombs unless we are sure we're on the target. For example, this morning three planes brought a full load of bombs back because they couldn't locate the targets under a heavy cloud layer.

"They'll not be wasted. Don't worry. The same chaps will take them back again."

The average age of the six-man crews of the squadron is just under 26.

"The little chap over there," said the wing commander, pointing to a lad who looked like he ought to be a college freshman, "just celebrated his twentieth bombing raid over Germany."

I had a breakfast of scrambled eggs and bacon with a couple of other youngsters who were just back from the raid. One had four years of flying to his credit and the other two and one-half years.

They call the ten-ton Vickers Wellington bombers "Wimpys" after the American comic-strip character J. Wellington Wimpy.

Most of these flyers have been in action since the beginning of the war; some have been on as many as thirty-four raids.

Axis 'Grand Strategy' Seen In Suez Drive

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 7—A concentration of at least two Italian divisions was reported on the Libyan frontier near the Mediterranean coast today and British circles declared "it looks as though the Italians are ready" to advance into Egypt in a large scale campaign for realization of one of Mussolini's dreams—possession of Suez.

Official circles at Cairo denied, however, that the Italians already had crossed the frontier.

Italian Prisoners

"The only Italian officers presently on Egyptian soil are one general and 818 officers and other ranks—prisoners," said a semi-official statement at British headquarters in Egypt.

(Yesterday's Italian communique said the British were put to flight "during a clash of advanced troops beyond the Cirenaican—Libyan border.)

Military circles in London said the two Italian divisions were concentrated in the Bardia area, adjacent to the Egyptian frontier.

This concentration is opposed by small mobile British force of expert desert fighters who have been carrying out the first phase of the operations in Africa, a sort of guerrilla warfare of lightning raids, skirmish- and reconnaissance expeditions.

Britons were warned today by the *Daily Express*, which is owned by the Minister for Aircraft Production, Lord Beaverbrook, that they may expect "some Italian successes" in the war in Africa.

These signs of an impending offensive against Egypt, which would have as its ultimate objective the severing of the British Empire's control of the Eastern Mediterranean, coupled with a triple drive against British Somaliland, raised the belief in many quarters that the Axis' next big objective is the Continent of Africa.

In the eyes of these observers the reported preparations for the attack on England is for the purpose of diversion.

Striking At Berbera

A bitter struggle between the British and Italians in Somaliland was forecast by military circles, who said the main Italian column is striking at Berbera, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden.

This column is between "6,000 and 7,000 strong, with some guns and tanks," it was reported by military sources here.

The first of the three columns of Italians who entered the British protectorate on Sunday, is moving on Gargara and Zeila.

Terrean Described

The second and main force is pointing toward Hargesia, thirty miles from the frontier, and about one hundred miles along a "highway" to Berbera.

Neutral military observers said these hill roads were possible points for the first British counter attacks.

The third is aimed at Odweina, sixty miles east of Hargesia.

"Zeila is a coastal village of little importance, with a road running 150 miles along the coast of Berbera," said British military quarters. "Possession of either port will mean little to the Italians, who, of course, do not control the sea."

Both Zeila and Berbera are across from the British protectorate of Aden, however, and the Italians may hope ultimately to be in a position to close the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

British military circles said the Italian columns moving on Hargeisa and Odweina would have to cross high hills over a single track road "barely negotiable for vehicles."

Brigadier A. . Chater is the British commander in Somaliland. He leads forces including the famous Somaliland Camel Corps, which, contrary to its name, is par y mechanized, the Kings African Rifles and "some others."

Axis' "Grand Strategy"

The coincidence of the attacks, and the carefully provisioned advances of Mussolini's Libyan forces noted by scouts were regarded by some observers as possibly the beginnings of a "grand strategy" by the Axis high command.

The Italians may be planning to "mop up" British Somaliland and the Aden protectorate to gain control of the southern entrance of the Red Sea and then attack Egypt from Libya on one side and from the Red Sea on the other.

Persistent reports of German concentrations on the Spanish border and Spanish propaganda calling for the return of Gibraltar also would fall in with this line of African attack, it was noted.

The bulk of Imperial Germany's Colonial empire was concentrated in Africa. The Nazis have persistently ...lared they want these colonies back.

BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF THREE AFRICAN TOWNS

Somaliland Advance Not Opposed by Small Defense Force.

QUIET ON EGYPTIAN FRONTIER

Two Divisions Are in Position for Desert Blow at Suez.

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—A British communique announced today that the Italians had entered Zeila, Gulf of Aden port in British Somaliland, and captured Hargeisa by a strong force after a thirty-mile march through the desert. Oadweina, a third objective of the Italians who started their offensive, also was occupied yesterday by a column estimated at 2,000 men, equipped with guns and armored vehicles, the British announced.

OTHER POINTS ON ADEN GULF ALSO SEIZED

Move Believed Prelude To Terrific Fascist Push Toward Red Sea

British Claim Ample Defenses To Meet New War Threat

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 7—Italians advancing in British Somaliland in an apparent overture to a great war of empire for dominance in Africa have marched into Zeila, a port on the Gulf of Aden across from the British protectorate of Aden, and captured Hargeisa, British Somaliland, in strong force.

This was acknowledged today by the British, along with the Italian capture of a third objective, the town of Oaweina, in the Somaliland, while other and much heavier Fascist forces were massing in Libya for an attack upon Britain's vital strongholds in Egypt.

Zeila was declared to have been undefended.

Drive Toward Red Sea

All these moves suggested an Italian campaign to occupy the region of the southern outlet of the Red Sea—an essential in British Empire communications—before the expected assault on Egypt itself.

The British, outnumbered on land but including some of the world's strongest desert troops, proclaimed at their Middle Eastern headquarters here that they welcomed the showdown, expressing confidence that the British navy would starve and cut off Premier Mussolini's African soldiers in the end and destroy his African dream.

The Italian forces facing Egypt—the land of the Suez Canal so essential to the British—were concentrated near Bardia, Libya. The British declared officially the enemy had not set foot across the frontier.

Caustic Comment

"The only Italians presently on Egyptian soil," they said, "are one general and 818 officers and others—prisoners."

The Italians maneuvered for position for an enveloping attack on Egypt; French Somaliland appears now in their hands and Italian-held Ethiopia borders the new war zone.

The British were declared officially to be pursuing a strategy of "active defense," and one spokesman asserted that Italy's African colonies would be held "just where we want them."

The expected general attack from Libya was characterized as reflecting the "desperation" of Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani to achieve a victory to offset British successes in smashing at Libya's air and naval bases and, Britons said, wrecking water pipe lines and supply concentrations.

Count On Natural Allies

Graziani, they added, must face not alone the British regulars—seasoned troops with long experience in Africa—but two great natural allies: thirst and intense heat. Between the Italian positions and the British Egyptian base at Mersa Matruh, on the Mediterranean, there is a shimmering, waterless stretch of almost 400 miles.

Should the Italians break through the British outposts, they would still face a long march across the desert and, said a British source, because of heavy British air bombing they would have little hope of more supplies or of keeping contact with the rear base.

The British naval blockade of Libya has prevented supply ships from getting through from Italy, British sources said.

Among the British services constantly at raiding work is the famous camel corps—made up largely of desert tribesmen.

British Strategy

In explaining that Britain's "active

30.24-4173

30.24-4173

defense strategy presently meets our ends best," one informant put it this way:

"By taking the offensive, the Italians are losing both men and materials—none of which can be replaced. Every shot fired by the enemy, every plane lost, brings the day closer when Mussolini's African empire must crumble. For the British navy's control of Suez makes it impossible for ships to bring fresh aid."

The Italian drive into British Somaliland apparently is designed primarily to remove that potential source of a British attack against Italian Somaliland, Eritrea and Ethiopia. The capture of British Somaliland would give the Italians a valuable strip of coastline as a base for attacks on Aden.

Italians Bomb Haifa Again

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (AP)—Italian bombers, striking from bases on the Dodecanese Islands in the eastern Mediterranean, bombed the Palestine oil shipping port of Haifa today for the third time. An Arab workman was reported killed and seven other Arabs and a Jew were injured.

The raiders came as they have before over British mandated Palestine, flying high, hiding in the clouds, and dumping most of their bombs along the docks and waterfront. Most of the bombs fell into the water. One house outside the city was smashed, and a fire was started in one section.

British To Link Defense Needs To Those Of U. S.

AUG 8-1940

London, Aug. 7 (AP)—Great Britain must dovetail her own military effort with the American defense program to win the war, Parliament was told today.

The Government spokesman, Arthur Greenwood, minister without Portfolio, pictured American factories—guided by war-trained technical experts from Britain—in the role of supplementary producers of war material with the British fighting forces as the consumers.

His comment raised the question of immensely increased shipments of arms from a country girding for her own defense but at the same time seeking to aid the British in all ways "short of war."

Need Has Increased

"The need to supplement our own production by drawing upon the vast and invulnerable capacity of North America has immensely increased since the fall of France," Greenwood said.

"While but a few months ago we were placing orders with American industry to supplement the deficiencies in the combined allied production, we now need to embark on a much more extensive program which must be related to the American defense preparations."

His declaration was taken to mean that British orders for war material—now under negotiation for tremendous increases—would be dovetailed with the United States' own orders to American plants.

Standardization of such supplies as ammunition and plane motors to permit mass production and buying by both governments already has been proposed.

War Policy Committee

Giving immediate point to the disclosure of Britain's need for greatly heightened American aid, Greenwood announced organization of an economic war policy committee composed of himself as chairman, Neville Chamberlain and Sir Kingsley Wood, to direct war material purchases in the United States.

The staff there will be augmented "by experts with practical experience such as the United States have not had in the production and operations of different types of armament," the minister said.

"Our object is a Britain completely mobilized, economically." Greenwood said Britain's shipping situation was "not too bad" and that "starvation of the people of this country is impossible."

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told a luncheon audience that the defense of Britain, "far from being one of pessimism, is one of great encouragement," with the situation improved since Germany completed the conquest of France.

Combine With U. S. Defense, Britain Told

AUG 8-1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 7 — A Government spokesman told Britain today that to win the war she must now "embark on a much more extensive program which must be related to the American national defense preparations."

Arthur Greenwood, Laborite Minister without portfolio, speaking in the House of Commons on Britain's wartime economic problems, said:

"The need to supplement our own production by drawing upon the vast and invulnerable capacity of North America has immensely increased since the fall of France."

"Must Relate Programs"

"While but a few months ago we were placing orders with American industry to supplement the deficiences in combined Allied production," Greenwood declared, "we now need to embark on a much more extensive program which must be related to the American defense preparations."

Greenwood said there had been organized a committee composed of himself as chairman, Neville Chamberlain and Sir Kingsley Wood to direct the nation's economic war policy.

The staff assisting the British Purchasing Commission in the United States will be augmented "by experts with practical experience such as the United States have not had in the production and operation of different types of armament," he said.

"Our object is a Britain completely mobilized, economically.

To Keep Down Prices

"It is to keep down the prices of necessities and we are spending considerable sums to do it. The policy of anchoring the prices of essential commodities will be continued to insure the unimpaired health of the nation."

Turning to shipping, which he said was "not too bad," he warned that "our ports and shipping will be among the main objectives of the enemy's attacks."

"Starvation of the people of this country is impossible," Greenwood declared.

He concluded with a resume of efforts to increase food stocks and to reduce the intake of commodities which are "not indispensable."

Greenwood said Germany and the territories she has overrun are facing famine this winter, and that next spring the pinch will be even worse.

"Hitler Risks Revolution"

"Hitler cannot add starvation to slavery without running the grave risk of revolution within his own territory," he said.

He declared that the war "may be prolonged and prodigious suffering may be inflicted before victory is achieved unless all the economic resources of our commonwealth, our allies and friends are mobilized to the fullest possible extent."

Tells Of Bombing

Some of Germany's chief industrial areas and airdromes had "suffered very heavy punishment" from British flyers and the "output undoubtedly is seriously interfered with," the Minister added.

"Oil refineries, stores, railway junctions, marshaling yards, docks and ships have been and will continue to be targets for our deadly bombing planes, night by night and week by week, more heavily as our bombing strength increases," the Minister said.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told a luncheon audience that his feeling regarding the defense of Britain, "far from being one of pessimism is one of great encouragement."

He declared that Britain's "moat" (the English Channel and North Sea) is "now immeasurably defended and her ramparts are far higher and broader" than they were when the battle of France ended.

"There has been much talk about war aims," said Alexander, a leader of the Labor party. "Here is one which brooks no denial or delay.

Workers Have Responded

"Our working men and women have responded magnificently to any and every call made upon them. Their reward must be a new Britain. Peace will come; never again must the unemployed become the forgotten men of the peace."

Alexander said it probably would not be known until the end of the war to what extent the Germans were laying mines around Britain's coasts by plane. Whenever this is even suspected, he said, traffic in the affected waterways is stopped or rerouted while the mine sweepers begin their patient work.

David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, warned his fellow-Welshmen in a broadcast today that "such a tempest as Britain has never before encountered is about to break upon her and all that she stands for."

But if the people are worthy of their forefathers, he continued, "Britain will pass through this hurricane fearless and erect and will emerge from its rage mightier and more honored and more powerful than ever for the good of mankind."

"Our object is a Britain completely mobilized, economically.

"Our object is to keep down the prices of necessities and we are spending considerable sums to do it. The policy of anchoring the prices of essential commodities will be continued to insure the unimpaired health of the nation."

Turning to shipping, which he said was "not too bad," he warned that "our ports and shipping will be among the main objectives of the enemy's attacks."

"Starvation of the people of this country is impossible," he declared.

He concluded with a resume of efforts to increase food stocks and to reduce the intake of commodities which are "not indispensable."

This committee, he went on to say, was a wartime experiment with the task of concerting and directing the work of all ministerial committees dealing with economic problems.

NAZI AIR RAIDS RENEWED AFTER BRIEF RESPITE

AUG 8-1940

Two Waves Of German Bombers Attack Town In Southwest

[By the Associated Press]

A Southwest Town of England *Thursday*, Aug. 8—Two waves of German warplanes raided this town last night and early today as German airmen suddenly accelerated their attacks on Great Britain after a brief rest.

The Germans twice dropped brilliant flares to light up the whole town. Immediately afterward, the dull boom of the bombs was heard somewhere on the outskirts and then British fighters were heard racing to intercept the enemy.

Searchlights Sweep Sky

Scores of searchlights swept the sky as the engines of the bombers were distinctly heard.

Elsewhere, one enemy plane which crossed the northeast coast sped a short distance inland and dropped a number of bombs before rushing out to sea; one bomber seen over the northeast coast was believed to have dropped three bombs.

The Germans also harassed Wales. Other war activity today included:

Sinking of the 9,337-ton British freighter Accra, torpedoed in convoy off the west coast of Ireland, with nineteen missing, eleven passengers and eight crewmen. Some 450 survivors were picked up and the submarine attacker was believed sunk.

Sinking of the 4,360-ton Greek ship Pindos, carrying corn from Argentina to Britain, off Ireland Sunday night. Three of the thirty-two-man crew were killed.

Sinking by mine of the mine-sweeping trawler River Clyde.

British air attacks last night on an oil plant at Hamburg, a supply depot at Schwerte, a factory at Mors and an anti-aircraft defense ship at Hamborn — all in Germany — and on airdromes in France, the Netherlands and northern Germany.

Bombing of hangars and German planes at Le Bourget air field, Paris, by a lone Royal Air Force raider which retreated into the clouds yesterday afternoon before anti-aircraft batteries could fire.

David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, warned his fellow-Welshmen in a broadcast that "such a tempest as Britain has never before encountered is about to break upon her and all that she stands for."

BRITISH PLEDGE COOPERATION TO DE GAULLE

AUG 8-1940

Churchill Assures General Of Battle To Restore France

Agreement Reached For French Forces To Pursue The War

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 7—Prime Minister Churchill today assured Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen still fighting Germany, that the British Government is determined "to secure the full restoration of the independence and greatness of France" when "victory has been gained by the Allied arms."

The assurance was given in an exchange of letters which disclosed that General De Gaulle had agreed to a memorandum "governing the organization, employment and conditions of service" of De Gaulle's forces.

The memorandum, presumably drawn up by the British Government, said the French force would be used "against the common enemies," and "will never be required to take up arms against France."

French In Character

The force would, as far as possible, "retain the character of a French force in respect to personnel, particularly as regards discipline, language, promotion and duties," the memorandum said.

It would have priority of allocation of material brought into British territory by French forces and the British Government would, as soon as practicable, supply the French force with additional equipment.

The memorandum said the French force would commission and operate as many vessels as it could man, allocated by agreement between the British Admiralty and De Gaulle. Vessels not allocated to the French force would be available for "commissioning and operating under the direction of the British Admiralty." Some might be operated under direct British control and some by other Allied naval forces.

Transfers Provided

All vessels would remain French property.

The memorandum said that General De Gaulle "accepts the general direction of the British high command" and added "when necessary he will delegate in agreement with the British high command immediate command of any part of his force to one or more British officers of appropriate rank."

The expense of maintaining the force would be met "in the first instance" by Britain. Sums required would be regarded as an "advance," the ultimate settlement of which would be a "matter for subsequent arrangement."

CUDAHY REMARKS DRAW BRITISH FIRE

London Papers Blame Nazis for Belgian Famine.

AUG 8-1940

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The American Ambassador to Belgium was taken to task by the British press today for an implied plea that Great Britain's Navy open its blockade for food shipments to Belgium and other German-occupied countries.

Commenting upon Ambassador John Cudahy's statement that Belgium would be at the verge of famine by mid-September unless she received food from the United States, the London Daily Express declared that the Germans—and not the British blockade—would be to blame for any suffering. Any food sent to Belgium from America would be used only to feed the German Army, the Express contended.

Informed spokesmen had previously said it was unlikely that Great Britain would relax her blockade to permit the passage of food into German-occupied territories.

The Express, declaring that Mr Cudahy's point of view will carry great weight in the United States expressed concern that many Americans will be inclined to blame the British blockade for a forthcoming famine.

"The best reply to Mr. Cudahy's story," the newspaper said, "is to tell the world how Hitler hopes to starve out women and children."

The London News Chronicle described Mr. Cudahy's remarks as sensational.

"It is generally felt," the News Chronicle said, "that on grounds of good taste alone this is hardly the time for a foreign diplomat ostensibly in England on a purely private visit, to openly praise German conduct in their invasion of a neutral country and by implication to make it appear that Great Britain is responsible for the famine in Belgium and other German-occupied territory."

Lady Buckland Captures Nazi On Rural Road

Aviator Had Been Roaming England Since Disabled Plane Fell 9 Days Ago

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—A titled Englishwoman, Lady Buckland, widow of Lord Buckland and sister-in-law of Lord Camrose, publisher of the London "Daily Telegraph," captured today a Nazi aviator who had been roaming England for nine days.

Lady Buckland came upon the Nazi as she motored along a country road near Bristol. Noting his unusual appearance, she questioned him and then marched him off to the authorities. The German flyer had been at large since he bailed out of his disabled plane. The military and the police had sought him continuously after his plane fell.

A servant at Woolton House, her home, gave this version of the capture:

"Lady Buckland was out driving when she saw the man step into the road from the woods. . . . He was wearing a foreign uniform and was very disheveled.

"She at once realized this was the 'wanted' man. She spoke to her chauffeur, who stopped the car and questioned the man. The airman was in a very exhausted state and, although he could speak only a few words of English, indicated he had been afraid to surrender earlier because he thought he would be killed immedately. By drawing his fingers across his throat like a knife he showed the chauffeur the sort of fate he expected.

"The chauffeur ordered the man into the car and drove him to a police station. . . . The Nazi, with his torn clothes and a heavy growth of beard, was a somewhat fearsome sight, but Lady Buckland wasn't at all nervous."

Operators Deny Ship Was Carrying Children to the New World.

CONVOY SAVES 450 PERSONS

25 Lives Are Lost in Disaster—Attacking U-boat Said to Have Been Sunk.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The 9,337-ton British passenger liner Accra has been torpedoed and sunk off the west coast of Ireland with twenty-five persons missing, it was announced tonight.

The steamship was in a convoy and sank within half an hour after she had been struck. It was believed that the attacking submarine was sunk by escorting warships.

Some of those missing were lost when a motor lifeboat overturned in a choppy sea, but other ships rescued 450 persons, who were landed at a northwest British port.

The Elder Dempster Lines, operators of the Accra which is well-known in English-Africa trade, denied reports current in New York that English refugee children were aboard.

The Admiralty announced tonight that the mine-sweeping trawler River Clyde had been sunk by a German mine.

HALIFAX PUSHING FOR SOVIET PACT

But Russians Want Baltic Grab Recognized.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax recently told Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow, to seek further trade negotiations with Russia as soon as possible, R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told Commons today.

Soviet circles in London said that Great Britain will have to recognize the absorption of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union if she wants better British-Russian relations.

The Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian legations, heads of which never have recognized the action of their States in joining the Soviet, still are operating in London.

The Russians said that they want to know whether Great Britain will continue to deal with these, or will recognize the new situation by dealing through the Russian embassy on matters affecting the Baltic countries.

British sources said that the position of these legations was obscure, and indicated that any immediate steps either to recognize officially or refuse to recognize the Baltic union with the Soviet was very improbable.

One British act which the Russians did not like was the freezing of the credits of the Baltic States. It is asserted the British also have declined to fuel and provision seven Baltic ships which the Soviet has chartered.

Soviet sources here said that Russia was glad to have business relations with Britain, but "wishful thinkers would do well to stop trying to push the Soviet into a war against Germany."

WARNING BY LLOYD GEORGE

'Tempest About to Break' on Britain, He Tells Welsh

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, warned his fellow Welshmen in a broadcast today that "such a tempest as Britain has never before encountered is about to break upon her and all that she stands for."

But if the people are worthy of their forefathers, he continued, "Britain will pass through this hurricane fearless and erect and will emerge from its rage mightier and more honored and more powerful than ever for the good of mankind."

The occasion for the message asking the Welsh to steel themselves was to express sympathy on the cancellation of the Eisteddfod, Welsh national singing festival.

London Hails Donovan's Trip

AUG 8-1940

London, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Laborite *Daily Herald* today declared a report by Col. William J. Donovan, emissary of the United States Secretary of the Navy, on his recent flying trip to England "should have a far-reaching effect on America's war effort."

The newspaper said Colonel Donovan's trip was a "great success." It added the World War officer came over to check up on the British war effort.

Chinese Vs. French

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 7—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Shanghai today said the Chinese were reported to have warned French authorities they would take military measures if the Japanese were permitted to establish bases in French Indo-China.

It quoted the Chinese press as reporting that Chinese troops were moving toward the frontier of Indo-China and that defensive preparations were being rushed.

Chinese reports from Shanghai two days ago said Japan had made new, sweeping demands on the French Indo-China Government, including the right to use the French railway into the Chinese province of Yunnan for military operations and to establish a military or naval base on the Indo-China coast.

An official Japanese spokesman in Tokyo, however, denied the reports.

A thrust from along the Yunnan railway, which runs from Haiphong, on the Indo-China coast, to Kunming, capital of Yunnan, would menace the southwestern provinces of China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's main stronghold.

Cudahy Plea Fails

Washington, Aug. 7 (AP)—The State Department asked Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in London today for a complete text of the interview given there yesterday by John P. Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, which was sharply criticized in the British press.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 7—The Ministry of Economic Warfare said today that Britain refused to deviate from her policy of keeping food shipments out of German-occupied territory and added that there need not be any famine in Europe this winter.

Ministry experts said the Continent's harvests and reserves ought to be adequate to prevent any general famine—unless the Germans take the best for themselves and leave the conquered populations hungry.

The Ministry statement followed British press criticism of an implied plea by the United States Ambassador to Belgium, John Cudahy, that the British Navy open its blockade for food shipments. Cudahy said Belgium would be close to famine by early fall unless food was sent from the United States.

Food shipments would not be allowed through the blockade, even if they were to be distributed by an organization which the British could trust completely, one authoritative source said.

The British view was that any food would ease the situation for the Germans, relieving them of troubles with hungry people.

The harvests will not be bumper crops this year, this source continued, but he maintained that if famine should occur it would be due solely to "Nazi rapacity in looting stocks for the Reich."

He quoted a statement by Adolf Hitler to the Reichstag July 19 that "food supplies are assured for the duration of the war, thanks to measures taken in time" over the whole economic areas controlled by Germany and Italy.

The *Daily Express* said any food sent to Belgium from America would be used only to feed the German army.

The *Express*, declaring that Cudahy's point of view would carry great weight in the United States, expressed concern lest many Americans be inclined to blame the British blockade for a forthcoming famine.

"The best reply to Mr. Cudahy's story," the newspaper said, "is to tell the world how Hitler hopes to starve out women and children."

The *News Chronicle* termed Cudahy's remarks sensational.

"It is generally felt," the *News Chronicle* said, "that on grounds of good taste alone this is hardly the time for a foreign diplomat ostensibly in England on a purely private visit to praise openly German conduct in their invasion of a neutral country and by implication to make it appear that Britain is responsible for famine in Belgium and other German-occupied territory."

British to Purchase All of Egypt's Cotton

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced today that Great Britain was setting up a commission to buy the entire 1940 Egyptian cotton crop of 1,000,000 bales (800,000,000 pounds).

Mr. Butler said this was done on the appeal of Egypt, the usual outlets for the cotton of which have been cut off by the war. The purchase will be made before April 4, 1941, he said, at prices of about 14.25 cents to 15.25 cents a pound.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL BEAR THE WHOLE OF ANY NET LOSS WHICH MAY ARISE FROM THE TRANSACTION AND WILL SHARE EQUALLY WITH THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT ANY NET PROFITS.

AUG 8-1940

FW1129AED

30.24-4175

30.24-4175

Irish Ready for Invader; Hidden Guns Brought Out

Arms Used in 'The Trouble' Are Uncovered

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 7 (AP).—The Irish are ready to fight any invader with the weapons they once used in the days of "The Trouble."

Police and other officials winked today and shook off awkward questions as hidden arms caches, in both Ulster and Southern Ireland, were brought out to arm local defense forces.

In southern Ireland hundreds of rifles, pistols and machine guns and piles of ammunition, hidden for eighten years, were being handed out to the Home Guards. They had been greased, wrapped in oil-soaked cloths and stored away when the fighting between Free Staters and Republicans ceased in 1922.

Northern Ireland local defense forces are being armed with rifles smuggled into Ulster by Unionists when the Northern Irish decided to fight home rule.

AUG 8-1940

Gracie Fields Offers Britain Her Fortune

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—Gracie Fields, British comedienne, was quoted today in a telephoned interview as saying that she intended to return to England, that "everything I have is the government's, if they want it," and that she was "sick and tired of this whole business" of criticism of her American war work tour.

[Yesterday a British treasury spokesman told the House of Commons in London that Miss Fields and her husband, Monty Banks, an Italian, were allowed to take a total of about $112,000 from England to the United States.]

"All my assets are in England," said Miss Fields. "I don't know why I should be persecuted like this. Let the government look up their files. They will soon find out I haven't taken everything out the country."

AUG 8-1940

Gives Concerts Free

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—An accountant for Gracie Fields today declared she had "substantial assets" in England.

The Navy League, meantime, reported Miss Fields had arranged to give her services without a fee at 32 concerts from Vancouver to Halifax, to help supply comforts to the men of the British Navy.

"MY HOME IS IN ENGLAND. I INTEND TO GO BACK. MY HUSBAND HASN'T DONE ANYTHING WRONG AND NEITHER HAVE I X X X I HAVEN'T EARNED A PENNY FOR MYSELF SINCE THE WAR STARTED. X X X I HAVE TURNED DOWN SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE OFFERS TO DO THIS WORK. IT IS NOT FAIR."

THE LANCASHIRE ACTRESS PLANNED A PERSONAL APPEARANCE HERE TODAY.

AUG 8-1940

Greek Ship Survivors Land

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 7 (AP).—Twenty-nine survivors of the crew of a Greek vessel torpedoed off Tory Island, near the northwest Donegal coast. Sunday night landed in lifeboats at Carrigart yesterday. The torpedoed ship carried a crew of thirty-two. The vessel was identified as the 4,360-ton Pindos, carrying corn from Argentina to Britain. Three of the crew were killed.

Swedes Repatriate Britons

125 Interned After Norwegian Campaign Are Sent Home

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—One hundred and twenty-five British soldiers, airmen and seamen arrived in a Swedish steamship at a north Scottish port today from Finland, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

They had been interned in Sweden, having made their way there after the removal of British troops from Norway. Another 111 British soldiers are to be repatriated, and when they arrive in the United Kingdom, the B. B. C. said, Sweden will release seventy interned German airmen.

Empire East of Suez To Co-ordinate War

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Simla, India, today said that it was understood that leaders of British dominions and possessions beyond the Suez Canal and bordering on the Indian Ocean would confer at New Delhi in October.

The conference would strengthen arrangements for exchange of war materials among British territories. Australia, New Zealand, India, Malaya, South Africa and the East African colonies would be represented.

Guests Of King

London, *Thursday*, Aug. 8 (AP)—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, and Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, were luncheon guests of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth yesterday, the court circular announced today.

5,500,000 Tons of Ships Fled Nazis to British

Gross Merchant Tonnage Came From 6 Invaded Nations

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—The Ministry of Shipping announced tonight that British shipping strength had been increased by about 10,000,000 dead-weight tons as a result of the German invasion of Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and France. In gross tonnage, which is approximately five-ninths of the dead-weight tonnage, the total would be 5,000,000, or more than one-fourth the empire's pre-war shipping gross tonnage of about 21,000,000.

The ministry, using only dead-weight figures, said that of the additional shipping available to Great Britain, about 5,500,000 tons was Norwegian, 3,000,000 Dutch and 500,000 under control of the Belgian and Polish governments.

In addition, Danish shipping seized for the British service and transferred to the British flag amounts to 500,000 tons and French shipping retained under British control another 500,000.

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique tonight said:

Last (Tuesday) night Royal Air Force bombers, hampered by low clouds and poor visibility, were forced to abandon many of their primary objectives.

In spite of this, an oil plant at Homburg and a supply depot at Schwerte, a flak (anti-aircraft defense ship) battery at Hamborn, and a factory at Mors were attacked, while other aircraft bombed airdromes in Holland and northern Germany, causing damage to hangars and many fires. One of our aircraft is missing.

A communique of the Ministry of Home Security early today follows:

During the night enemy aircraft dropped some incendiary bombs in two districts in Scotland.

More leaflets containing Hitler's recent Reichstag speech and a small number of bombs also fell in the Bristol Channel area.

Damage was negligible and there were no casualties.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 7 (AP).—A British communique issued here today said:

Yesterday two enemy aircraft bombed Wajir without success. They were pursued by our fighter aircraft.

Hits were registered on one enemy machine. Both escaped in clouds.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 7 (AP).—Today's British communique issued here said:

On Aug. 5 an Italian column entered Zeila unopposed.

The same day Hargeisa was captured by a strong force which included tanks, artillery, machine guns and aircraft. Our delaying force fell back after inflicting severe casualties, including three tanks. Our casualties were slight.

During the morning of Aug. 6 Oadweina was occupied by the enemy with a force estimated at 2,000, with guns and armored fighting vehicles.

A small motorized force of the Somaliland Camel Corps harassed the enemy, themselves suffering no loss.

In Palestine enemy aircraft again raided Haifa during the morning of Aug. 6. A number of bombs were dropped, nearly all of which fell harmlessly in the sea or on waste ground.

No bombs fell in the town. Military casualties were nil, and civilian casualties under ten as the defense came quickly into action and opened heavy fire on the raiders.

In the western desert some enemy movements were reported, otherwise all was quiet.

In the Sudan and Kenya, nothing to report.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP).—Today's high command communique follows:

A German warship sank 30,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping in foreign waters.

Our planes bombed airports near Tynemouth and St. Athan, as well as airplane factories of Vickers-Armstrongs in Chester and plants of the munitions industry in Swansea.

British planes, which flew into Holland and western Germany in small numbers last night, dropped bombs at various places without causing damage worth mentioning.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP).—Today's Italian communique said:

Our air formations have bombed the oil center of Haifa (Palestine) for the third time setting fire to more gasoline tanks and hitting the port works. All our planes returned.

According to news from reliable sources fires caused by the first bombardment of Haifa lasted several days. The Shell refinery was destroyed in the second bombardment.

In North Africa enemy encampments south of Sollum and the Alexandria-Mersa Matruh Railway were bombed. An English four-motored plane of the Sunderland type (flying boat) was shot down by our chasers in front of Tabruk and the crew, composed of three officers and eight men, were taken prisoner.

In East Africa the air and naval bases of Aden and Berbera were effectively bombed and an enemy plane was shot down. Our columns have crossed the British Somaliland frontier at several points.

Gayda Denies Axis Aims Here

Fascist Editor Accuses Hull of Creating Phantom for Political Purposes.

ROME, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, replied today to the warning of Secretary Hull against the danger of aggression by declaring that Germany and Italy have no intention of carrying the war into the Western Hemisphere.

Signor Gayda, who frequently expresses the views of the Italian Government, wrote in Il Giornale D'Italia that Mr. Hull was creating a phantom of German-Italian menace for political purposes.

"It is evident that Hull would like to alarm the American nations with a feeling that a transfer of the war to the American continent by the victorious Axis Powers is more or less imminent," Signor Gayda wrote.

Calls Insinuation Unfounded.

"It is well now to point out once more that this insinuation is absolutely unfounded, arbitrary and—let it be said with respect for the eminent American statesman—tendentious rather than provocative."

[Hull's statement asked the American people yesterday to "be ready and willing for real sacrifice of time and substance and for hard personal service" and to "arm to such an extent that the forces of conquest and ruin will not dare to make an attack on us or any part of this Hemisphere."]

Italy and Germany entered the war to solve European problems and "never thought and will never think of threatening other continents," Signor Gayda asserted.

Imperialism Is Charged.

The editor declared that Mr. Hull was attempting to "create an atmosphere favorable to that of the objectives of American politics."

One of these objectives, he continued, was "North American imperialism directed toward a monopolizing political, financial and economic control over other American countries under the specious pretext of non-existent threats from across the ocean."

Other objectives, said Gayda, were that of "a banking affair which speculates on artificial panic and war business to multiply its profits."

Gibraltar Reported Bombed.

ROME, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Another bombing of Gibraltar last night was reported today in a dispatch from Algeciras to Il Giornale d'Italia. The dispatch said that two planes flew over the British fortress dropping high explosive bombs and escaped in spite of strong anti-aircraft fire.

This is the second raid on Gibraltar reported by the Italian press which was not mentioned in the High Command communiques.

The Italian Air Force, raiding in Egypt, bombed a British encampment south of Sollum, near the Libyan frontier, and a railroad line running from Mersa Matruh to Alexandria, it was announced by the Italian High Command today.

A four-motored British Sunderland plane was shot down by Italian fighter planes in the Mediterranean, near Tobruk, on the Libyan side of the frontier, and all the crew of eight men were taken prisoner, the communique said. Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said that the flying boat sank quickly after hitting the sea, but the crew clung to the wreckage until they were picked up by an Italian warship.

Further east the Italians reported an effective bombardment of the British naval bases at Aden and Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden. One British plane was reported shot there.

The Italians also confirmed reports that an invasion of British Somaliland had begun at several points, and the newspaper Il Messagero said that Italian planes had bombed important British fortifications there.

Italian planes were also reported by the Italian High Command to have bombed the port of Haifa in Palestine for the third time. Gasoline storage tanks were set afire and port facilities damaged, the communique said. All the Italian raiders were reported to have returned safely.

Rome Claims Successes; Hull Attacked In Press

Rome, Aug. 7 (AP)—Italian infantrymen smashed across the British Somaliland frontier in East Africa at several points tonight and Fascist authorities claimed "conspicuous results" by bombers attacking British African bases preliminary to a vast military drive.

At the same time influential spokesmen charged Secretary of State Hull of the United States was "creating a phantom of German-Italian menace" to the Americas for political purposes.

Italians Capture 3 African Towns

Cairo, Aug. 7 (AP)—A British communique today announced the Italians had entered Zeila, Gulf of Aden port in British Somaliland, and captured Hargeisa by strong force after a thirty-mile march through the desert.

Oadweina, a third Italian objective, in their Near East drive, was occupied yesterday by a column estimated at 2,000 men equipped with guns and armored vehicles, the British announced.

AUG 8-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 7—Italian planes were reported today by the high command to have bombed the port of Haifa in Palestine for the third time in a widespread air attack on British positions in the Near East and Red Sea zone.

Naval bases at Aden and Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden, also were reported subjected to "effective bombardment." One British plane was reported shot down.

Gasoline storage tanks were set afire and port facilities damaged in the attack on Haifa, a communique said. All the Italians raiders were said to have returned safely.

(A dispatch from Jerusalem said damage and casualties at Haifa were believed slight.)

Encampment Bombed

In Egypt, Italian flyers bombed a British encampment south of Sollum, near the Libyan frontier, and a railroad line running from Mersa Matruh to Alexandria, it was announced.

A four-motored British Sunderland plane was shot down by Italian fighter planes in the Mediterranean about twenty miles off Tobruk, on the Libyan side of the frontier. Its crew was taken prisoner, the communique said.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, reported three officers and eight members of the crew clung to wreckage until picked up by an Italian warship.

The Italians confirmed reports that an invasion of British Somaliland had begun at several points. The newspaper *Il Messagero* said Italian planes bombed important British fortifications there.

The text of the high command communique:

"Our air formations have bombed the oil center of Haifa (Palestine) for the third time, setting fire to more gasoline tanks and hitting the port works. All our planes returned.

"According to news from reliable sources fires caused by the first bombardment of Haifa lasted several days. The Shell Refinery was destroyed in the second bombardment.

Railway Bombed

"In North Africa, enemy encampments south of Sollum and the Alexandria-Mersa Matruh railway were bombed. An English four-motored plane of the Sunderland type was shot down by our chasers in front of Tobruk and the crew, composed of three officers and eight men, was taken prisoner.

"In East Africa the air and naval bases of Aden and Berbera were effectively bombed and an enemy plane was shot down. Our columns have crossed the British Somaliland frontier at several points."

Italian Casualty List

Italian military authorities announced today the loss of 337 men dead and missing in war operations during July, bringing the total since Italy entered the war to 1,916.

July casualty lists showed eighty-nine flyers killed and sixty-two missing. Navy casualties were ninety-nine killed and sixty-nine missing. The army loss was eighteen in East Africa.

Wounded airmen numbered 109 and wounded sailors 130.

The Government previously had announced the loss of 151 airmen, 610 naval officers and seamen and 818 troops killed on the French front.

ITALY LOSES 337 MEN

Announcement Covers July Dead and Missing.

ROME, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Italian military authorities announced today the loss of 337 dead and missing in war operations during July, bringing the total since Italy entered the war to 1,916.

The July casualty lists showed eighty-nine fliers killed and sixty-two missing. Navy casualties were ninety-nine killed and sixty-nine missing. The army loss was eighteen in East Africa.

Wounded airmen numbered 109 and wounded sailors 130.

The Government previously had announced the loss of 151 airmen, 610 naval officers and seamen and 818 troops killed on the French front.

Axis Already Talking Trade War With U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 7—Germany and Italy already are talking of a trade war with the United States for South America's markets in the event the two totalitarian powers complete their conquest of Europe by defeating Great Britain.

It would be a war of countries without gold against the United States which holds 80 per cent of the world's monetary gold reserve—a commercial conflict between Fascist Europe and democratic America.

Il Sole, of Milan, Italy's leading financial newspaper, has openly challenged Washington's plan to forestall an economic penetration of the Axis powers into Latin America.

Plan Adopted At Havana

(The recent Pan-American conference in Havana agreed to the establishment of a broad economic plan originated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull for immediate relief of countries burdened with exports shut off from European markets and development of an independent American system strong enough to prevent foreign customers from forcing unfair trade terms or practices upon individual countries. The conference set up a committee to prepare a system of economic cooperation.)

A Swiss newspaper reports that Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi financial expert, is working in a South German castle on a plan for Hitler by which nations would trade with Germany without gold.

Would Trade By Barter

Under the Fascist-Nazi plan each European country would keep its own currency which would be pegged arbitrarily to the reichsmark, lira or some other unit of trade value. But this money would be worthless outside the country of its circulation, and trade would be conducted by bartering merchandise.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative editor, outlined this plan in his *Giornale d'Italia*.

Europe, he said, would be divided into two great interlocking economic blocs with their centers at Berlin and Rome. The countries within the same area would trade largely with one another, some supplying raw materials to manufacturing countries in exchange for manufactured goods.

Would Share Balkans

The German bloc probably would be composed of all European countries including France and Great Britain down to the Mediterranean nations. Rome would be the center for the countries on the Mediterranean shores, with both partners in the Axis sharing control of the Balkans.

The Nazi-Fascist domination would be political as well as economic.

"All Europe," said Gayda, "is going toward Fascism which is only taking different forms according to the nations and their development."

Ramifications in Latin America appeared in *Il Sole's* discussion of Washington's plan to buy South America's surpluses in the hope of creating a unified Western Hemisphere trade area.

Criticism Of Hull

Il Sole said "Cordell Hull, in thinking up this plan, forgot two things—the attitude and interests of the South American republics and, above all, the reactions of the Axis.

"Brazil, Chile and Argentina have refused to take part in the so-called commission of economic cooperation, being naturally unwilling to take part in a plan essentially directed at consolidating the United States' economic domination of the American continent. . . ."

(Reports from Havana at the time of the conference did not indicate Argentina, Brazil and Chile had refused to participate in the economic plan, although those three nations, with others, made reservations to another declaration concerning the status of European possessions in America. The reservations prescribed that the delegations' signature were subject to the approval of the various home government.)

"Propaganda" Against Gold

"Since the outbreak of the war," *Il Sole* added, "these states have been obliged to concentrate their imports in the North American market."

In a Nazi-Fascist ordered world trade, it asserted, "the gold with which the Federal vaults of Washington now is overflowing will cease to have a monetary function and will simply take its place among other precious metals."

(American financial authorities are inclined to look upon continued statements from Axis quarters that gold may become useless as "propaganda," designed to weaken American confidence in the strength of its financial position. On July 25, German Economics Minister Funk said in Berlin gold would not occupy the position it has held in the past, but conceded it may be considered useful after the war in settling international balances. Inside Germany, the Nazi regime has placed such a high valuation on gold it has even imposed the death penalty on persons hoarding gold or trying to smuggle it out of the country.)

WOULD EXPEL JEWS FROM ALL EUROPE

Nazis Say Aim Is Clearance of Entire Continent.

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—A European continent without Jews—who would be banished to some remote corner of the globe—will be one of the prerequisites for a German peace, Das Schwarze Korps, organ of Adolf Hitler's Storm Trooper elite guard, said today.

The paper warned that Jews everywhere in Europe would be driven from their "hide-outs," despite the present observance of camouflaged restraint. Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and both occupied and unoccupied France were nations singled out for mention.

"Jews in these countries," said the paper, "have readily disappeared from public life, and withdrawn from civil offices and editorial rooms."

A similar trend is noticeable in all neutral Europe, the paper stated.

The article implied that present anti-Semitic measures in various European States are too weak to suit the Germans.

"The European Jewish question is not to be solved through homeopathic remedies and not by administrative and humane directions," it said.

"Germany will solve her own Jew question herself. As soon as the last Jew is driven out of Germany, the rest of Europe, which is awaiting a German peace, may know that this peace must be one without Jews."

The paper declared in scornful language that the Jews, together with Britons, tried "to convert all Europe into a chaotic, bloodsoaked battlefield."

It warned that the Jews must pay the bill.

"Germany's and Italy's victory," it said, "will secure space far away from European labor and culture where the scum of humanity may try to lead a life of its own toil or die the death it has earned."

NO JEWS IN EUROPE SAID TO BE NAZI AIM

Schwarze Korps Says They and Britain Have Sought Chaos

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—A German peace will mean a "Jewless peace," the Schwarze Korps, mouthpiece of Adolf Hitler's Elite Guard, proclaimed today.

Once the war is won some area remote from Europe will be set apart for Jewish colonization, the paper said, and then the Continent will be cleared entirely of Jews.

The Schwarze Korp's discussion of a "peace without Jews" declared Jews had cooperated with Britain in an attempt to "convert all Europe into a chaotic, blood-soaked battlefield." Therefore they must pay the bill, the paper said.

A German-Italian victory, the paper explained, "will secure space far away from European labor and culture where the scum of humanity may try to lead a life of its own toil or die a death it earned."

The article implied that anti-Semitic measures already put into

30.24-477

30.24-4177

effect in various European countries were too weak, and that solution on a continental scale was necessary.

The paper warned that Jews everywhere in Europe would be driven from their "hideouts," despite the present observance of "camouflaged restraint." Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and both occupied and unoccupied France were mentioned.

"Jews in these countries," said the paper, "have readily disappeared from public life and withdrawn from civil offices and editorial rooms."

A similar trend is noticeable in all neutral Europe, the paper stated.

THREE NEW NAZI RULERS NAMED

AUG 8-1940

To Govern Alsace, Lorraine and Luxemburg.

CIVIL LAW RESTORED THERE

Meanwhile War-torn France Is Revealed as Almost Deserted.

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The entire civil administration of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg has been taken out of the hands of the military and placed under civilian officials by a decree of Adolf Hitler.

The Nazi district leaders—Joseph Buerckel in Lorraine, Robert Wagner in Alsace and Gustav Simon in Luxemburg—have already been active in their offices.

Yesterday German was declared the official language in the occupied Grand Duchy of Luxemburg whose Grand Duchess is a refugee abroad. Alsace and Lorraine were German territory before the last world war.

At the same time Hitler shuffled the Hitler Youth leadership. Buerckel, who since the annexation of Austria has been Governor and Nazi district leader in Vienna, was replaced by Baldur von Schirach, who served at the western front as a private in the world war and emerged as a lieutenant with the Iron Cross.

Schirach was relieved of his duties as leader of the Hitler Youth Group and succeeded by Arthur Axman. As Reich's leader of Youth Education in the Nazi party, Schirach was entrusted with inspection of the entire Youth organization.

Axis Attitude On Turkey

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 7—Authorized German sources said today that although Turkey has certain understandings with England, Germany was not exerting any special pressure for clarification of her tand in the war.

Reports that Germany and Italy had asked the Ankara Government to define its attitude were current yesterday in Rome.

AUG 8-1940

(Today, however, Italian authorities cast doubt on these reports, saying Italy's policy toward Turkey was "one of reserve.")

The German sources added:

"Since the beginning of the war we have put certain questions to Turkey at various times, all of which have been answered. We also have concluded a trade agreement."

(Soon after the European war began Turkey concluded a mutual assistance pact with the British-French Allies by which she undertook to go to their aid in the event of an act of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area. However, although Italy and Britain now are at war in the Mediterranean, Turkey has remained neutral.)

Krupp Gets Hitler Badge On His 70th Birthday

Fuehrer Inspects Arms Plants on Visit to Essen

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP).—Adolf Hitler congratulated Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of Germany's greatest armament works, on his seventieth birthday anniversary and presented to him a golden Nazi honor badge on a brief visit to Essen today.

Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics and member of the wartime Cabinet, gave Krupp the Eagle Shield of the Reich in recognition of his service to German economy.

Hitler left Essen after inspecting Krupp factories.

Envoy to Lithuania Speeds Back to U. S.

GENEVA, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Owen J. C. Norem, United States Minister to Lithuania who was recalled to Washington "for consultation" after Russia's absorption of the three Baltic States, arrived here today en route to Lisbon. He will travel by trans-Atlantic plane to New York.

AUG 8-1940

Hollywood's Slacks Not for Italian Women

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP).—Italian women who wear trousers and big sun glasses were upbraided today by Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper, "Il Popolo d'Italia."

AUG 8-1940

They are accused of aping American film stars, and of wearing costumes which not only were in bad taste, but sacrificed the wearers' femininity.

LONGER FRENCH WORK WEEK

Berlin Radio Reports Plan In Vichy For 51-Hour Shift

Berlin, Aug. 7 (AP)—The German wireless today quoted the French newspaper *L'Oeuvre* at Vichy, as forecasting a fifty-one-hour work week for Frenchmen which will not result in increased wages.

The Government has already entered into negotiations with employers to pay workmen wages only for thirty hours a week even if the working hours should be increased, the paper was quoted as saying.

AUG 8-1940

Battle Areas Almost Deserted

Once Populous Region of North France Is Revealed as Still Barely Inhabited.

War-torn Areas Deserted.

LUXEMBURG, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—More than a month after the end of the fighting, the once populous communities of north France are still but the ghosts of towns today in a battle-scarred, almost deserted countryside.

In the backwash of the blitzkrieg are left unharvested crops . . . a handful of scattered farm families toiling silently, long after dark, to salvage what they can . . . city pavements plowed by Stuka bombs . . . the strong smell of ashes from the ruins of shelled towns.

A party of foreign correspondents, taken by German guides on an airplane and automobile tour of north France and Flanders, entered France from Karlsruhe. They found that Strasbourg, the Alsatian capital, which once had a population of 200,000, was not severely damaged, but housed barely 20,000 persons.

Miles of Territory Uninhabited.

It was evident, however, that families were streaming back to the city, now reincorporated into the Reich, but elsewhere the repopulation of Alsace and Lorraine was proceeding at a snail's pace.

The Belgian population seemed to be returning more rapidly, and Brussels was a hive of activity. That was probably due in part to the presence of numerous officers and soldiers at the large hotels, buying freely, living well.

With German marks, the Nazi troopers buy heavily of Belgian goods at a favorable rate of exchange fixed by the occupation authorities.

In the north of France, however, the correspondents went mile after mile without seeing a man, woman or child. Occasionally they passed a soldier on guard.

It was plain that the French in some places had fought bitterly, as they were shoved back yard by yard, town by town. Hastily built machine-gun nests could be seen in old barns and at crossroads houses. Roads were blasted with craters from heavy bombs.

In other spots where the retreat had been quickened, whole fields lay untouched by the signs of war and emergency trenches dug at the outskirts of towns showed almost no signs of use.

An authorized spokesman at Karlsruhe said that the German authorities would encourage the repatriation of Alsatians, but that the machinery even so would be slow. The Germans estimated that 400,000 persons had fled Alsace alone.

In Belgium repatriation was made easier because fewer homes and cities had been wrecked. It was evident, even beyond this, that the Germans are pursuing a more liberal policy of rehabilitation in Belgium than has been undertaken yet in the north of France.

The Germans, however, said that food was being sent into France to care for those who had stayed behind during the flight, or who have since returned.

Heavy Firing Reported Off Coast Of Africa

Valencia, Spain, Aug. 7 (AP)—Valencia fishermen told today of intensive cannonading heard all the way from the Island of Formentera to the Algerian coast of Africa in the last few days.

The reports suggested a Mediterranean naval battle, but there were no eyewitness accounts.

Formentera, a Spanish island, lies about one hundred miles southeast of Valencia.

Kilo (Cat) Rations

Amsterdam (via Berlin), Aug. 7 (AP)—Dutch cats and dogs have to get in line with Nazi orders for eating.

AUG 8-1940

A rationing order today said cats must have no more than a kilogram and a half (3 1/3 pounds) of food in August. Dogs are allowed from 3 to 12 kilograms, depending on size.

I. L. O. AIDES LEAVE GENEVA.

13 With Families Start Trip to U. S. to Join Winant

GENEVA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Thirteen officials of the International Labor Office and their families left today by bus for Lisbon en route to the United States to join the I. L. O. director, John G. Winant.

Eight League of Nations experts headed by Alexander Loveday, Economic and Financial Section director, left yesterday on their way to Princeton, N. J., as "partial acceptance" of invitations to establish the League's technical services in the United States.

The eight who left yesterday were involved in a bus crash at Grenoble, France, but none were injured seriously, a League communiqué announced.

German-Swiss Pact Extended

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Swiss Government announced today that the old German-Swiss bank clearing and commercial agreement, which expired July 31, has been extended to Aug. 15 due to the failure of two missions, now sitting in Berlin, to reach a new agreement before the expiration date.

GOV. DUNDAS SAILS FROM BAHAMAS

Leaves Islands Before Duke of Windsor's Arrival.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The Bahamas will prosper under the administration of the Duke of Windsor, the retiring Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, declared in a farewell broadcast to the islands before sailing today for his new post as Governor of Uganda in Africa.

"I leave you now in distinguished and capable hands," he said. "The Bahamas have fared well even in time of war, but I predict that when peace returns they will prosper more than ever.

"Naturally, your future, like that of the whole world, depends on the return of peace with victory for the British arms. A German victory could bring only unending war and misery, because the world as a whole would never remain passive under German domination. . . ."

The retiring Governor said that the Bahamas "will always feel near to their great neighboring country, the United States."

"This war," he added, "has demonstrated profoundly that the hope of the world for liberty and justice rests on British and American cooperation."

Sir Charles and Lady Dundas sailed on the steamship Acadia. Their path will not cross that of the Duke and his American-born wife, who are expected to land at Bermuda tomorrow. British law forbids a Governor to take his wife to Uganda, and Lady Dundas will remain in South Africa, separated from her husband for the first time since their marriage in 1920.

Weygand's Son Escapes Nazis In North France

Among Many Now Returning After Being Given Up; Others on Death Lists

VICHY, France, Aug. 7 (AP).—Capt. Jacques Weygand, son of Gen. Maxime Weygand, arrived here today after escaping from his German captors in northern France and walking nearly 300 miles before crossing into "free" territory. Capt. Weygand, who fought throughout the war with the forces which his father commanded, resumed his duties at the war office immediately upon arrival.

He is only one of thousands of fighting men drifting back to receive a welcome from parents or wives who had given them up for dead. The fate of many others is being learned belatedly with publication of long delayed casualty lists and the names of those now held in German prison camps.

Mme. Francois Pietri, wife of the communications minister, learned that her son, Lieut. Edmond Carrachin, is a prisoner in German-occupied territory. As the Germans said they would permit her to visit him, she is one of the first women who will attempt to go to prison camps in northern France to comfort sons and husbands who must wait until a treaty of peace is signed to obtain their freedom.

The fate of the bearers of many famous French names, including descendants of Napoleon's marshals, was disclosed in the first trickle of authentic information.

Viscount De Rohan, president of the French automobile club, received news that his son, Count Henri De Rohan, had been killed in aerial combat against the Germans.

Prince Paul Murat, a descendant of the King of Naples and a cavalry officer at the start of the war, was reported imprisoned at Montereau.

Prince D'Essling, a descendant of Marshal Massena and a veteran of the World War, was seriously wounded leading tanks into action.

The Duc D'Albufera, a descendant of Marshal Suchet and an officer of dragoons, was listed as a German prisoner. His brother, Count Napoleon D'Albufera, escaped.

Count De Vogue, son-in-law of Count Vladimir D'Ormesson, French Ambassador to the Vatican, was reported killed in action. His father, Count Charles De Vogue, was killed in the last war.

Count Antoine De Jumilhac, a cavalry officer, was listed as missing since May 24.

Count Stanislaus D'Herbemont is a prisoner of war in Germany, and Viscount D'Allieres, whose mother was an American, was seriously wounded in a mine explosion.

Air pilot Jean Schneider, son of Eugene Schneider, head of the Creusot Munitions Works, was seriously burned in his flaming plane after downing five German planes, but has since recovered at an American hospital in Paris and is now serving as a member of the French Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden.

Marcel Thil, champion French

boxer, was demobilized at Carcassonne and is returning to the coal business at Reims.

Alex Youssen, heavyweight boxer, is awaiting demobilization from the air service at Clermont-Ferrand and plans to return to New York to resume fighting in the ring.

Nazis Block Repopulation.

VICHY, France, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The repatriation of refugees from Belgium and Lorraine was suspended today as a result of German refusal to allow the passage of refugee trains into occupied France.

The reason for the German order was not made public, but it was understood to be a temporary measure.

Mail service between occupied and unoccupied France has been suspended for several days.

Munitions Train Blast Hurts Twenty In France

Dozens Of Cars Loaded With Explosives Catch Fire—Nearby Buildings Razed

Miramas, France, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dozens of freight cars loaded with munitions exploded today during a fire of unidentified origin, injuring twenty persons and leveling nearby buildings in this large rail center west of Marseille and near the French seaplane base at Istres.

Railroad workers moved eighty carloads of munitions out of the danger area. The fire spread to the other cars and prevented their removal.

Violent explosions continued through the morning and afternoon until the explosives in the fire zone had been blown up.

French Press Demands Anti-Petain Bloc Curb

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 7—The French press charged today that "old politicians" continue to make propaganda to create a troubled atmosphere for the new post-armistice Government of Premier Marshal Henri Petain.

The newspaper *Le Journal* said those who do not love the Petain Government must fear it and "by striking the leaders quickly and severely the Supreme Court will put an end to this dangerous situation."

Case Opens Tomorrow

The Supreme Court is to meet at Riom, near Vichy, tomorrow for formal opening of the case of those accused of plunging France into war unprepared.

Punishment of the leaders, said *Le Journal* today, would be a warning to accomplices still at large.

The names of persons to come before the Riom court have not been announced, but former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud are the chief figures around whom press comment centers.

Inquiry May Take Months

Le Journal said the court investigation would "go deeply into the ten-year period preceding the war." This would include the popular-front regime of Premier Leon Blum.

The period of judicial investigation may take months. Proceedings will be in strict secrecy. During this period formal charges will be lodged. Public trial will come later.

Laval Reported in Paris

May Be Seeking Authority to Move Petain Government There

PARIS, Aug. 6 (delayed) ((AP) via Berlin).—Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier of the Petain government of France, was reported today to have arrived in Paris. It could not be learned immediately how long he would remain here.

German Permission Withheld

The Petain government at Vichy has been seeking German permission to establish its seat at Paris to govern unoccupied France, but permission thus far has not been granted. There was a possibility that Laval might have gone to Paris in a personal attempt to gain authority to move the government to Paris.

German's Claim Sinking.

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that a German raider had sunk 30,000 tons of British merchant shipping overseas. No further deails were given.

[On July 31, London disclosed the presence of a German raider in the South Atlantic in a report that the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara had fought a battle with it. The raider escaped.

Air attacks on England continued, with raids on airplane and munitions plants, the High Command said.

RUMANIA FEELS NAZI PRESSURE

Controlled Press Publishes Berlin's Criticism

HUNGARIAN AGREEMENT ASKED

Meanwhile Bucharest Envoy Goes to Budapest Parley.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Indications of German impatience with delay in the settlement of the territorial controversy between Hungary and Rumania were seen by diplomatic observers today as Raoul Bossy, Rumanian minister to Rome, arrived in Budapest to learn Hungary's minimum demands for the return of Transylvania.

Demands for resistance against the territorial claims of Rumania's neighbors vanished from the controlled press.

On the other hand, newspapers reprinted an article from the Berlin Foreign Office organ, the Boersen Zeitung, which criticized Rumanian personalities "who have assumed an attitude of false heroism in settling relations with Hungary."

Juliu Maniu, peasant leader, and chiefs of the Nazi-like Iron Guard have expressed opposition to ceding any of Transylvania.

RESTRICTIONS ON JEWS DECREED IN RUMANIA

They Are Barred From Owning Farms and From Public Office

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Rumanian Cabinet promulgated tonight a new Jewish law which was a major step in this country's adoption of Nazi ideas.

The law separates Rumania's 750,000 Jews in three categories:

To the first—Jews who have fought in the front line for Rumania, and their descendants—are accorded some of the rights of Christians. Those of this class who hold public office may keep their jobs, but no new appointments will be made.

Jews in the second and third categories—those in regions annexed to Rumania after the World War and those of the old Rumania who never were in active combat for the fatherland—are barred from public office, from professions "having direct liaison with the public authority," and from operating cafes, tobacco shops, movie theatres and many other enterprises.

All Jews are prohibited from owning farms or other rural lands. Those now owning such properties will lose them to the government and be recompensed with bonds.

Jews in the second and third categories are barred from military service. In place of such service there will be a special tax—cash if they have it, otherwise payable in labor on public works.

Jews likewise are excluded from the Rumanian Youth Organization. This places the status of Jewish school children in question, since an existing law requires all school children to belong to the organization.

Rumania will open negotiations with Bulgaria at Craiova tomorrow for a settlement of Bulgarian claims for Dobrudja and will offer the argument that lasting peace can be had only by sacrifices on both sides.

Transylvania Parley On

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Aug. 7—Raoul Bossy, Rumanian Minister to Rome, was received by Premier Pal Teleky today in the first step toward actual negotiations between Rumania and Hungary to settle their territorial dispute. Bossy was received as a semi-official envoy.

Despite reports from Bucharest that he is charged only with ascertaining Hungary's minimum demands, diplomatic circles believed he would indicate the general lines of any concessions Rumania is prepared to make.

Bossy, former Rumanian Minister to Hungary and generally recognized as an expert on minority and territorial matters in this area, was expected to confer tomorrow with Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Istvan Csaky.

Bossy's mission was generally regarded as similar to that of Victor Cadare, Rumanian Minister to Yugoslavia, who is now in Sofia to discuss settlement of Bulgaria's claims to southern Dobruja.

Responsible quarters said the immediate success or failure of efforts to settle the Transylvania problem probably would depend on the nature of the basic proposals which Bossy is instructed by his Government to make.

Nor Guns Nor Liquor Stay British Office Boy

BUCHAREST, Aug. 7 (AP).—British officials charged today that Rumanian secret police had tried at pistol's point to make a British Legation office boy disclose diplomatic secrets.

The statement said the boy, Nelson Matthews, was stopped by a squad of police who drew guns and demanded secret information. Unsuccessful, the statement continued, they tried to get the lad drunk. They failed again, the British said.

Rumanian officials said they found no evidence the story was true.

HUNGARY STRESSES CLAIM ON RUMANIA

Asks 75% of Transylvania, It Is Said—Bucharest Envoy Confers With Count Teleki

BULGARIAN PARLEYS LAG

Sofia Believes Rumania May Try to Delay a Settlement —Carol Sees Leaders

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Aug. 7 (AP)—Hungary served notice tonight that in her twenty-year-long territorial dispute with Rumania she would be satisfied with nothing less than a return of 75 per cent of Transylvania.

This word, it was learned on high authority, was given to Raoul Bossy, the Rumanian envoy, in a half-hour talk with the Hungarian Premier, Count Paul Teleki at the Foreign Office.

M. Bossy, it was announced, will return to Bucharest tomorrow to inform his government of Hungary's position.

Signs that Germany was prodding Rumania to make a quick settlement of Hungary's claims were seen today in Bucharest.

The newspapers there ceased all claims for resistance against the Hungarian demands. Instead, they reprinted a Berlin Foreign Office article which criticized Rumanians "who have assumed an attitude of false heroism in settling relations with Hungary."

BUDAPEST, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Raoul Bossy, Rumanian Minister to Rome, was received by Premier Pal Teleky today in the first step toward actual negotiations between Rumania and Hungary to settle their territorial dispute.

Despite reports from Bucharest that he is charged only with ascertaining Hungary's minimum demands, diplomatic circles believed he would indicate the general lines of any concessions Rumania is prepared to make.

Dr. Bossy's mission was regarded as similar to that of Victor Cadare, Rumanian Minister to Yugoslavia, who is now in Sofia to discuss settlement of Bulgaria's claims to southern Dobruja.

Lost German-American Reappears in Bucharest

Douglas Denies Arrest, Says He Hid; U. S. Investigates

BUCHAREST, Aug. 7 (AP).—Albrecht Douglas, forty-three-year-old German-American chemist, of New York, who disappeared on July 18, turned up at the American Legation today with his Chilean wife, the former German Baroness Maltzahn.

He denied he had been arrested by the Rumania secret police, as the legation had been told by the Rumanian High Command, and said he had been in hiding with friends outside the city because his residence papers were not in order.

American Consul William E. Scotten said: "We are not satisfied with his story and are investigating further." The legation said Douglas's passport would be validated for return to the United States only.

A WEEK AGO TO INVESTIGATE (FRANKLIN GUNTHER, AMERICAN MINISTER, ASKED PREMIER ION GIGURTU A NATIVE OF HAMBURG, DOUGLAS CAME HERE IN MAY AND HAD BEEN WORKING AS A CHEMIST IN THE CONTAGUZINO INSTITUTE. HE CLAIMS TO BE THE INVENTOR OF AN ARTIFICIAL BLOOD.

30.24-4179

30.24-4179

SOVIET FRIENDS RIOT IN FINLAND

Start Fire When Meeting Is Broken Up by Police.

REDS RAISE PERSECUTION CRY

Moscow Reports Life Is Better in Annexed Territory.

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The Finnish police dispersed on the edge of Helsinki last night a meeting of several hundred members of the Friends of the Soviet, who had been forbidden the right to assemble.

The group immediately marched to a small square and started a fire, but order was restored quickly after firemen appeared.

The Friends of the Soviet organization appeared when the Communist party was outlawed in Finland. It was a program calling for good relations with Soviet Russia. The program does not include communism or Sovietization, however.

President Kallio has decreed that permits are henceforth to be required for all meetings, and discussions are proceeding as to whether Leftists should be allowed to assemble at all.

Finnish "Persecution"

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 7—Newspapers published today a Tass (Soviet news agency) dispatch from Helsinki alleging continued "persecution of the Society for Friendship and Peace with the U. S. S. R."

Stories of police actions against the society and the fatal shooting of one of its members were followed by a report that Finnish authorities had ordered the discharge of workers belonging to the organization.

Other dispatches described the inauguration of butter rationing in Finland, the poor grain harvest there, and a shortage of hay necessitating slaughter of live stock.

As a contrast was the report of Otto Kuusinen, chairman of the First Communist Party Congress of the new Finnish-Karelian Republic (formed in territory taken from Finland). Kuusinen gave the Supreme Soviet yesterday a glowing account of the life of workers in the area taken over by Russia.

The Supreme Council of the Soviet today appointed V. M. Bochkoff Attorney General to succeed M. I. Pankratyeff, who had held the office since the fall of Andrei Vishinski, prosecutor of the treason trials of 1936 to 1938.

The announcement said Pankratyeff was relieved at his own request.

The council confirmed the appointment of N. N. Chebotareff as commissar for paper and cellulose industries, named N. K. Sokoloff chairman of the State Bank, and approved other nominations, including the previously announced appointment of Semen Timoshenko as Defense Commissar and Klementi E. Voroshiloff as Vice Premier.

Besides discussing exchange of goods, the Hungarians are expected to talk of transport of goods across the common frontier with Russia which was established last year by Soviet occupation of eastern Poland.

CRIPPS VISITS MOLOTOFF

British Envoy Also Confers With Foreign Trade Commissar

Moscow, Aug. 7 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador, called on Foreign Commissar-Premier V. Molotoff in the Kremlin today.

He likewise conferred last night with A. I. Mikoiyan, the Commissar for Foreign Trade, presumably on the subject of British-Russian trade negotiations.

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP).—A Hungarian trade mission arrived today to negotiate a commercial agreement with Soviet Russia. The negotiations are one phase of Russian trade talks. Russia yesterday renewed her trade pact with the United States, and special delegates from Sweden, Denmark and Iran already have come here for similar talks.

MRS. HARRIMAN OFF

Faces 250-mile Bus Trip to Reach Petsamo.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The first of three special train departed today for the Artic Port of Petsamo bearing a number of the 700 Americans en route home from Scandinavian and Baltic countries. The first of three special trains departed today for the Artic Port of Petsamo bearing a number of the 700 Americans en route home from Scandinavian and Baltic countries. The first of three special trains departed today for the Artic Port of Petsamo bearing a number of the 700 Americans en route home from Scandinavian and Baltic countries.

samo on August 13 aboard the United States Army transport American Legion.

Among those leaving here were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, and Mrs. Frederick A. Sterling, wife of the Minister to Sweden. Mr. Sterling will accompany them as far as Petsamo.

The Americans will leave the train at Rovaniemi, Finland, and continue the rest of the way—about 250 miles—by bus.

JAPAN'S FLEET SEEN STEAMING TOWARD SOUTH

Hongkong Reports Warship Movements Along China Coast.

TOKIO REFUSES TO COMMENT

Russian Pacific Squadrons Sail for Large-scale Battle Practice at Sea.

HONGKONG, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Local British newspapers reported today that Japanese warships and transports had been sighted steaming southward from Formosa, but authoritative sources said there was no indication where the vessels were proceeding.

Tokio Admiralty Silent.

TOKIO, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Declining to discuss all warship movements, the Admiralty today would neither confirm nor deny a London report from Hongkong that Japanese warships and transports had been sighted southbound from Formosa.

[The Russian fleet, made up of light and heavy naval units, submarines and aircraft, has sailed into the Pacific on large scale maneuvers, according to a British radio announcement picked up by the National Broadcasting Company at New York today.]

The report, carried by the Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, said that merchant seamen had sighted the ships. It said that their mission was not known.

Japan's Radio Ban Fought

[By the Associated Press]

Tientsin, Aug. 7—The American Radio Service, which recently received notice to suspend operations in the British concession by August 20, appealed today to Nelson Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, and the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington to use their influence to maintain an American communications system here.

(One condition of the recent British-Japanese agreement whereby Japan lifted the blockade against Tientsin was the suppression of "unauthorized wireless communications" in the British concession.)

The American radio service sought official protection to reestablish its station outside the concession. The United States Chamber of Commerce sent recommendations to the State Department in support of the service.

Tension In Indo-China

Chas. H. Kline

[By the Associated Press]

Hanio, French Indo-China, Aug. 7—Both French and Japanese attitudes stiffened noticeably today toward the delicate bargaining now under way over the scope of Japan's influence on Indo-China's future, with the French expressing hope for support from the United States.

The acting chief of the Japanese mission here, Col. Kenryo Sato, is known to have pressed the French Colonial Government for the right to haul Japanese army supplies through Indo-China under Japanese military guard.

Port facilities at Haiphong, it was explained, are more convenient than at either Yamchow or Pakhoi, Japanese-held ports northeast of here on the China coast.

Ironically, six weeks ago Haiphong was the busiest back door for aid to China, before the French yielded to Japanese pressure and sealed Indo-China's borders against communication with the Nationalist China led by Chiang Kai-shek.

Right now the French Indo-China Government is trying to call a halt on—or at least put the brakes on—further concessions to Japan. Informed French sources say that resistance "will increase in direct proportion to whatever support can be obtained from Vichy or Washington."

There are persistent reports that the Japanese demand outright military and naval concessions such as, for example, the right to ship combat troops through Indo-China against the armies of Chiang Kai-shek, or the use of the Bay of Cam Ranh as a naval base against the British. All such reports, however, bring the same reply from both French and Japanese sources: "Premature."

Nevertheless, the best available information indicates that the Japanese aspirations are far-reaching, including unrestricted Japanese naval contact between Canton and the French leased territory of Kwang Cho Wan, which would afford potential extension of Japanese striking power and means of encircling British Hongkong.

Other Japanese objectives are independent Japanese radio communications and unrestricted air traffic between Canton and the mission personnel at Hanoi and sweeping economic advantages such as preferential tariff treatment.

MISSIONS IRK TOKIO

Japan to Take Over or Close Thirty Schools.

TOKIO, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The Japanese Ministry of Education disclosed today that it would ask for a transfer of control of more than thirty foreign-owned schools whose teachings were said to be incompatible with Japan's national interests.

The announcement said that one mission school, not identified, compelled its students "to pray for the victory of a certain nation hostile to Japan."

If the missions refuse to relinquish control, the Ministry indicated, it would cancel permission for them to operate.

WELLES SEEKS TEXT OF TALK BY CUDAHY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The State Department asked Ambassador Kennedy in London today for a complete text of the interview given there yesterday by John P. Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, which was sharply criticized in the British press.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said Mr. Cudahy's interview, in which he described the food situation in Belgium as approaching a famine condition, was granted without prior consultation with or authority from the State Department.

While showing his concern over the interview, Mr. Welles declined to comment further until he had seen what he described as an accurate text from Ambassador Kennedy.

Discussing conditions in Belgium, Mr. Cudahy also said in the interview:

"I was a soldier in the last war and I think these Germans behaved better than United States soldiers would have done."

Leave Blank

BY J.C.STARK

WASHINGTON,AUGUST 7-(AP)-JOHN P.CUDAHY, BIG-GAME-HUNTER AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, FACED A POSSIBLE REPRIMAND FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT FOR AN UNAUTHORIZED INTERVIEW IN LONDON IN WHICH HE DISCUSSED FOOD CONDITIONS AND THE CONDUCT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS IN BELGIUM.

SUMNER WELLES, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD CABLED FOR A COMPLETE TEXT OF CUDAHY'S REMARKS, MADE YESTERDAY, WHICH PROVOKED SHARP CRITICISM IN THE BRITISH PRESS.

CUDAHY, WHO STOPPED IN LONDON TO VISIT AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY BEFORE COMING HOME, GAVE THE INTERVIEW, WELLES SAID, WITHOUT NOTIFYING THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR RECEIVING PERMISSION FROM IT. WELLES DECLINED TO COMMENT ON CUDAHY'S REMARKS UNTIL HE HAD SEEN AN OFFICIAL TEXT.

AUG 8-1940

JAMES H.R.CROMWELL WAS REPRIMANDED BY SECRETARY HULL LAST MARCH FOR A PRO-ALLY SPEECH HE MADE IN TORONTO WHILE HE WAS MINISTER TO CANADA.

HULL TOLD CROMWELL THAT HIS ADDRESS HAD "CONTRAVENED STANDING INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS" AND EXPLAINED THAT "PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF CONTROVERSIAL POLICIES OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS, PARTICULARLY WITH GOVERNMENTS ENGAGED IN WAR, WITHOUT THE PRIOR KNOWLEDGE AND PERMISSION OF THIS GOVERNMENT, IS NOT IN ACCORD WITH SUCH INSTRUCTIONS."

THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE, CRITICIZING CUDAHY, SAID:

"IT IS GENERALLY FELT THAT ON GROUNDS OF GOOD TASTE ALONE THIS IS HARDLY THE TIME FOR A FOREIGN DIPLOMAT OSTENSIBLY IN ENGLAND ON A PURELY PERSONAL VISIT TO PRAISE OPENLY GERMAN CONDUCT IN THEIR INVASION OF A NEUTRAL COUNTRY AND BY IMPLICATION TO MAKE IT APPEAR THAT BRITAIN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FAMINE IN BELGIUM AND OTHER GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY."

A REMARK ATTRIBUTED TO CUDAHY THAT HE THOUGHT "THESE GERMANS (OCCUPYING BELGIUM) BEHAVED BETTER THAN UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WOULD HAVE DONE" WAS KNOWN TO HAVE IRRITATED SOME STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

DRAWING A GRIM PICTURE OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM, HE SAID PEOPLE THERE WOULD BE REDUCED TO A SITUATION "CLOSE TO FAMINE" BY MID-SEPTEMBER UNLESS AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLIES REACHED THEM.

WELLES SAID HE HAD RECEIVED ONLY FRAGMENTARY REPORTS ON THE PROSPECTIVE FOOD SITUATION IN BELGIUM THIS WINTER.

CUDAHY, MEMBER OF THE WEALTHY MEAT PACKING FAMILY, WENT TO BELGIUM AS AMBASSADOR LAST JANUARY FROM DUBLIN, WHERE HE WAS MINISTER TO EIRE.

BEFORE THAT, HE WAS AMBASSADOR TO POLAND.

HE HAS HUNTED BIG GAME IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD AND WRITTEN A NUMBER OF BOOKS. BEFORE ACCEPTING A DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, CUDAHY WAS A LAWYER IN MILWAUKEE. HE WAS MENTIONED RECENTLY AS A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN AFTER GERMANY ORDERED ALL FOREIGN DIPLOMATS TO LEAVE BELGIUM AND OTHER GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

AT THAT TIME, REPORTERS ASKED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHETHER CUDAHY WAS GOING TO RESIGN. MR.ROOSEVELT REPLIED THAT HE HOPED NOT AND COMMENDED THE AMBASSADOR'S WORK ABROAD.

SOME OF CUDAHY'S FRIENDS HERE EXPECT HIM TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT SERVICE SOON AFTER HE RETURNS, AND POSSIBLY CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AS HE DID IN 1936.

K518PES

30,24-4181

30.24-4181

Pershing, Woodring Also Will Testify

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 7—Suddenly reversing themselves, members of the House Military Committee decided today to call five more witnesses, headed by Naval Secretary Frank Knox, to testify on the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill.

Legislation authorizing President Roosevelt to call the National Guard and officer reserves up for training was pressed, meanwhile, by the Senate, which took up an amendment to provide a twenty-day period after enactment of the bill during which reserves and Guardsmen could resign.

Resignation would subject them in the same way as other citizens to any conscription law enacted.

Danaher Defends Change

Senator John A. Danaher (Rep., Conn.) said many Guardsmen had enlisted because they believed they would not be called back to serve in peacetime.

"A professional man whose economic life was at stake," Danaher said, "could (without his amendment) do nothing to leave the service after the National Guard and reserves were ordered out by the President.

The question of concluding the House committee's open investigation of the conscription bill had been involved in hot controversy.

Although Chairman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.) announced that hearings were closed last Friday and the committee voted 11 to 10 in a stormy session yesterday not to hear further testimony, the House military group members decided at what was described as a "love feast" this morning to reverse themselves and proceed with brief public hearings.

Pershing, Woodring Called

In addition to Knox, Gen. John J. Pershing, Harry Woodring, former Secretary of War; Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, and Hugh Johnson, newspaper columnist, will be heard next week, probably Tuesday.

Commenting on yesterday's session, when Representative Charles I. Faddis (Dem., Pa.) said some opposition to the legislation came from fifth columnists, May told newspapermen:

"We have our sharp moments, but we can always walk out with our arms around each other."

"All Is Harmony"

Another member smilingly remarked that "all is harmony" in the committee and that "those two great patriots—Colonel Faddis and Colonel Short—have kissed and made up."

He referred to Representative Dewey Short (Rep., Mo.) who replied to Faddis yesterday that the patriotism of the Republican opponents of the legislation was just as good as that of Faddis.

Prompt Action Urged

Prompt enactment of conscription legislation was recommended today by the Senate Military Committee.

"Reasonable prudence demands an immediate and substantial increase in our armed forces," the report said.

"It would be criminal," it continued, "to give the nation a false sense of security by the mere possession of defensive armaments and a corresponding lack of trained men."

Scheduled for Senate consideration tomorrow, the legislation would require registration of all male citizens between 21 and 30, inclusive. From this group upward of 1,000,000 men would be selected within twelve months for a year of military training, after which they would become members of the reserves.

A minority report, also presented, said "regimentation of American life as provided for by the bill in peacetime is abhorrent to the ideals of patriotic Americans and is utterly repugnant to American democracy and American traditions."

The minority group included Senators Hiram Johnson (Dem., Col.), John Thomas (Rep., Idaho) and Ernest Lundeen (F.-L., Minn.).

A movement to form a "home guard" composed primarily of World War veterans gathered headway today as the Senate approached a vote on the bill permitting the President to order the National Guard into active training.

Chairman Morris Sheppard (Dem., Texas) asked the Senate Military Committee to begin work Friday on legislation authorizing formation of State militia units to replace guardsmen called into Federal service.

Leaders Speed Bill

Senate leaders set a time limit on speeches in order to get a vote late today.

Passage of the measure would clear the way for opening debate tomorrow on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, which is expected to produce a long and heated controversy.

Senator Edward C. Burke (Dem., Neb.), one of the authors, said he thought the real test would come on a substitute submitted by Senator Francis T. Maloney (Dem., Conn.). He said a "close vote" was in prospect.

Maloney would delay a selective draft until attempts had been made to obtain sufficient manpower through voluntary enlistments for a year, open to men from 18 through 34.

British Women's Role

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Aug. 7—The far-reaching British defense program caused "drastic alterations" in town and city governments, the American Municipal Association reports.

In a survey made for the guidance of civic chiefs in the United States in the belief that they will play "vital" parts in this nation's preparedness projects, the organization found that:

The governmental structure was revamped and, in some communities, control was centralized.

English city officials had to contend with demands for economy in the midst of multiplied tasks, upward trends in the costs of living and materials, increased wages and a drop in tax revenue.

Women Fill Positions

More than 1,200,000 persons—one out of every forty in Great Britain—had to be enrolled and coached in civil defense work in the "most intensive" civilian training program ever undertaken by "any democratic government."

This huge force was recruited at a time when regular municipal staffs were reduced by enlistments in the armed forces. The drain on man power created opportunities for feminine jobseekers.

The report, compiled from Britain's local government journals, set forth that municipal budgets were "violently affected." It added:

"Besides bringing (public) housing and road construction to a virtual stop, the Central Government required local governments to cease borrowing for any projects not of pressing necessity, and proposals for loans over $40,000 had to be submitted for Treasury approval with proof that they could not be avoided, postponed or reduced.

"Property valuation declined because of a decrease in the income from many properties—particularly in localities considered vulnerable to air attack.

"The cost of living rose fourteen per cent. in the first five months of war from a point already well above normal peacetime levels. Welfare clients had to be paid proportionally more. So did regular municipal employes."

While economy was the watchword, the association set forth, city employes had greatly enlarged duties.

"Police officers had to deal with sabotage, organize air-raid protection, control traffic during blackouts," it explained. Fire departments established auxiliary corps.

"City engineers took over the job of building air-raid shelters in public places, training demolition and rescue squads, and protecting utilities and other property from air raids."

The report stated that although more than 1,200,000 persons were engaged by local governments for emergency defense chores before the end of 1939, most of them were unpaid volunteers. They were assigned to auxiliary fire or police organizations, to first aid, rescue and wrecking crews, to air-raid centers and to emergency hospital employment.

Destroyer Sale Policy Left to Congress by Knox

Walsh Sees 'Act of War' if Ships Are Sold

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).—Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today that the question of selling United States destroyers to Great Britain was strictly up to Congress.

A reporter asked at a press conference whether he felt personally that Congress should act to permit destroyer sales for the defense of the British Isles. Col. Knox replied that he was not a policy maker but an executive.

Creation of a new Alaskan sector of the Navy, embracing the territory of Alaska and related waters was announced by Secretary Knox. This sector will be within the jurisdiction of the present 13th Naval District. The sector commander has not yet been appointed.

JONES ADMITS RISK IN LOANS TO LATINS

But Says They're Justified Without Security.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Jesse Jones, Federal loan administrator, conceded today that the Government could not get insurance on proposed Export-Import Bank loans to Central and South America, but expressed belief the potential benefits justified the risk.

Mr. Jones testified before the House Banking Committee on a bill to increase the bank's capital by $500,000,000.

Representative Luce, Republican, of Massachusetts, asked what security this country would have for the loans in the event of revolution in the countries involved and possible ultimate renunciation of their public debts. He declared such contingencies were "a perpetual threat."

"I don't think you could get any insurance against those two things," Mr. Jones answered, "but I believe the world situation is such that it's worth the risk. We can afford to lose the money better than we can afford not to take the risk."

Warplane Output Will Be Speeded By Cut in Types

U. S. Air Corps Plans 6 General Categories In Defense Brochure

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The army gradually is reducing the number of types of warplanes in its defense brochure, and the result, aircraft manufacturers believe, will be reflected during the months to come in a sharply accelerated output on the production lines.

Multiplicity of designs has been one of the banes of aircraft manufacture for years.

Even Germany, with the world's greatest air force and in the midst of a war, has too many kinds of warplanes for efficient mass manufacture, in the opinion of United States army officers. The evidence is accumulating that Hitler's air ministry is cutting down on the number of designs produced.

Six General Categories

If the army air corps hews to the line projected for maximum production in the air rearmament drive it will have six general categories of planes: intercepters, single-engine pursuits, twin-engine fighters, attack planes and medium and heavy bombers.

Up to now no fewer than 18 combat types have been in the service of the air corps.

That has been due partly to the existence of a tactical experimentation program. The Army wanted to see what the planes could do, both individually and en masse. It was due partly to the lack of a co-ordinated program for the employment of aircraft in wartime. Army strategy and tactics are products of the nation's foreign policy, and the air corps has not known what it would be called upon to do.

Work Cut Out

With the emergence of hemisphere defense as the goal of the rearmament program, the air corps found its work cut out for it.

Here are some of the types of aircraft which will go into the discard in the drive for greater air power; Single-engine attacks, day and night bombardment planes, single-engine bombardment planes, general liaison planes and biplane pursuits.

Remaining in the noncombat types probably will be short-range corps and division observation planes.

The intercepters for "localized" defense, which the army is going to buy by the hundreds, are typified by the Bell pursuit, made in Buffalo, N. Y. The Curtiss "P-40," made in Buffalo, typifies the new pursuit equipment, and the Lockheed twin-engine fighters made in Burbank, Cal., the intercepter for long-range work.

The Boeing "B-17" four engine bomber, made in Seattle, already standard air corps equipment, and the Consolidated "B-24," made in San Diego, also four-engined, will provide the general design for long-range bombardment machines. Such planes are intended for forays deep into enemy territory on the theory that the best defense is an offense.

Medium Bombers,

The army's medium bombers will be like the Douglas "B-23," made in Santa Monica, Cal., and attack planes will follow the general lines of the Curtiss "A-20," made in Buffalo. Medium bombers, unlike the long-range planes, are intended for operation in the ground army's theater of action, and attack planes are used for breaking up concentrations of ground troops. The Germans use "Stuka" dive bombers for the same purpose.

The most sensational development in warplanes the world over is the rangy heavy bomber capable of carrying multiple tons of bombs. The United States army's newest experimental machine is designed for a "payload" of 28 tons. Germany is reported to have six and eight-engine long-range bombers in the process of manufacture.

Some American army officers are talking of an even greater simplification in type—only two kinds of fighters and two of bombers. The army long ago abandoned the idea of an "ideal" all purpose plane.

As one officer expressed it "You can't make a plane which will carry 10,000 pounds of bombs 2,000 miles and still climb to a fighting altitude of 30,000 feet in ten or fifteen minutes."

GASOLINE SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA PERMITTED

But Steel and Oil Cargoes for Japan Are Not Sanctioned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Maritime Commission today authorized two American-owned tankers to make trips to Russia with cargoes of motor gasoline, but denied two other applications for vessels to make voyages to Japan with steel and oil.

The commission authorized the tankers Vacuum and China Arrow of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., to carry cargoes of motor gasoline from California to Russia, with loading to commence about Aug. 26 and Sept. 6, respectively.

The commission denied an application for the freighter Lafayette of the Waterman Steamship Corporation to make a voyage with a cargo of new steel from the United States to Japan in September. Permission also was denied the tanker Emidio of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., to make a voyage to Japan in September with a cargo of Diesel oil.

In acting upon the applications the commission made no comment. An official said recently that the commission had adopted a general policy of authorizing American ships to make trips only within the Western Hemisphere. He added, however, that each application would be passed upon individually and that the general rule probably would not apply in certain cases.

Welles Says Soviet Pact Is Pleasing to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Welles expressed today the deep gratification of the Government at the renewal of the annual trade agreement with Soviet Russia and its hope that commerical relations "would develop in a manner advantageous to both parties."

His formal statement, however, contained no comment beyond a bare mention of the reservation by which the Soviet Government said it could not guarantee the minimum of $40,000,000 of purchases in this country if export restrictions under the defense program became too severe.

Soviet Trade Treaty Draws Miners' Fire

Head Of Manganese Producers Sees Russia Gaining Great Advantage

Washington, Aug. 7 (AP)—The recent renewal of the Soviet-American trade agreement was assailed today by J. Carson Adkerson, president of the American Manganese Producers' Association, in a statement saying it was "high time that this Administration's right hand knows what its left is doing."

He asserted that certain tariff concessions, including a fifty per cent. reduction in the duty on manganese from Brazil, were recently granted to South America "in behalf of strengthened relations between the two Americas." Under the agreement with Russia, he said, these concessions automatically were extended to that country.

Aliens Told Not to Fear Fingerprinting 'Stigma'

Harrison Predicts It Will Soon Be Required of All

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).—Earl G. Harrison, Director of Registration, told aliens tonight that they should not fear fingerprinting under the new registration act and predicted that "it will not be long before it is required of everybody."

"There is no stigma attached to being fingerprinted in this day and age," Mr. Harrison said in a radio address prepared as part of a campaign to bring aliens to postoffices for registration between Aug. 26 and Dec. 27.

Mr. Harrison said that aliens should realize "that the measure is intended to safeguard the land that has given many of them sanctuary from oppression." He expressed the hope that "they will have reason to appreciate the difference in spirit and method of registration here and that which might be present elsewhere."

BRITISH WOULD BUY U. S. TANKS

Nation Also Bargains for Artillery Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The British Government started negotiations here today for "hundreds of millions of dollars" of tanks, artillery, and other war supplies in addition to all previous Allied orders.

Arthur R. Purvis, chief British purchasing agent, who presented the program to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, told reporters that the Government was now seeking the purchase of many types of supplies not previously purchased in this country. He emphasized tanks and field artillery.

Mr. Purvis added that the new program he was disclosing was the same one referred to today by Arthur Greenwood in the British House of Commons. Mr. Greenwood also spoke of expanding purchases in America.

The British previously had bought some old artillery that the United States Army had left over from the world war, but the new program is for new weapons.

He declined to estimate precisely to what figure the new program might expand total British purchases in this country, but previous purchases, mostly airplanes, amounted to well over $1,000,000,000.

The British agent went on to explain that the new program was for material to be delivered a considerable time in the future.

He indicated that previous purchases had been made, to a large extent, on the basis of immediate needs, and that new programs were being shaped on anticipated future needs.

Military Experts Present.

To assist him in the new purchases Mr. Purvis brought to the Treasury three of a host of British industrial and military experts being sent to this country. Accompanying him were Admiral A. E. Evans, until recently commanding naval forces at sea, and noted in Great Britain for his technical knowledge of naval supplies, and Michael Dewar and Brig.-Gen. D. H. Pratt, both tank experts.

Mr. Purvis asserted that the new purchases had no connection with recent proposals to buy 3,000 airplanes a month from the United States—a plan which he said was still "very much alive."

He went on, however, to correct what he said were misapprehensions about the 3,000-planes-a-month proposal.

He said that while the British would like to get that number moving next January, they would buy whatever was available in smaller numbers if the objective could not be reached by that time.

He scoffed at suggestions that the airplane program was impossible, and said: "I have lived on this side for twenty-five years, and from what I know of America and its wonderful industrial facilities, I would not say that anything was impossible for the United States."

"Maybe it won't be January before we get 3,000 planes a month, but I am sure that, except for that starting date, the program can be fulfilled."

Asked whether the presence of Admiral Evans had anything to do with proposals to sell American Navy destroyers to England, Mr. Purvis replied that while England still hoped for the destroyers, the work of Admiral Evans was on new supplies rather than any surplus materials that the United States Navy might sell.

U. S. Speeds Production Of Munitions; 24,000 Jobs Provided

Arms To Flow 65 Per Cent. Faster Under New Regulation

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 7—The War Department ordered around-the-clock operation of its six manufacturing arsenals today to employ approximately 24,000 additional workers and increase their production of guns and ammunition at least sixty-five per cent.

With the approval of President Roosevelt, Secretary Stimson directed that the arsenals put into effect a three-shift plan beginning August 10, using all available skilled labor to accomplish this purpose.

48-Hour Week

The War Department said that the result would be three shifts of eight hours a day, six days a week, or a work week for the individual employe of forty-eight hours.

"This arrangement is authorized temporarily in order to obtain maximum production of needed war supplies from these establishments," the department's announcement said.

"During the continuance of the program the laborers and mechanics will be paid time and a half for time worked over forty hours per week."

Arsenals Affected

The new arrangement will apply to laborers and mechanics at the following arsenals:

Rock Island, (Ill.) which now employs about 5,500 workers.

Watertown, (Mass.), now 2,200 employes.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, now approximately 4,700 employes.

Springfield (Mass.) Armory, now approximately 3,200 employes.

Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., now approximately 3,800 employes.

Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal now approximately 1,800 employes.

The army's arsenals manufacture the new Garand semi-automatic rifle, artillery of various kinds, including anti-aircraft guns, tanks and ammunition. They manufacture most of the ordnance materials used by the army in peacetime, but it is estimated that they could supply only ten per cent. of the United States' needs in a major war. The remainder would have to come from private plants or Government plants leased to private operators.

Morgan Yacht Enters British War Service

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 7—The largest pleasure craft ever built in the United States, the 343-foot Corsair, formerly owned by J. P. Morgan, has sailed to enter the British war service.

The $2,000,000 yacht, fourth Morgan-owned vessel of the same name, departed Sunday, her destination and mission secret. She was sold last May to a British firm representing the British Government.

Marine sources thought the Corsair might head for a Canadian port to be camouflaged and armed. She has a 25,000-mile cruising range.

The Corsair is the fourth Morgan yacht—bearing the same name—to enter war service. The first Corsair, sold by Morgan's father in 1890, was wrecked on a reef during the Spanish-American War while running dispatches under charter for the Associated Press between Cuba and Jamaica.

The second Corsair, sold by the elder Morgan to the United States Government, was renamed the Gloucester and saw active service in the Spanish-American War. Later she entered the Greek merchant marine and is believed to have been wrecked.

The third Corsair, loaned to the United States navy during the World War, was armed for convoy duty out of Brest, France, with the sixth flotilla, called the "suicide flotilla."

When she returned to New York in 1919, she wore on her funnel two service chevrons awarded by the navy. The chevrons were inherited by the fourth Corsair which sailed Sunday, and the veteran ship, renamed the Oceanographer, is in the service of the United States geodetic survey.

Family Of Publisher Finds Refuge In U. S.

Wife And Children Of Manchester Guardian Chief Arrive In New York "For Duration"

New York, Aug. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Lawrence Montague, wife of the owner of the Manchester *Guardian*, arrived with her three young children today to remain for the duration of the war.

Accompanied by Donald, 5; Bella, 3, and Patrick, 13 months, Mrs. Montague came by train from Toronto and planned to leave later in the day for New Milford, Conn. They will stay with Miss Helen Parkhurst, head of the Dalton School.

CHILD REFUGEE BILL

House Urged to Act on Plan to Send U. S. Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The House was urged today to "act, and act now" on a measure authorizing American ships to enter combat zones and remove European child refugees.

"If we have left a particle of our vaunted humanity, of our traditional disregard for the consequences of a charitable deed bravely done, of our time-honored concern for the welfare of innocent victims of political persecution, this House will not hesitate to act and act now," said Representative Hennings, Democrat, of Missouri, author of the ship bill.

Representative Michener, Republican, of Michigan, said some ships might be sunk by mines even though guaranteed safe passage, as the bill requires, by belligerents. Representative Kitchens, Democrat, of Arkansas, said enactment might be "just a futile gesture" because Germany might not permit British refugees to be removed.

Chairman Dickstein of the House Immigration Committee, meanwhile, appointed a subcommittee to work out and report immediately a bill to determine methods of admitting refugee children, age qualifications and the like.

Perkins Denies Loan Pledge to Latin America

F. S. C. C. Head Denounces Representative Crawford's Accusations as Absurd

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).—A Congressional committee heard an assertion today, promptly characterized as "absurd," that a government official had secretly promised loans to Latin American countries in return for their support of a proposal to bar the axis powers from gaining a foothold in the Western Hemisphere.

Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, of Michigan, told the House Banking Committee he understood that Milo Perkins, president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, had been sent to the Havana meeting of foreign ministers to negotiate the loans with countries which would promise support for a resolution barring transfers of title to European possessions in this hemisphere.

Commenting to reporters, Mr. Perkins said Mr. Crawford's remarks were absurd. He said that although he attended the conference he was not a member of the official delegation. His reason for attending, he said, was to discuss with agricultural officials of other Latin American countries their methods of handling the disposal of agricultural surpluses. The F. S. C. C. directs the disposal of surpluses in this country. He said he neither could nor would have made such promises.

Representative Crawford made his assertion while Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, was testifying on a bill to authorize an increase in the capital of the Export-Import Bank from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000. Representative Crawford asserted that the report of Mr. Perkins's "sub rosa" activities strengthened Republican contentions that the bill was merely a "back door" method of getting the United States into a cartel which would buy up South and Central American agricultural surpluses.

Earlier Mr. Jones told the committee that although the government would have no insurance

30,24-483

30.24-4183

against revolutions in the borrowing countries and possible subsequent renunciation of all their public debts, the potential benefits made the risk well worth while.

Because of the world situation and the threat of economic defeats in South America, Mr. Jones said he thought the United States could afford to lose the money better than it could afford not to take the risk.

THINK NAZI RAIDER SAW ACTION AGAIN

Argentine Sailors Support Story of Sea Battle.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The newspaper Anoiten reported without confirmation from any official source today that loud explosions, perhaps from a new encounter between the shell-scarred British armed merchantman Alcantara and a German raider which recently damaged her had been heard at sea last night.

The newspaper said its report came from the crew of the Brazilian ship Ararangua at Victoria, 300 miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro. The newspaper said the crew saw "two armed ships."

Officials of Lloyd Nacional Navigation Company, operators of the Ararangua, said they had no information concerning the report.

British officials likewise said they had no information.

The Alcantara left on Monday after four days of repairs from her first encounter with the German surface raider on July 28.

Observers said it was possible the German raider also was attempting to put in for repairs from this first encounter and had met with the Alcantara again.

However, the British Navy is known to be searching for not one, but several, such raiders in the South Atlantic.

The North American freighter Flying Fish, scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires last night, sent a radio message saying she was going to the aid of the Greek freighter Michalios which had sent on S O S from a position seventy miles be nearly 700 miles north of Victoria.

Battle in South Atlantic Reported Renewed By British Armed Ship and Nazi Raider

By The Associated Press.

VICTORIA, Brazil, Aug. 7—A new sea battle between the British auxiliary cruiser Alcantara and a German raider—both already battle-scarred—was believed to have been fought today off the South American coast.

The resumption of their running engagement for a second time within two weeks was indicated by loud explosions reported at sea and a radio message to a government station saying two armed ships were sighted off the Brazil coast.

The Alcantara left Rio de Janeiro, 300 miles southwest of Victoria, Monday after four days of repairs required by the fight with an unidentified raider on July 28.

The raider also was reported to have been hit during the fight and there was speculation that she might have met the armed merchant ship coming from port while heading ashore to have her own damage repaired.

The radio message that two armed ships were seen was received by the local radio station. It said the message came from the 4,872-ton Brazilian passenger ship, Ararangua.

The message gave no details and further word was lacking because the Ararangua has not yet been reported at any point near here.

SPANISH SHIP DROPS MAIL

Leaves Letters For Europe In Rio De Janeiro And Proceeds

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Spanish passenger ship Ciudad de Sevilla, which stopped here on orders of the Spanish Government, continued today for Cadiz after leaving in Rio de Janeiro all her mail from Argentina and Uruguay addressed to Europe.

A high postal official said the mail was left apparently in the belief that the ship then would be permitted through the recently extended British blockade.

CANADA FLIERS BACK; WERE ON FRENCH SHIP

Tell of Cruising 10 Days on Bearn Looking for a Port

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 7 (AP)—Canadian fliers, returned from the French West Indies island of Martinique, said today they had wandered the seas for sixteen days aboard the French aircraft carrier Bearn attempting to find a port not occupied by Germans so they could land their cargo of 100 American planes.

The planes were left at Martinique.

Squadron Leader Adelard Raymond of the Royal Canadian Air Force said French authorities raised no objections to their departure when a British cruiser arrived at Martinique to take them off.

Mr. Raymond said the Bearn sailed from an east coast Canadian port for Brest. When word was received of the evacuation of Dunkerque the carrier was rerouted to Bordeaux, then to Casablanca, Morocco, as Bordeaux fell the day before she was due to arrive. Later the Bearn was ordered to Martinique.

Throughout the voyage the Bearn was accompanied by a large French cruiser, which, along with other vessels of the French fleet, is now at Martinique, Mr. Raymond said.

COUNCIL DISAVOWS HOUDE

Montreal Kills Agenda Item on Draft Mayor Had Ordered

MONTREAL, Aug. 7 (AP)—The City Council voted 25-4 today to kill discussion on an agenda item concerning "national registration and conscription" placed on the order paper by Mayor Camillien Houde, who since has been interned.

The Council then voted 27-2 to drop the item from the agenda of the meeting, called by Mr. Houde last Saturday, a few hours after he had expressed in a published statement his opposition to the forthcoming national registration.

It was Mr. Houde's statement, in which he also told of his intention to ignore the registration, that led to his arrest Monday night under the War Measures Act.

Japanese Alarm Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 7 (AP).—A resolution expressing alarm at the presence of Japanese on the British Columbia coast was in preparation by a special civic committee today for presentation to the City Council. The action was decided upon after Alderman Halford Wilson warned that Japanese fishing boats off the coast "could readily be transformed into torpedo-carrying warcraft by a hostile group."

Refugees Cros Sea in Smack

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Aug. 7 (AP).—A group of twenty-three Norwegian refugees, who crossed the Atlantic in a fishing smack, will soon settle in a Canadian fishing port and resume their trade. The Norwegians came here from Tromsoe, evading mines and other dangers en route.

Norwegian Fliers in Canada

TORONTO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Several score war-experienced Norwegian aviators arrived in Toronto tonight to make a special study of the operation of United States bombers to be delivered to Britain. It was understood that a number of such bombers had been ordered by Norway before the end of fighting there, and that the Norwegians had agreed to take delivery of them in Canada, then fly them to Britain. To continue their fight against Germany a Norwegian flying legion will be organized.

CANADA BARS PROPAGANDA

Rejects Advice to Influence U. S. by High-Pressure Methods

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (AP)—J. G. Gardiner, Minister of War Services, said today that the Canadian Government would not engage itself in high pressure propaganda.

Various sources, he said, had counseled the government to launch a propaganda service designed to influence opinion in the United States as wel las Canada. The government retained D. B. Rogers, editor of the Regina Leader-Post, to study the matter and had accepted his report, Mr. Gardiner said.

Mr. Rogers reported that "high powered publicity and propaganda organizations, aimed at controlling and pointing news in a given direction, had failed utterly in all democracies to satisfy either the people, the newspapers, or the governments involved."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, AUG 7--ITALY WAS REPORTED MASSING TROOPS IN LARGE NUMBERS IN LIBYA ALONG THE EGYPTIAN BORDER TODAY AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE WERE WARNED THEY MUST EXPECT "SOME ITALIAN SUCCESSES" IN THE WAR IN AFRICA.

ITALY HAS HALF A MILLION NATIVE AND WHITE SOLDIERS IN AFRICA, WITH MANY OF HER LEGIONS MECHANIZED AND MODERNLY EQUIPPED, WHILE BRITAIN'S FORCES ARE FAR LESS IN NUMBERS.

BRITONS HOLD THAT THE ITALIANS, WHO NOW HAVE INVADED KENYA COLONY, BRITISH SOMALILAND AND EGYPT, MAY BE EXPECTED TO ADVANCE FOR SHORT DISTANCES WITH THEIR MASSED MECHANICAL STRENGTH, BUT THAT ULTIMATELY THEY WILL FALL VICTIM TO THE SPECIAL RIGORS OF AFRICAN CAMPAIGNING AND BOW BEFORE THE VETERAN BRITON, LONG EXPERIENCED IN COLONIAL FIGHTING.

THE WARNING THAT BRITAIN'S PATH WILL NOT BE EASY IN AFRICA CAME FROM THE DAILY EXPRESS, OWNED BY LORD BEAVERBROOK, MINISTER FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION WHO LAST WEEK WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE NATION'S INNER WAR CABINET.

"WE MUST BE PREPARED FOR SOME ITALIAN SUCCESSES," THE PAPER SAID, "FOR BRITAIN MUST CONCENTRATE ON: (1) ENSURING THE ULTIMATE COLLAPSE OF MUSSOLINI'S AFRICAN EMPIRE BY CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES FROM ITALY; AND (2) PREPARING TO RESIST INVASION HERE."

THE BRITISH MINIMIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ITALIAN INVASION OF BRITISH SOMALILAND, WHICH THE EXPRESS CALLED A "SIDESHOW." ALL ITALY WILL GET THERE, SAID THE EXPRESS, WOULD BE "SAND, A FOOTHOLD OPPOSITE ADEN AND A VICTORY TO UPLIFT ITALIAN MORALE."

NOT SO MUCH WAS SAID ABOUT EGYPT, HOWEVER, WHERE THE ITALIANS PRESUMABLY ARE AIMING TO DRIVE EASTWARD TOWARD THE SUEZ CANAL.

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THE 14TH GRAPH LONDON BRITISH X X X WERE REPORTED.

IN SOUTHWEST ENGLAND, IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL AREA, THE GERMANS DROPPED MORE LEAFLETS CONTAINING ADOLF HITLER'S "PEACE OR DESTRUCTION" ULTIMATUM AND SOME BOMBS. A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID "DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE AND THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES."

GERMANY CONTINUED X X X ETC. 15TH GRAPH PREV.

AUG 8-1940

JL452AED

LONDON FIRST ADD BRITISH (PMS BUDGET)

X X X THE SUEZ CANAL.

AUG 8-1940

THE BRITISH, THOUGH THEIR FORCES ARE SMALLER THAN THOSE OF THE ITALIANS, CONTROL THE WATER SUPPLIES, AND CONTEND THAT SMALL, EASILY SHIFTED VETERAN UNITS ULTIMATELY CAN BEAT BACK ATTACKS BY LARGER FORCES.

BRITISH DISPATCHES SAID THE PICTURESQUE SOMALI CAMEL CORPS, NOW A MECHANIZED FORCE, HAS BEEN FIGHTING GRIMLY AGAINST SUPERIOR NUMBERS IN BRITISH SOMALILAND, SUPPORTED BY ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES BOMBING THE ITALIANS.

RAF AND SOUTH AFRICAN REINFORCEMENTS WERE READY IN ADEN, THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN AND KENYA IF NEEDED, IT WAS SAID.

THE BRITISH AND ITALIAN AIR FORCES IN AFRICA ARE RATED ABOUT EQUAL IN NUMBER OF PLANES.

THE EXPRESS INDICATED THAT BRITISH CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEAS EVENTUALLY WOULD HURT ITALY BY CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES FROM HER COLONIAL FORCES AND THAT BRITAIN WOULD NEED TIME TO WIN.

PREPARATIONS "TO RESIST INVASION HERE"--THE SECOND FACTOR CITED BY THE EXPRESS AS LIKELY TO LEAD TO INITIAL ITALIAN SUCCESSES IN AFRICA--WENT AHEAD FULL SPEED.

THERE WAS A LULL IN GERMAN AIR ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY. PLANES WERE REPORTED OVER SOUTHWEST ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES LAST NIGHT. SOME INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN SCOTLAND BUT NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

(more)

GERMANY CONTINUED HER WAR OF NERVES WITH A RADIO BROADCAST TO THE ENGLISH THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS "READY TO STRIKE NOW."

AN ANNOUNCER FOR THE BREMEN STATION SAID:

AUG 8-1940

"I CANNOT TELL YOU WHEN THE ATTACK WILL COME OR HOW, BUT I CAN SAY THAT IT WILL NOT COME IN THE FORM IN WHICH IT IS ANTICIPATED IN ENGLAND. . . ATTACKS WILL BE DIRECTED AGAINST DOCKS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS."

HE POINTEDLY REFERRED TO DENSELY-POPULATED LONDON AS THE "BIG TARGET."

330AED

30,24-4185

30.24-4185

LONDON,AUG.7-(AP)-A GERMAN AVIATOR, SAID TO HAVE BEEN AT LARGE IN ENGLAND FOR 11 DAYS AFTER HAVING DROPPED BY PARACHUTE FROM HIS DISABLED PLANE, WAS REPORTED CAPTURED BY A WOMAN MOTORIST TODAY NEAR BRISTOL.

THE GERMAN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SURRENDERED TO THE WOMAN, WHO NOTICED HIS UNUSUAL APPEARANCE, QUESTIONED HIM AND TURNED HIM OVER TO THE AUTHORITIES

WHSA

AUG 8-1940

A.M. London-Aug 7 xx British Treasury

A TREASURY SPOKESMAN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT MISS FIELDS HAD NOT SOUGHT TO TAKE MORE THAN THE REGULATION $40 WHEN SHE WENT TO THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY, BUT LAST FALL SHE AND HER ITALIAN HUSBAND, MONTY BANKS, TOOK A TOTAL OF ABOUT $12,000 OUT OF THE COUNTRY WITH THEM.

J.J. DAVIDSON, A LABORITE, ASKED WHETHER THE TREASURY KNEW THAT MISS FIELDS AND BANKS "LEFT PRACTICALLY NO ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY AFTER ENJOYING ITS GENEROSITY FOR YEARS."

(TODAY IN TORONTO MISS FIELDS DECLARED THAT SHE AND HER HUSBAND HAD DONE NOTHING WRONG, THAT MOST OF HER ASSETS WERE IN ENGLAND AND THAT SHE INTENDED TO RETURN THERE.)

AUG 8-1940

WH91AED

A.M. London-Aug 7 xx colonies back

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY NEEDS THE GOLD, TIN, COPPER, VANADIUM, INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS, COTTON, COCOA, PALM OIL, RICE, SUGAR, SISAL AND RUBBER THAT SHE COULD GET FROM AFRICA.

AUG 8-1940

ITALY'S OWN COLONIAL EMPIRE IS IN AFRICA, AND MUSSOLINI WISHES TO CONSOLIDATE IT BY CONNECTING UP LIBYA AND ETHIOPIA, NOW SEPARATED BY BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

HE ALSO HAS SAID THAT, FOR ITALY, THE MEDITERRANEAN IS "LIFE TSELF." WITH EGYPT IN HIS CONTROL HE WOULD BE A LONG WAY TOWARD REAKING BRITAIN'S GRIP ON THAT SEA.

FOR BRITAIN, HOWEVER, HER STRONGHOLDS AT GIBRALTAR, MALTA AND UEZ PROTECT THE SHIPPING LANES WHICH MAKES POSSIBLE THE HOLDING OGETHER OF HER EMPIRE.

FOR THE "BATTLE OF AFRICA" ITALY IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE HALF A MILLION NATIVE AND WHITE SOLDIERS, MANY OF THEM WITH MODERN MECHANICAL AND MOTOR EQUIPMENT.

BRITAIN'S FORCES ARE FAR SMALLER, BUT THEY ARE SCHOOLED IN YEARS OF FIGHTING AND LIVING UNDER THE PECULIAR CONDITIONS OF THE DESERT.

AUG 8-1940

LONDON, AUG. 8-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE FINNISH RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD SET UP A COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

(THE FORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE COMES AFTER CLASHES BETWEEN FINNISH POLICE AND AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE "FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET," WHICH APPEARED AFTER THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS OUTLAWED IN FINLAND. ITS PROGRAM CALLS FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

(FINNISH POLICE TUESDAY NIGHT DISPERSED A MEETING OF SEVERAL HUNDRED "FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET" WHO HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN THE RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE. THE GROUP MARCHED TO A SMALL SQUARE AND STARTED A FIRE BUT ORDER WAS RESTORED WHEN FIREMEN APPEARED.)

THE MOSCOW RADIO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BROADCAST LAST NIGHT ANOTHER REPORT ALLEGING FINNISH ACTIONS HOSTILE TO RUSSIA. THE RADIO SAID FIRE ENGINES WERE CALLED OUT AND HOSE TURNED ON CROWDS OF

WORKERS DEMONSTRATING IN MOSCOW'S FAVOR AT A HELSINKI MEETING TUESDAY.

(APPARENTLY THIS WAS THE SAME OCCURRENCE MENTIONED IN THE HELSINKI REPORT.)

LONDON, AUG. 8-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-STEPPING UP THEIR BOMBING FORAYS AFTER A BRIEF LULL, GERMAN AIRMEN DROPPED BOMBS IN WESTERN ENGLAND LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY AND HARASSED OTHER SECTIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

FIRST REPORTS INDICATED THERE WERE ONE OR TWO SLIGHT CASUALTIES AND SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY IN THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF ONE TOWN IN SOUTHWEST ENGLAND, WHERE THE NAZIS DROPPED FOUR OR FIVE BOMBS.

IN ONE RAID NEAR A NORTHWESTERN TOWN, THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE DROPPED SEVERAL BOMBS IN A FIELD.

IN NORTHEAST ENGLAND, ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS WENT UP AFTER RAIDERS WHO FLEW OVER ONE TOWN. SEARCHLIGHTS PLAYED OVER A WIDE AREA BUT NO BOMBS APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED.

HOWEVER, SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD IN SOUTHWEST ENGLAND AND WALES WHEN GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED IN THAT SECTION BUT FIRST REPORTS DID NOT SAY BOMBS WERE DROPPED. SEARCHLIGHTS OPERATED THERE ALSO.

AUG 8-1940

WE945PED

LONDON, AUG. 7-(AP)- THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ITS DIRECTOR-GENERAL, SIR KENNETH LEE, WHO FILLED THE JOB FOR NINE MONTHS WITHOUT PAY, HAD RESIGNED AND WOULD BE REPLACED AUG. 12 BY FRANK PICK.

LONDON, AUG. 7-(AP)- THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE MINE SWEEPING TRAWLER RIVER CLYDE HAD BEEN SUNK BY A GERMAN MINE.

AUG 8-1940

VICHY, AUG.7-(AP)-A NEWLY ORGANIZED SUPREME COURT WILL START AN INVESTIGATION TOMORROW AT RIOM TO LEARN WHY UNPREPARED FRANCE MARCHED TO WAR, TO IDENTIFY THOSE WHO LED THE WAY TO DEFEAT, AND TO MAKE THEM PAY.

ON THE EVE OF THE MASS TRIALS THERE WERE NO NAMED DEFENDANTS--NOR WAS THERE ANY INDICATION THAT THE FINDINGS OF THE INQUIRY WOULD BE DIVULGED SOON.

AUG 8-1940

INSTEAD, IT WAS INDICATED THAT THE COURT WILL UNDERTAKE A LONG, DETAILED SURVEY OF THE STEPS OF FRANCE'S FORMER GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE WAR AND IN ITS EARLY DAYS BEFORE DESIGNATING THOSE WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE AND BRINGING UP THEIR CASES INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY.

MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR THE GUILTY WILL BE LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

THE PRESS AND OFFICIAL ORATORS HAVE PAVED THE WAY. THEY HAVE HEAPED CHARGES OF BLAME AGAINST A SCORE OF PERSONS IDENTIFIED WITH THE WAR AND PRE-WAR GOVERNMENTS. FIGURING MOST PROMINENTLY IN THE DAILY LAMBASTING OF FORMER OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN THE NAMES OF FORMER PREMIERS EDOUARD DALADIER AND PAUL REYNAUD, GEN.MAURICE GAMELIN, FORMER AIR MINISTER PIERRE COT, FORMER MARINE MINISTER CESAR CAMPINCHI, FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER ZAY MANDEL, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER YVON DELBOS, AND OTHERS.

BRIEFLY, THE CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED COVER:

30,24-4187

THAT FRANCE WENT TO WAR UNPREPARED, AND THAT THE MEN WHO DECLARED WAR KNEW SHE WAS UNPREPARED;

AUG 8 1940

THAT FRANCE FOLLOWED POLICIES THAT MUST LEAD TO WAR, BUT FAILED TO BACK THEM UP WITH ADEQUATE ARMAMENT;

THAT THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERSHIP WAS INCOMPETENT;

THAT FRENCH GOVERNMENTS ALLOWED THEIR POLICIES TOWARD GERMANY TO BE DOMINATED BY BRITAIN;

THAT INTERIOR POLICIES, INDIVIDUAL AVERICE, IDEOLOGICAL CRUSADES AND GENERAL CORRUPTION WEAKENED FRANCE.

THE NEWSPAPER, LE JOURNAL, PREDICTED THAT THE INVESTIGATION WOULD GO INTO NOT ONLY FRANCE'S WARTIME GOVERNMENT, BUT INTO THE CONDUCT OF FRENCH GOVERNMENTS BACK FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD. THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE POPULAR-FRONT GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER LEON BLUM.

Geneva, Switzerland

-0-NEXT

LAND, AUG. 7-(AP)-EIGHT LEAGUE OF NATIONS FINANCIAL EXPERTS EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES WERE INVOLVED IN A BUS CRASH YESTERDAY AT GRENOBLE, FRANCE, BUT NONE WAS INJURED SERIOUSLY, A LEAGUE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY. ULTIMATE DESTINATION IS PRINCETON, N.J.

AUG 8 1940

TWENTY OF THE 40 PASSENGERS ON THE GENEVA-TO-BARCELONA BUS SUFFERED SLIGHT INJURIES WHEN THE BUS OVERTURNED. ALL CONTINUED ON THEIR JOURNEY THIS MORNING.

THE LEAGUE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT NORMAL ACTIVITY OF THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECTIONS OF THE LEAGUE WOULD CONTINUE AT GENEVA.

THE EIGHT LEAGUE OFFICIALS ON THEIR WAY TO THE UNITED STATES INCLUDE A SECTION HEAD AND SEVEN LEADING EXPERTS.

30.24-4187

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 7-(AP)-TWO POLISH SOLDIERS WERE SHOT AND KILLED BY A GERMAN PATROL AS THEY TRIED TO CROSS THE DOUBS RIVER INTO GERMAN-HELD FRANCE AFTER ESCAPING FROM A SWISS INTERNMENT CAMP IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT.

AUG 8 1940

ONE WAS SHOT ON THE FRENCH BANK OF THE RIVER NEAR THE VILLAGE OF CLAIRBIEZ, AND THE OTHER WHILE [redacted] STILL SWIMMING TOWARD THE SHORE.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS SAID THEY [redacted] ESCAPED TO "CONTINUE THE FIGHT" AGAINST GERMANY.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 7--(AP)--SWISS POLICE ATTEMPTED TONIGHT TO STEM THE FLOW OF A [redacted] OF PROPAGANDA LETTERS, SOME SAYING [redacted] "THE DAYS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL (SWISS GOVERNMENT) ARE NUMBERED," WHICH HAVE BEEN DROPPED ONTO THOUSANDS OF PRIVATE MAIL BOXES IN GERMAN-SPEAKING SECTIONS OF SWITZERLAND.

AUG 8 1940

THE LETTERS ATTACKING THE GOVERNMENT GAVE NO INDICATION OF THEIR HEADQUARTERS OR LEADERSHIP.

HOWEVER, ANOTHER GROUP OF PROPAGANDA LETTERS [redacted] WAS SIGNED

BY ERNST LEONHARDT, SWISS NAZI LEADER WHO FLED TO GERMANY LAST YEAR WHEN HIS ORGANIZATION WAS BANNED. LEONHARDT DECLARED THE PEOPLE MUST CHOOSE BETWEE THE PRESENT SWISS LEADERS "WHO BELONG WITH THE CONQUERED OF THIS WAR" OR THE SWISS NAZIS "WHO STAND WITH THE CONQUEROR."

AUG 8 1940

THE LEONHARDT LETTER DREW A REPLY FROM THE SWISS NEWSPAPER DEMOCRAT OF DELEMONT THAT "LEONHARDT OBVIOUSLY IS A NEOPHYTE WHO DOES NOT YET UNDERSTAND THAT THE SWISS DO NOT LIKE TO BE ADDRESSED IN SUCH THREATENING TONES." FWC 925P BOLTZ 12345 SECOND POSTAL

MIRAMAS, FRANCE, AUG. 7--(AP)--[redacted] TWENTY PERSONS WERE INJURED AND WIDESPREAD DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TODAY WHEN FREIGHT CARS LOADED WITH MUNITIONS EXPLODED DURING A FIRE WHICH SWEPT THIS LARGE RAIL CENTER WEST OF MARSEILLE. MIRAMAS IS NEAR THE FRENCH SEAPLANE BASE AT ISTRES.

AUG 8 1940

AGVS OUT
BY ROBERT OKEN

PARIS, AUG. 6 (DELAYED)--(AP VIA BERLIN)--RICHARD F. ALLEN, RED CROSS OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF [redacted] DISTRIBUTING FOOD AND CLOTHING RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES ON THE RELIEF SHIP MCKEESPORT, ESTIMATED TODAY THERE ARE ABOUT 5,000,000 REFUGEES IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE

HE ADDED THAT THERE ARE BETWEEN 1,000 TO 2,500 AMERICANS IN THE AREA.

AUG 8 1940

ALLEN, WHO DROVE TO PARIS FROM MARSEILLE DESPITE DIFFICULT TRAVEL CONDITIONS IN BOTH UNOCCUPIED AND GERMAN-HELD FRANCE, SAID THRE QUARTERS OF THE FOOD AND CLOTHING RECEIVED ON THE MCKEESPORT HAD BEEN DISTRBUTED TO THE DEPARTMENTS IN THE UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THE REFUGEES, ALLEN SAID, INCLUDE 3,500,000 FRENCH, [redacted] 1,000,000 BELGIANS, AND 500,000 [redacted] GERMANS, AUSTRIANS, NETHERLANDERS, LUXEMBOURGERS AND SPANISH. MOST OF THEM ARE LIVING IN HOTELS OR HOMES AND VERY FEW IN CAMPS OR BARRACKS.

THE FRENCH ARE SENDING MORE THAN 200,000 PERSONS TO THEIR HOMES IN THE NORTH EACH WEEK AND BELGIAN REFUGEES WITH AUTOMOBILES ARE MOVING NORTHWARD STEADILY.

AUG 8 1940

GASOLINE IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM, BUT ALLEN SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE GERMANS HAD AGREED TO PERMIT FRANCE TO IMPORT 60 TONS OF GASOLINE EACH MONTH IF THEY SENT THEIR OWN TRUCKS TO RUMANIA FOR IT. THIS WILL PROVIDE ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE NEEDS OF THE UNOCCUPIED AREA, HE ADDED.

THE MCKEESPORT WAS THE FIRST SHIP TO ENTER MARSEILLE IN

30.24-4189

SEVERAL WEEKS, ALLEN BAID, AND AS A RESULT WAS GIVEN A HUGE WELCOME. THE FRENCH EVEN EXEMPTED IT FROM PORT AND CUSTOMS TAXES, WHICH AUTHORITIES SAID HAD NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE.

AUG 8 1940

MANY ENGLISH CITIZENS ARE LIVING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. THEY HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO RECEIVE MONEY FROM ABOARD. WHILE NONE HAS BEEN ARRESTED, THE ENGLISH ARE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN ANTI-FOREIGNER DECREES AND ARE NOTPERMITTED TO LEAVE FRANCE OR TRAVEL FREELY.

ALLEN SAID HE SAW NO GERMANS IN THE SOUTH EXCEPT FOR A GERMAN

ITALIAN FINANCIAL MISSION WHICH REMAINED FOR A SHORT TIME AT MARSEILLE.

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS
VICHY, FRANCE, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--

PRIVATES SECOND CLASS SHEFFIELD AND ANNENFELDT HAVE BEEN DEMOBILIZED FROM THE FRENCH ARMY AFTER SERVING FOR NINE MONTHS AT THE FRONT AND BEHIND THE LINES.

AUG 8 1940

PRIVATE SHEFFIELD IS MISS JUNE MM SHEFFIELDT OF (911 CHERRY STREET) FORT WORTH, TEXAS, A GIRL PRETTY ENOUGH TO

30.24-4189

WIN A BEAUTY CONTEST.

AUG 8 1940

PRIVATE ANNENFELDT IS MISS HELEN ANNENFELDT, A FORMER RESIDENT OF NEW YORK CITY AND CHICAGO WHO FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS HAS LIVED IN LONDON AND PARIS.

BEFORE THEIR DEMOBILIZATION THEY WERE CITED BY THE COMMANDER OF THE SECTION SANITAIRE BLESSE MILITAIRE (FRENCH ARMY WOUNDED AMBULANCE SECTION) FOR BRAVERY UNDER FIRE, AND MISS ANNENFELDT WAS DECORATED WITH THE CROIX DE GUERRE FOR HER DEVOTION TO DUTY AND VALOR DURING THE BOMBING OF REIMS SOISSONS.

AUG 8 1940

THE TWO AMERICAN GIRLS SAW THE WAR FROM START TO FINISH-- FROM THEIR TRAINING IN FIRST AID IN THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS TO DRIVING AMBULANCES, EVACUATING WOUNDED AND REFUGEES AND GIVING FIRST AID TO SCORES OF WOUNDED FROM THE FRONT LINES AND FROM THE INNUMERABLE GERMAN BOMBING RAIDS THAT FOLLOWED THEM ACROSS FRANCE DURING THE HISTORIC RETREAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

BOTH EXPERIENCED BOMBINGS AND MACHINE-GUNNING TIME

AFTER TIME [illegible] MISS SHEFFIELD'S RL AMBULANCE STILL BEARS WITNESS TO THE MACHINE-GUNNING. THEY SLEPT IN THEAR AMBULANCES OR IN THE OPEN FIELDS AT NIGHT... ATE THE FARE OF FRENCH ENLISTED MEN..

AND NIGHT AFTER NIGHT WITHOUT
WENT WITHOUT BATHS/OR THE JOY OF TAKING OFF ONE

AUG 8 1940

ONE'S CLOTHES.. SAW THE WAR IN ALL ITS HORROR,- SUDDEN DEATH, WOUNDS, PRIVATION, SUFFERING.

LEWIS WSW 8 540P

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 7-(AP)-DECREES ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS WHICH WILL STRIKE HARD AT THE FRENCH CUSTOM OF SIPPING APERITIFS BEFORE LUNCHEON AND DINNER WERE ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

DRINKS OF OVER 15 PER CENT ALCOHOL CONTENT WILL BE PROHIBITED ENTIRELY EXCEPT AS LIQUEURS TAKEN AFTER MEALS OR IF PURCHASED IN BOTTLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

AUG 8 '40

THE CABINET APPROVED THE TERMS OF THE ALCOHOL DECREE YESTERDAY AND IT IS TO BE PUBLISHED SOON, TAKING EFFECT WHEN IT IS PUBLISHED.

RESTAURANT KEEPERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO SERVE BRANDY AND OTHER LIQUEURS UP TO TWO HOURS AFTER A MEAL IS ORDERED, IT WAS EXPLAINED, BUT THEY WILL N O T BE PERMITTED TO SERVE STRONG DRINKS WITHOUT FOOD.

PRACTICALLY ALL FAVORITE APERITIFS, SUCH AS DISTILLED WINES AND STRONG VERMOUTH WILL BE PROHIBITED. ALSO RULED OUT ARE DRINKS BASED ON ABSINTHE AND ANIS.

BUT THERE WILL BE NO LIMITATION ON THE FRENCHMAN'S FAVORITE DRINK WITH MEALS--WINE.

THE DECREE FOLLOWS A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DRINK HABIT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN.

AUG 8 1940

JR244PED

[illegible] (AGIS OUT)

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 7-(AP)-TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS WERE INJURED MONDAY WHEN A TRAIN LOADED WITH EXPLOSIVES BLEW UP AT MIRAMAS STATION, NEAR MARSEILLE, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

AUG 8 1940

UX408PED

Ass Vichy - Aug 7

TOMORROW'S COURT OPENING AT RIOM WILL BE A FORMAL INAUGURAL CEREMONY FEATURED BY A SPEECH BY MINISTER OF JUSTICE RAPHAEL ALIBERT.

FOUR OR FIVE DAYS LATER THERE IS TO BE ANOTHER PUBLIC MEETING AT WHICH THE COURT WILL TAKE OFFICIAL CHARGE OF THE SO-CALLED RESPONSIBILITIES CASE. THE PERIOD OF JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION TO FOLLOW WILL TAKE AT LEAST WEEKS AND PERHAPS MONTHS, WITH PROCEEDINGS STRICTLY SECRET.

IT WILL BE DURING THIS PERIOD THAT FORMAL CHARGES WILL BE LODGED AND PUBLIC TRIAL WILL COME ONLY AFTER IT IS COMPLETED.

JL637AED

BY ROY PORTER

AUG 8 1940

PARIS, AUG. 5 (DELAYED)-(AP)-SEARCHLIGHTS SWEEPING THE SKIES [illegible] AND THE SOUND OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS HAVE INDICATED ALMOST NIGHTLY AIR RAIDS RECENTLY OVER GERMAN-OCCUPIED PARIS.

30.24-4191

30.24-4191

IN AT LEAST ONE INSTANCE THE EXPLOSIONS OF BOMBS WERE HEARD, [redacted] SEEMINGLY FROM THE DIRECTION OF LE BOURGET AIRPORT.

(BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID TODAY THAT THE BIG AIR FIELD AT PARIS HAS BEEN BOMBED.)

AUG 8 1940

RESIDENTS WHO HAVE TAKEN TO THEIR BALCONIES THESE HOT NIGHTS HAVE WATCHED THE CRISS-CROSSING SEARCHLIGHT BEAMS AND LISTENED TO THE DRONE OF AIRPLANE MOTORS, USUALLY LASTING FOR ONLY A FEW MINUTES.

THE NIGHTLY "ENTERTAINMENT" DOES NOT EVEN APPROACH THE ALMOST CONTINUOUS ANTI-AIRCRAFT BOMBARDMENT HEARD NIGHT AFTER NIGHT IMMEDIATELY BEFORE JUNE 14 WHEN GERMAN TROOPS ENTERED THE CITY.

AUG 8 1940

PARIS AND THE NAZI-OCCUPIED ZONE OF FRANCE HAS BEEN CUT OFF FROM ALL CORRESPONDENCE BY REGULAR CHANNELS WITH THE PART OF FRANCE UNDER CONTROL OF THE REORGANIZED VICHY GOVERNMENT.

JOSEPH CATHALA, SECRETARY GENERAL OF COMMUNICATIONS IN PARIS, ANNOUNCED THAT POSTAL RELATIONS WERE SUSPENDED TEMPORARILY BETWEEN THE TWO ZONES OF FRANCE, TO FRENCH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AUG 8 1940

(THIS DISPATCH WAS SENT BY WAY OF BERLIN.)

NO REASON FOR THE MOVE WAS ANNOUNCED.

PREVIOUS TO THE ORDER, MAIL SERVICE HAD BEEN OPERATING SINCE SHORTLY AFTER THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN VICHY INSTALLED MARSHAL PETAIN AS CHIEF OF STATE.

AUG 8 1940

BESIDES CUTTING THE POSTAL CONTACT, GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE RULED THAT EXIT VISAS WILL BE REQUIRED OF ALL PERSONS LEAVING FRANCE.

AMERICAN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES AT BIARRITZ ARE HANDLING THIS PROCEDURE FOR AMERICANS RETURNING HOME. THEY OBTAIN COLLECTIVE VISAS TO COVER GROUPS TRAVELING TOGETHER.

A CENSUS OF ALL FOREIGNERS IN THE SEINE DEPARTMENT OF FRANCE WAS STARTED [redacted] TODAY. ALL PERSONS NOT OF FRENCH OR GERMAN NATIONALITY WERE ORDERED TO FILL OUT SHEETS OF DETAILED INFORMATION.

Add - Berlin - Aug 7

HITLER'S AIRFORCE AND RAIDING WARSHIPS MEANWHILE BATTERED AGAINST THE ONLY OBSTACLES TO A GERMAN PEACE--THE ISLAND FORTRESS OF ENGLAND AND BRITISH SEA-POWER.

AUG 8 1940

THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED A GERMAN RAIDER HAD SUNK 30,000 TONS OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING "OVERSEAS" AND THAT GERMAN BOMBERS HAD RAIDED AIRPORTS NEAR TYNEMOUTH AND ST.ATHAN, THE VICKERS-ARMSTRONG AIRPLANE FACTORIES IN CHESTER AND MUNITIONS PLANTS IN SWANSEA. NIGHT-RAIDING BRITISH PLANES DROPPED BOMBS IN HOLLAND AND WESTERN GERMANY BUT FAILED, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, TO INFLICT ANY "DAMAGE WORTH MENTIONING."

AS EUROPE WAITED FOR THE LONG-HERALDED GRAND ASSAULT ON BRITAIN, HITLER SIGNED DECREES BRINGING PORTIONS OF THE CONTINENT CLOSER TO ANNEXATION BY THE REICH.

GERMAN WAS DECLARED THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF OCCUPIED LUXEMBOURG. THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATIONS OF LUXEMBOURG, ALSACE AND LORRAINE WERE TAKEN FROM THE MILITARY AND PLACED UNDER CIVIL ADMINISTRATORS, DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO HITLER.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (BUDGET) XXX TO HITLER.

THE FUEHRER APPOINTED JOSEPH BUERCKEL TO HEAD THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF LORRAINE, AND NAMED REICH YOUTH LEADER BALDUR VON SCHIRACH AS GOVERNOR OF AUSTRIA TO SUCCEED BUERCKEL. ROBERT WAGNER AND GUSTAV SIMON WERE NAMED RESPECTIVELY CHIEFS OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATIONS IN ALSACE AND LUXEMBOURG.

VON SCHIRACH'S PLACE AS YOUTH LEADER WILL BE FILLED BY CHIEF DISTRICT LEADER ARTHUR AMANN. (CORRECT)

AUG 8 1940

HITLER VISITED GERMANY'S GREATEST ARMS FACTORY--THE KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN--AND DECORATED THE HEAD OF THE FIRM, DR.GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

Add - Bucharest - Aug 7

OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID THAT BOSSY WAS MAKING THE THREE-DAY TRIP IN AN ATTEMPT TO LEARN WHAT THE HUNGARIAN DEMANDS WOULD BE AND THAT HE HAD NO POWER TO NEGOTIATE EVEN A PRELIMINARY SETTLEMENT.

MEANWHILE PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE AT CRAIOVA, SOUTHWESTERN RUMANIA, FOR A FINAL CONFERENCE TOMORROW WHICH IS EXPECTED TO END IN RUMANIA'S CESSION OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTHERN DOBRUJA TO BULGARIA, WHICH OWNED IT UNTIL 1913.

AUG 8 1940

A NEW ANTI-SEMITIC DECREE ISSUED TODAY BARRED JEWISH YOUTHS FROM THE YOUTH ORGANIZATION OF KING CAROL II AND REQUIRED ALL YOUTH LEADERS TO BE MEMBERS OF THE NATION'S SINGLE POLITICAL PARTY.

FW1039AED

Add Rome - Aug 7

ITALIAN AIRMEN STRUCK AT BRITISH ENCAMPMENTS AT SALUM, (CORRECT) GUARDING THE EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN FRONTIER ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, RAIDED THE RAILWAY CONNECTING MERSA-MATRUH AND ALEXANDRIA, AND SHOT DOWN A FLYING BOAT OFF TOBRUK. EIGHT OF THE CREW WERE RESCUED BY AN ITALIAN WARSHIP.

AUG. 8 1940

ACROSS EGYPT TO THE EAST, FASCIST FLIERS BOMBED THE IMPORTANT OIL PORT OF HAIFA IN BRITISH-MANDATED PALESTINE, "SETTING FIRE TO MORE GASOLINE TANKS AND HITTING THE PORT WORKS."

(PALESTINE DISPATCHES SAID THE DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES WERE BELIEVED SLIGHT.)

IN EAST AFRICA, HEAVY BOMBERS FLYING AHEAD OF THEIR ADVANCING GROUND FORCES ATTACKED THE BRITISH PORT OF BERBERA, IN BRITISH SOMALILAND, THEN CROSSED THE GULF OF ADEN TO PUMP EXPLOSIVES ON THE BRITISH PORT OF ADEN, GUARDING THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE RED SEA.

30.24-4193

30.24-4193

BUCHAREST, AUG. 7--(AP)- SIGNS THAT GERMANY WAS PRODDING RUMANIAN OFFICIALS TO MAKE A QUICK SETTLEMENT OF HUNGARY 'S CLAIMS FOR THE RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIA TO HER WERE SEEN TODAY. AUG 8 1940

THE NEWSPAPERS DROPPED ALL CRIES FOR RESISTANCE AGAINST THE HUNGARIAN DEMANDS, THEY REPRINTED A BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE ARTICLE WHICH CRITICISED RUMANIANS WHO HAVE ASSUMED AN ATTITUDE OF FALSE HEROISM IN SETTLING RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY."

RADUL BOSSY, THE RUMANIAN MINISTER TO ITALY, LEFT FOR BUDAPEST TO GET HUNGARY 'S BEST TERMS BUT OFFICIALLY IT WAS SAID THAT HE WAS GOING MERELY ON A FACT-FINDING MISSION AND HAD NO AUTHORITY TO SUCH MUCH AS NEGOTIATE. AUG 8 1940

HUNGARY'S PREMIER PAL TELEKY RECEIVED HIM AS A SEMI-OFFICIAL ENVOY.

(THE GERMAN [redacted] WIRELESS, ATTRIBUTING ITS INFORMATION TO THE BUCHAREST RADIO, [redacted] REPORTED THAT RUMANIA WAS PREPARED TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO ANOTHER TERRITORIAL CLAIMANT-- BULGARIA-- BUT THAT THESE MUST NOT BE "ONE-SIDED."

(THIS REPORT ADDED THAT BULGARIA WOULD BE ASKED TO CONSENT TO THE TRANSFER BACK HOME OF RUMANIANS NOW LIVING IN THAT COUNTRY AND THAT RUMANIA WAS NOT WILLING TO RETURN ALL OF DOBRUJA, THE REGION CLAIMED.

(SUCH A CESSION OF TERRITORY WOULD, IN THE RUMANIAN VIEW, MAKE THE RUMANIAN COAST TOO SMALL, SAID THE GERMAN WIRLESS. AUG 8 1940

(RUMANIA WAS "FUNDAMENTALLY PREPARED," IT WAS ADDED, TO RETURN THE TWO DISTRICTS OF DUROSTOR AND CALIACRA, BUT STILL WAS MAKING RESERVATIONS REGARDING THE TOWN OF SILISTRA ON THE DANUBE.)

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, AUG. 7- (AP)-- RUMANIA WAS TOLD TODAY THROUGH A SEMI-OFFICIAL ENVOY THAT HUNGARY DEMANDS NO LESS THAN 75 PER CENT OF TRANSYLVANIA IF HER 20-YEAR TERRITORIAL DISPUTE WITH RUMANIA IS TO BE SETTLED SATISFACTORILY. AUG 8 1940

BY LARRY ALLEN

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG.7-(AP)-THE AFRICAN WAR, SUDDENLY FLARING INTO A MORE DECISIVE PHASE OF THE AXIS-BRITISH CONFLICT, MAY BE DECIDED AS MUCH BY WATER AS BY BULLETS AND BOMBS. AUG 8 1940

BRITAIN'S MOST POWERFUL NATURAL DEFENSES AGAINST THE TROOPS

ASSEMBLED BY MUSSOLINI IN THE LIBYAN DESERT ARE THIRST AND HEAT.

THERE IS A WATERLESS STRETCH OF BLAZING DESERT OF ALMOST 400 MILES BETWEEN THE ITALIAN POSITIONS AND THE BRITISH BASE AT MERSA MATRUH, ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST.

AUG 8 1940

TEMPERATURES OF 115 AND 120 DEGREES ARE USUAL IN THE DAYTIME.

MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, MUSSOLINI'S COMMANDER IN LIBYA, WILL HAVE TO TRANSPORT ALL HIS WATER OVER DUSTY TRAILS ALMOST DEVOID OF COVER AND SUBJECT TO THE ATTACKS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND MOTORIZED BRITISH LAND UNITS. THE BRITISH FORCES ARE COMPOSED OF HARDY FIGHTING MEN, SOME OF THE EMPIRE'S MOST FAMOUS REGIMENTS, WHO HAVE BEEN TRAINED FOR YEARS IN THE DESERT WARFARE.

THE BRITISH WOULD HAVE A LINE OF OASES TO FALL BACK UPON.

THE NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE LIBYAN COAST IS ASSERTED BY THE BRITISH ALREADY TO HAVE PREVENTED MUCH NEEDED SUPPLY SHIPS FROM GETTING THROUGH FROM ITALY, WHILE THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS BEEN SUBJECTING GRAZIANI'S BASES AT TOBRUCH, BARDIA AND DERNA TO ALMOST DAILY ATTACKS.

BRITISH BOMBERS SCORED ONE EARLY SUCCESS ON THIS FRONT WHEN THEY SUCCEEDED IN WRECKING A VITAL PIPELINE CARRYING WATER TO BELEAGUERED FORT CAPUZZO, AN ITALIAN OUTPOST.

THIS STONE FORT WAS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH EARLY IN THE WAR, BUT WAS RECAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS.

SINCE THEN THE THIRSTY, HALF-STARVED ITALIAN GARRISON HAS HELD ON DESPITE THE STIFLING HEAT AND THE ATTACKS OF BRITISH MOBILE UNITS WHICH HAVE SUCCEEDED IN DESTROYING AND SCATTERING SUPPLY AND RELIEF TRAINS ATTEMPTING TO GET THROUGH WITH AID.

IN THE SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS ON BRITISH SOMALILAND, THE ITALIANS ALSO HAVE TO CONTEND WITH EXTREME HEAT AND THIRST, COMPLICATED BY A RACE TO BEAT THE RAINY SEASON DUE TO START LATE IN OCTOBER. THEN THE DOWNPOURS WILL TURN THE COUNTRY INTO A SEA OF MUD.

ATTEMPTING TO DRIVE THROUGH THE HILL PASSES TO OADWEINA, HARGEISA AND GARAGARAL, NATIVE CAMEL BREEDING CENTERS, THE ITALIANS HAVE TO MARCH FROM 80 TO 150 MILES TO REACH THE SEA.

EVERY SHOT FIRED BY THE ITALIANS BRINGS THE DAY CLOSER WHEN MUSSOLINI'S AFRICAN EMPIRE MUST CRUMBLE, THE BRITISH SAY, BECAUSE THE BRITISH NAVY MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR SHIPS TO BRING FRESH AID.

WD1136AED

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 8 (THURSDAY).--(AP).--LEWA

IBRAHIM ATALLAH PASHA, AIDE DE CAMP TO KING FAROUK, HAS BEEN APPOINTED EGYPT'S NEW CHIEF OF STAFF AS SUCCESSOR TO AZIZ EL MASRY PASHA, WHO HAS BEEN PENSIONED.

AUG 8 1940

LEWA HASSAN EL ZIEDI PASHA HAS BEEN MADE GENERAL INSPECTOR OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG.7-(AP)-OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID TODAY DEFINITELY THAT THE EFFECT OF THE FRENCH-ITALIAN ARMISTICE ON FRENCH SOMALILAND WOULD BE TO PREVENT AUG 8 1940 WAS THAT ANY FRENCH OFFENSIVE ACTION FROM SOMALILAND INTO ITALIAN-HELD ETHIOPIA.

30.24-4195

30.24-4195

THEY SAID ARMISTICE TERMS STILL WERE UNDER DISCUSSION AND THAT NO DETAILS WERE KNOWN HERE.

AUG 8 1940

-GZ-APL ASSOC CAIRO 1218--737AED-

MOSCOW, AUG. 7-(AP)-THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U. S. S. R. CLOSED ITS SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION TODAY WITH RATIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS AND DECREES ISSUED DURING THE INTERVAL SINCE THE LAST SESSION.

AUG 8 1940

ITS WORK INCLUDED VOTING OF THREE BALTIC STATES, ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA, INTO THE SOVIET UNION.

FW1238PED

Add Vancouver — Aug 7

"IN CANADA, AND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PARTICULARLY, WE HAVE COME TO BELIEVE THAT THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS ARE NOT LOYAL TO THE EMPIRE, BUT ARE FEROCIOUSLY WORKING FOR THEIR OWN GODS IN FAR OFF JAPAN," HE SAID.

AUG 8 1940

"THAT SITUATION EXISTS TODAY JUST AS IT DID YEARS AGO, EXCEPT THAT THERE ARE FAR MORE JAPANESE HERE THAN THERE WERE AT THAT TIME. THEY HAVE GIVEN NO SUPPORT TO OUR WAR EFFORT AND HAVE MADE FEW DONATIONS TO THE RED CROSS."

WR1056AED

BY MORTON P.GUDEBROD

AUG 8 1940

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AUG. 7-(AP)-GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AN 18-ROOM TURRETED MANSION SET AMID A 45-ACRE PARK OF LAWNS AND CEDAR GROVES AND BUILT OF NATIVE CORAL, WAS MADE READY TODAY FOR THE VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR, WHO ARRIVE HERE IN MIDAFTERNOON TOMORROW.

AUG 8 1940

MRS.HASTINGS BROOKE, SISTER OF THE COLONY'S BACHELOR GOVERNOR, WHO WILL BE THE WINDSORS' HOSTESS, SHOWED CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THROUGH THE MANSION, WHICH IS THE RESIDENCE OF HER BROTHER.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WILL OCCUPY A SUITE OF TWO BEDROOMS AND BATHS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE, OPENING ON A VERANDA COMMANDING A VIEW OF HAMILTON. BOTH ROOMS, LIKE THE REMAINDER OF THE HOUSE, ARE FURNISHED SIMPLY AND DECORATED IN PASTEL SHADES.

THE ROOM TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE DUCHESS CONTAINS TWIN BEDS OF ORDINARY WHITE-PAINTED IRON WITH BRASS KNOBS SUCH AS MIGHT BE FOUND IN ANY SUMMER SEASIDE RESIDENCE. IN THE ROOM IS AN ANTIQUE MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER, A DRESSING TABLE AND WARDROBE AND A FLOWERED CHINTZ CHAISE-LONGUE MATCHING THE DRAPERIES OF THE FRENCH WINDOWS.

THE DUKE'S BODYGUARD WILL OCCUPY A GUEST ROOM NEXT TO HIS AND THE DUCHESS' PERSONAL MAID WILL HAVE A ROOM ADJOINING HERS.

ASCENDING THE MAIN STAIRCASE FROM THE GROUND FLOOR THE WINDSORS WILL BE FACED BY AN ENLARGED FRAMED PHOTOGRAPH ON THE LANDING SHOWING THE DUKE WITH A CORONET ON HIS HEAD AND WEARING THE ROYAL ROBES HE WORE AT THE CORONATION OF HIS FATHER IN 1911.

AN AUTOGRAPHED CRAYON SKETCH OF THE DUKE IN MILITARY UNIFORM HANGS IN THE VAST DINING ROOM ALONG WITH PICTURES OF OTHER FORMER BRITISH MONARCHS.

MRS.BROOKE IS TURNING OVER TO THE DUCHESS HER OWN SITTING ROOM IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SECOND FLOOR. IT IS ONE OF THE SMALLEST ROOMS IN THE HOUSE, WITH PALE YELLOW WALLS, CHINTZ DRAPES AND FURNISHED

WITH CASUAL CHAIRS, A WRITING DESK AND A CHAISE-LONGUE.

THE HOSTESS, A HANDSOME GRAY-HAIRED WOMAN, IS A LEADER IN THE COLONY'S WAR RELIEF WORK DESPITE HER 60-ODD YEARS. AUG 8 1940

SHE SAID IT WAS UNLIKELY THAT THERE WOULD BE ANY FORMAL SOCIAL ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE STAY OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS, NEITHER OF WHOM SHE HAS MET BEFORE.

SHE ADDED IT WAS LIKELY THAT HER BROTHER THE GOVERNOR, WHO IS AN ENTHUSIASTIC YACHTSMAN, WOULD TAKE THE DUKE SAILING IN HIS RACING BOAT AND GOLF WITH HIM, EITHER AT THE MID-OCEAN COURSE OR ON A 9-HOLE COURSE THE GOVERNOR HAD CONSTRUCTED ON GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.

THE WINDSORS WILL SWIM AT THE PRIVATE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BEACH ABOUT A HALF MILE FROM THE HOUSE.

MRS.BROOKE SAID THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY OF LEADERS IN BERMUDA'S OFFICIAL LIFE TO MEET THE DUKE AND DUCHESS MAY BE AT A SMALL COCKTAIL PARTY ON THE TERRACE OF THE MANSION, ALTHOUGH OTHER SOCIAL FUNCTIONS MAY BE ARRANGED IF THE WINDSORS WISH.

THE LENGTH OF THEIR STAY IS STILL UNDECIDED. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION TO NASSAU, WHERE THE DUKE WILL SERVE AS GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BAHAMAS, REMAIN A MILITARY SECRET.

WE852PED

NEW YORK,AUG.7-(AP)-BARON GOTTFRIED VON CRAMM, GERMAN DAVIS CUP TEAM TENNIS STAR, HAS BEEN CALLED TO MILITARY SERVICE WITH AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNIT IN THE BERLIN AREA, A COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY BROADCAST FROM BERLIN SAID TODAY.

WN956AED

AUG 8 1940

UNDATED EGYPTIAN-AFRICAN (PMS BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 8 1940

ITALIAN INVASION OF EGYPT, BACKED BY AN ARMY 250,000 STRONG, SHARPENS THE LIKELIHOOD OF FULL-SCALE AFRICAN WARFARE FOR GREAT STAKES: CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL AND HEGEMONY OVER THE ANCIENT LAND WHICH ONCE WAS THE GRANARY OF IMPERIAL ROME.

BUT NOT SINCE 969 A.D., WHEN THE FATIMITES CONQUERED EGYPT, HAS A SUCCESSFUL INVASION BEEN LAUNCHED FROM THE WEST, AS THE ITALIANS NOW ARE ATTEMPTING FROM LIBYA. THE FATIMITES, A WEST AFRICAN MOHAMMEDAN DYNASTY SUCCEEDED ONLY ON THE THIRD ATTEMPT.

GEOGRAPHY MILITATES AGAINST AN INVADER. ALL THE WESTERN LAND OF EGYPT IS A GREAT DESERT, A COUNTRY OF DRY DEFILES, OF MOUNTAINOUS SAND DUNES THAT "WALK" WITH THE WIND, OF SHRIVELING 120-DEGREE TEMPERATURES BY DAY AND 40-DEGREE CHILLS BY NIGHT.

SINCE THE FATIMITES' EXPLOIT, INVASION FROM THE WEST HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED ONLY ONCE--THE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY THE SENUSSI BROTHERHOOD OF TRIBESMEN IN 1915-16.

STIRRED UP BY GERMAN AND TURKISH AGENTS, THE SENUSSI STRUCK TOWARD THE WESTERN EGYPTIAN COASTAL TOWN OF MERSA MATRUH. THE BRITISH, HOWEVER, SCATTERED THE FOE WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

THOSE TRIBESMEN, WHILE EQUIPPED BY EXPERIENCE FOR DESERT WARFARE, WERE RELATIVELY FEW; A NEW QUESTION IS WHETHER A MODERN, MECHANIZED ARMY CAN WIN THROUGH THE 400 MILES FROM THE BORDER TO THE RICH CITIES OF THE NILE.

30.24-4197

30.24-4197

THE FORCES AT BRITAIN'S DISPOSAL ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE SOMEHAT SMALLER THAN THE ITALIAN WHITE AND NATIVE ARMIES BUT THEY RE SPECIALISTS IN DESERT FIGHTING.

WHEN ITALY ENTERED THE WAR AGAINST BRITAIN ON JUNE 10, PREMIER USSOLINI SAID THAT EGYPT HAD NOTHING TO FEAR AS LONG AS SHE REMAINED EUTRAL. BUT EGYPT, BOUND BY AN ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN, SEVERED ELATIONS WITH ITALY AND ANNOUNCED SHE WOULD GO TO WAR IF ATTACKED. ESPITE THE ITALIAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF INVASION, HOWEVER, EGYPT DID NOT MMEDIATELY DECLARE WAR.

HER WESTERN BORDER HAS NO NATURAL BARRIERS--EXCEPT THE DESERT.

BUT THE KEYS TO THE WEST ARE THE FIVE LARGE OASES OF SIWA, AHARIA, FARAFRA, DAKHLA AND KHARGA.

SIWA, 150 MILES SOUTH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ONLY 40-ODD MILES FROM THE LIBYAN BORDER, WOULD BE A LIKELY FIRST OBJECTIVE FOR AN INVADER. THE ITALIAN ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY OF INVASION DID NOT SPECIFY THE PLACE OF ATTACK.

THE OTHER OASES ARE STRUNG OUT SOUTHWARD, ABOUT EQUI-DISTANT ETWEEN THE NILE AND THE BORDER. OCCUPIED AS EARLY AS 1600 B.C., HEY WERE FAVORED SPOTS OF THE ROMANS, AND ONE OF THEM, KHARGA, STILL PRESERVES RUINS OF ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

EGYPT, ON WHOSE SOIL LIBYAN, PERSIAN, GREEK, ROMAN, MOHAMMEDAN, TURK, FRENCHMAN AND BRITON HAVE TROD, ONCE WAS ROME'S MAIN SOURCE OF GRAIN.

AUG 8 1940

SO IMPORTANT WAS SHE THAT NO SENATOR OF ANCIENT ROME COULD O THERE WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION--FOR FEAR HE MIGHT START A SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION MERELY BY PREVENTING THE GRAIN SHIPS FROM LEAVING THE NILE FOR ROME.

AND TODAY, THE NILE VALLEY AND DELTA, CONTRASTING GREENLY WITH HE YELLOWED DESERT, STILL IS A RICH SOURCE OF FOOD AND COTTON. IN HE DESERT WHICH IS 14/15THS OF EGYPT THERE ARE MANGANESE, NITRATES, HOSPHATES AND PRECIOUS STONES.

AUG 8 1940

MUSSOLINI COULD USE ALL THOSE THINGS, BUT TO GET THEM HE WOULD HAVE TO CONQUER A COUNTRY OF 386,000 SQUARE MILES--MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF THE BRITISH ISLES, AND WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 15,000,000.

APPARENTLY TIMED WITH THE EGYPTIAN INVASION IS THE ITALIAN THRUST INTO BRITISH SOMALILAND, 2,000 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE MOUTH OF THE NILE.

IN THAT CRAGGY AREA, ALONG THE RED SEA, THE GULF OF ADEN AND THE INDIAN OCEAN, THE ITALIANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE ANOTHER 250,000 MEN, INCLUDING MANY NATIVES, HOWEVER.

BRITISH HOLD BRITISH SOMALILAND TO BE OF LITTLE STRATEGIC VALUE. THEY POINT OUT THAT ITALIAN SOMALILAND ALREADY FRONTS ON THE GULF OF ADEN, AND ITALIAN ERITREA ON THE RED SEA, SO THAT THE SUEZ CANAL ENTRANCE WOULD BE IN NO MORE DANGER EVEN IF BRITISH SOMALILAND FELL.

SUCH A CONQUEST, HOWEVER, WOULD GIVE MUSSOLINI RULERSHIP OVER ALL THE GREAT EASTERN "HORN" OF AFRICA.

AUG 8 1940

GEOGRAPHY WOULD SEEM TO PRECLUDE ANY STRONG DRIVE AGAINST SUEZ FROM THE EAST, SUCH AS THE TURKS TRIED IN THE WORLD WAR.

IN THAT CAMPAIGN, IN 1915, THE TURKS WERE BEATEN OFF IN A DARING ATTEMPT TO STORM THE CANAL. USING METAL BOATS, A FEW MANAGED EVEN TO CROSS TO THE WEST BANK BEFORE BRITISH SOLDIERY AND NAVAL GUNS CANCELLED THE EFFORT.

AUG 8 1940

THE TURKS THEN TRIED TO MINE THE CANAL, HOPING TO DESTROY SHIPS WHICH WOULD BLOCK THE CHANNEL. THE BRITISH DEFEATED THIS SIMPLY; EVERY NIGHT THEY DRAGGED A WIDE SPACE OF SMOOTH SAND ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE CANAL. EVERY MORNING THEY CHECKED FOR TRACKS, AND THUS FOUND WHERE MINES HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE CANAL.

ONE TURKISH MINE DID SINK A BRITISH FREIGHTER, BUT SHE REACHED SHORE BEFORE SINKING AND THE CANAL WAS SAFE.

TODAY, WITH TURKEY A NERVOUS NON-BELLIGERENT, AND WITH BRITAIN CLOSELY GUARDING PALESTINE, TRANS-JORDANIA AND THE SINAI PENINSULA, SUEZ WOULD APPEAR SAFE FROM THE EAST.

JL315AED

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (AMS BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

AUG 8 1940

. IT WILL TAKE TIME TO DISCLOSE WHETHER ITALY'S HIGHLY ADVERTISED OFFENSIVES IN EGYPT AND BRITISH AFRICA ARE THE REAL THING, OR JUST A MINOR PART OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IN THE HITLER-MUSSOLINI STRATEGY.

THERE SEEM TO BE URGENT REASONS PRESSING ON GERMANY TO PUSH THE FIGHT WITH BRITAIN TO A FINISH AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT, EITHER BY INVASION OF THE ISLAND OR STARVATION. IT IS A FAR FETCHED CONJECTURE TO SAY THAT THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE MEANS THERE HAS BEEN A SHIFT IN ROLES BETWEEN THE AXIS TEAM-MATES, AS SOME LONDON COMMENT SUGGESTS, AND THAT MUSSOLINI'S DESERT LEGIONS ARE TO CARRY THE BRUNT OF THE ATTACK WHILE GERMANY MERELY HOLDS ENGLAND UNDER SIEGE.

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY EFFORT BY THE NAZI PRESS OR BY HITLER HIMSELF TO CONCEAL THE FACT THAT IN NAZI EYES ITALY WAS ONLY A USEFUL TAIL TO THE GERMAN KITE. HER FUNCTION IN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE WAS OBVIOUSLY MERELY A HOLDING FUNCTION. ACTUALLY, ITALIAN ATTACKS ALONG THE FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIERS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN STAGED MORE FOR ITALIAN HOME CONSUMPTION THAN BECAUSE THEY CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE.

AUG 8 1940

IT IS WELL WITHIN THE RANGE OF POSSIBILITY, THEREFORE, THAT ITALY'S DRIVE TO SEIZE THE SUEZ CANAL IS MORE OR LESS A SIDESHOW FOR WHAT MUSSOLINI KNOWS TO BE IMPENDING IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN. CERTAINLY NATURE CONFRONTS HIM WITH MORE FORMIDABLE ODDS IN THE SHIFTING DESERT SANDS HIS TROOPS MUST TRAVERSE THAN EVEN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL-NORTH SEA "MOAT" ABOUT ENGLAND OFFERS TO GERMANY.

ACCORDING TO NAZI CONCEPTIONS, THIS HAS BEEN A GERMAN-BRITISH WAR FROM THE OUTSET. EVEN FRANCE WAS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE TO HITLER. FROM HIS VIEW-POINT, AS REFLECTED REPEATEDLY IN HIS PUBLIC UTTERANCES, THE WAR CAN EVEN BE PERSONALIZED INTO A STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIMSELF AND PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL OF BRITAIN.

THE BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN OUTLETS, WHETHER THE SUEZ CANAL OR THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR, WILL BE LOST OR WON IN ALL PROBABILITY IN ENGLAND. MUSSOLINI IS WELL AWARE OF THAT. HE PROBABLY ALSO IS AWARE THAT A COMPLETELY VICTORIOUS HITLER WOULD BE APT TO DIVIDE THE SPOILS OF VICTORY TO SUIT HIMSELF OR IN PROPORTION TO THE AMOUNT OF AID HE HAD RECEIVED FROM ITALY.

AUG 8 1940

TO DATE THE ITALIAN-BRITISH CONFLICT HAS BROUGHT NO MORE THAN ISOLATED SKIRMISHING. ITALY HAS NOT EVEN SUCCEEDED IN BOMBING THE BRITISH OUT OF MALTA. SHE HAS NOT REMOVED THE THREAT

30.24-4199

OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AN ITALIAN DRIVE DOWN THE COASTAL TERRAIN OF EGYPT TOWARD THE NILE DELTA AND THE SUEZ CANAL WOULD MEAN A 400 MILE DESERT MARCH, HARRASSED AT EVERY STEP BY BRITISH-EGYPTIAN FORCES AND WITH THE MAIN BRITISH FLEET ON THE SEA FLANK. THE FLEET'S AIR FORCE WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR CONSTANT BOMBING ATTACK ON ITALIAN COLUMNS.

ROME PRESS FORECASTS OF AN ITALIAN "DESERT BLITZKRIEG" THAT COULD OVERCOME LACK OF WATER, CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND ALL THE OTHER NATURAL FACTORS THAT HAVE MADE EGYPT IMPREGNABLE FROM THE WEST FOR CENTURIES DO NOT SOUND CONVINCING.

THERE CAN BE NO SURPRISE ELEMENT IN DESERT FIGHTING BETWEEN FORCES RELATIVELY EQUAL IN AIR. IN SUCH WASTES, THERE CAN BE NO SURGING FORCED MARCHES BY MECHANIZED DIVISIONS.

ANY INVADER OF EGYPT FROM THE WEST WILL HAVE TO BRING HIS DRINKING AND COOKING AND ENGINE-COOLING WATER AS WELL AS EVERYTHING ELSE. WATER BARRELS WILL BE AS VITALLY IMPORTANT AS BOMBS.

WHAT, THEN, DOES ITALY'S WIDELY ADVERTISED INVASION OF EGYPT PROBABLY MEAN? AT A GUESS, IT IS MUSSOLINI'S WAY OF PUTTING A FEW MORE BLUE CHIPS ON THE TABLE FOR USE WITH HITLER IF AND WHEN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN HAS BEEN WON BY THE SENIOR PARTNER OF THE AXIS FELLOWSHIP. AND MUSSOLINI CLEARLY EXPECTS OR HOPES FOR SUCH A VICTORY BEFORE HIS FORCES GET DEEPLY ENOUGH INVOLVED IN EGYPT OR ANYWHERE ELSE TO RISK SERIOUS DISASTER.

AUG 8 1940

SM422PES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

AUG 8 1940

MUSSOLINI'S ATTACK ON THE BRITISH IN AFRICA SERVES THE LOGICAL PURPOSE OF COMPELLING ENGLAND TO CONDUCT TWO CRUCIAL, BIG-SCALE MILITARY OPERATIONS SIMULTANEOUSLY, THEREBY DIVIDING HER STRENGTH AT A MOMENT WHEN SHE NEEDS ALL SHE CAN MUSTER FOR HOME DEFENSE AGAINST HITLER.

AUG 8 1940

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN REPRESENTS MORE THAN THAT, HOWEVER--ASSUMING THAT WHAT WE HAVE SEEN THUS FAR IS A SERIOUS OFFENSIVE AND NOT A FEINT. IT IS A BLOW AT ONE OF THE VERY FOUNDATION STONES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE--CONTROL OF THE VAST MEDITERRANEAN AREA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

OF THE THREE PLACES AT WHICH IL DUCE IS STRIKING SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE PUSH AGAINST EGYPT FROM LIBYA IS BY FAR THE MOST VITAL. THE DRIVES INTO KENYA COLONY AND BRITISH SOMALILAND FROM ETHIOPIA DO NOT AT THIS JUNCTURE PRESENT ANY REAL MENACE, THOUGH THEY UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD WERE HE SUCCESSFUL IN EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

WERE THE ITALIANS TO OVERRUN EGYPT AND CAPTURE THE SUEZ CANAL IT WOULD REPRESENT A DISASTER OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE FOR THE ENGLISH. AMONG OTHER THINGS IT WOULD MEAN:

ENGLAND'S DOMINATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD BE SMASHED.

THE IMPERIAL LIFELINE VIA SUEZ TO INDIA AND THE OTHER GREAT DOMINIONS OF THE FAR EAST WOULD BE SEVERED.

BY THE SAME TOKEN, BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE ORIENT WOULD BE DEALT A TERRIFIC BLOW, THEREBY GIVING JAPAN THE CHANCE SHE WANTS FOR HEGEMONY.

AUG 8 1940

ENGLAND WOULD LOSE HER CONTROL OF THE NEAR EAST AND HER POWERFUL HOLD ON THE GREAT ARABIAN POPULATION.

SHE ALSO WOULD LOSE CONTROL OF VAST OIL FIELDS IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION.

SHE WOULD LOSE HER INFLUENCE WITH TURKEY--GUARDIAN OF THE STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT DARDANELLES.

AUG 8 1940

BRITISH OPPOSITION TO A POSSIBLE GERMAN OFFENSIVE DOWN THROUGH THE BALKANS WOULD BE REMOVED, AND THOSE DARDANELLES MIGHT COME UNDER HITLER'S CONTROL.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, THOUGH, SHOULD THIS CATASTROPHE BE VISITED ON ENGLAND IT WOULDN'T NECESSARILY BREAK HER BLOCKADE OF EUROPE. SO LONG AS HER NAVY COULD CONTROL THE OCEANS, AND PREVENT SHIPPING FROM ENTERING THE MEDITERRANEAN THROUGH THE NARROW STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR OR THE SUEZ CANAL, THE BLOCKADE WOULD STILL BE TIGHT. I MENTION THIS MERELY AS AN INTERESTING POSSIBILITY, AND NOT AS PREDICTING THAT ENGLAND WOULD BE ABLE TO CARRY IT OUT.

THE TASK WHICH MUSSOLINI IS UNDERTAKING IS HERCULEAN. IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING TO SEE HIM MEET WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS IN KENYA AND SOMALILAND. EGYPT, HOWEVER, IS A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR.

WHILE THE BRITISH ARE SAID TO HAVE FEWER TROOPS (THE ITALIANS HAVE SOME 250,000 FOR THE EGYPTIAN SHOW AND A SIMILAR NUMBER FOR OTHER OPERATIONS) THEY HAVE STRONG BASES AND THEIR SOLDIERS ARE LARGELY SEASONED AFRICAN FIGHTERS. THEY ALSO CONTROL THE WATER SUPPLIES, WHICH IS A BIG ITEM IN DESERT FIGHTING.

AUG 8 1940

ONE HANDICAP WHICH IS LIKELY TO CAUSE MUSSOLINI TROUBLE LIES IN HIS SUPPLY LINE. THAT, OF COURSE, MUST PASS THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN TO ITALY AND THUS HIS SHIPS WILL HAVE TO RUN THE GAUNTLET OF BRITISH NAVAL GUNS AND BOMBING PLANES.

BUT WHILE THERE ARE DRAWBACKS, MUSSOLINI HAS A TOWER OF STRENGTH IN HIS COMMANDER--MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI. HE IS ONE OF THE MOST ADROIT OF THE DESERT WARFARE LEADERS OF HISTORY.

IT WAS GRAZIANI WHO, SHORTLY AFTER THE WORLD WAR, TURNED THE TIDE FOR THE ITALIANS AND ENABLED THEM TO CONQUER CIRENAICA AND LIBYA.

WM9A7AED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 8 1940

OASES--LUSH, GREEN PHENOMENA IN THE BURNING LIBYAN DESERT--

WILL BE MILITARY FACTORS IN ANY ITALIAN DRIVE ON EGYPT.

AN OASIS MAY BE MERELY A WATER HOLE PROVIDING A BRIEF STOPPING PLACE FOR THE DESERT TRAVELLER OR IT MAY BE OF CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, THE DOMICILE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS.

OASES ARE KEPT GREEN BY WATER THAT COMES TO THE SURFACE ON THE ARTESIAN PRINCIPLE AND COLLECTS IN HOLLOWS.

LARGER OASES ARE INTENSELY CULTIVATED, MAY CONTAIN MANY THOUSANDS OF DATE PALMS, ALL KINDS OF TROPICAL VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND SMALL GRAIN.

TYPICAL OF THE FIVE LARGE OASES WHICH MAY BE ITALIAN OBJECTIVES IS SIWA, 350 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAIRO. IT IS

30.24-4201

A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN SPOT IN A VAST WASTE OF SAND AND ROCK AND HAS A POPULATION OF 4,000.

AUG 8 1940

SIWA OASIS IS 6 MILES LONG BY FOUR OR FIVE MILES WIDE.

A CHAIN OF LITTLE OASES EXTENDS FOR 50 MILES WEST.

THE TOWN OF SIWA, CENTURIES OLD, IS BUILT ON TWO ROCKS AND RESEMBLES A FORTRESS.

AEM-ENDY--954A

NEW YORK, AUG. 7-(AP)-THE NEW YORK BUREAU OF HAVAS, FRENCH NEWS AGENCY, ISSUED A STATEMENT FROM THE FRENCH EMBASSY TODAY POINTING OUT THAT FRENCH NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN OCCUPIED FRANCE ARE UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

AUG 8 1940

X 33

"NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, EVEN WHEN THEY HAVE KEPT THE SAME NAME AS BEFORE THE OCCUPATION, SUCH AS LE MATIN OR NEW DAILIES SUCH AS LES DERNIERES NOUVELLES DE PARIS, ARE COMPLETELY UNDER GERMAN CONTROL IN THE MATTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL POLICY," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE ARE ONLY SUBJECT TO CENSORSHIP OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS, LIKE PARIS SOIR, HAVE TWO EDITIONS, ONE IN PARIS SUBJECT TO GERMAN CONTROL AND ONE IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE. THIS LAST EDITION IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH CAN BE CONSIDERED AS REPRESENTING FRENCH OPINION."

OPERATING UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF PIERRE LAVAL, VICE-PREMIER

30.24-4201

AT VICHY, THE PRESS IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE ALSO SPEAKS IN A VOICE CHANGED FROM THAT OF BEFORE THE ARMISTICE, PERHAPS REFLECTING THE STRESS THAT HAS RESULTED IN DETENTION OF FORMER HIGH POLITICAL LEADERS.

THE HAVAS BUREAU IN LONDON ANNOUNCED LAST FRIDAY THAT IT HAD BEEN REORGANIZED UNDER A NEW NAME, AGENCE LEF.

AUG 8 1940

EMPHASIZING IT WAS STANDING FOR OLD FRENCH IDEALS, THE NEW AGENCY ADOPTED THE INITIAL LETTERS OF "LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY" FOR ITS NAME.

THE REGIME AT VICHY HAS DISCARDED THE OLD REVOLUTIONARY SLOGAN FOR A NEW ONE, "LABOR, FAMILY, COUNTRY."

A FEW PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE HAVE GAINED NEW IMPORTANCE, PARTLY BECAUSE THEY ARE NEAR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PARTLY BECAUSE THEY ARE AVAILABLE TO READERS ACROSS THE BORDER IN SWITZERLAND, AND PARTLY BECAUSE ALL NEWSPAPERS ARE GREATLY REDUCED IN SIZE BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF PAPER.

FW1048AED

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

AUG 8 1940

AUG. 7, 1915--AUSTRIANS SHELL ITALIAN POSITIONS ON MONFALCONE.

NEW YORK, AUG. 7-(AP)-A ROME RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT HEARD TONIGHT BY NBC SAID PORTUGAL HAS DECIDED TO REINFORCE THE GARRISON OF PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA AND IS SENDING TROOPS TO ANGOLA.

AUG 8 1940

WE1046PED

NEW YORK, AUG. 7-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS IN SHIPPING CIRCLES HERE SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH MOTORSHIP PASSENGER LINER ACCRA, 9,337 TONS, HAD BEEN SUNK OFF THE IRISH COAST WITH A HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE, INCLUDING MANY CHILD REFUGEES BEING SENT TO NEW YORK AND CANADA.

THESE REPORTS SAID THAT THE SHIP WAS TORPEDOED WHEN 3 DAYS OFF THE ENGLISH COAST AND THAT ONLY 30 SURVIVED.

AUG 8 1940

(THERE WAS NO VERIFICATION FROM LONDON).

LAST THURSDAY MACKAY RADIO PICKED UP AN SOS FROM AN UNIDENTIFIED SHIP SAYING SHE HAD BEEN TORPEDOED ABOUT 400 MILES OFF THE IRISH COAST. NOTHING MORE WAS HEARD AFTER THE ORIGINAL REPORT.

THE ACCRA TRADED BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AFRICA BEFORE THE WAR, BUT LIKE MOST ENGLISH PASSENGER LINERS SHE WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE ADMIRALTY.

FW112PAED

NEW YORK, AUG 7-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN FLEET, MADE UP OF LIGHT AND HEAVY NAVAL UNITS, SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT, HAS SAILED INTO THE PACIFIC ON "LARGE SCALE MANEUVERS," SAID A BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT PICKED UP TODAY BY THE NBC SHORT WAVE SERVICE.

JL817AED

AUG 8 1940

WITH HAMILTON Windsors S.S. AUG 8 1940

ABOARD [redacted] EXCALIBUR ENROUTE TO BERMUDA,

AUG. 7-(AP)-THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR, ENROUTE TO THE BAHAMAS, WERE HOSTS TONIGHT AT A SHIPBOARD PARTY FOR AMBASSADOR AND MRS. ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE AND AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS AND HIS DAUGHTER.

AUG 8 1940

THE DUKE AUTHORIZED A STATEMENT THAT HE AND THE DUCHESS ARE "DISAPPOINTED OVER NOT BEING ABLE TO CONTINUE IN THE SHIP TO NEW YORK." THEY WILL LEAVE THE SHIP THURSDAY NOON WHEN IT REACHES HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AND GO FROM THERE TO NASSAU, IN THE BAHAMAS.

MRT 111P PM JNS 1143P

WASHINGTON, AUG. 7-(AP)-AN EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL WAS OFFERED CONGRESS BY A HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO RAISE $300,000,000 TO $500,000,000 A YEAR FROM CORPORATION EARNINGS UNDER THE DEFENSE PROGRAM.

AUG 8 1940

THE NEW LEVY WOULD RANGE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT ON CERTAIN PROPORTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL PROFITS.

COUPLED WITH IT WAS A PLAN TO LET THE COST OF PLANT EXPANSION FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES BE CHARGED OFF AGAINST COMPANY EARNINGS WITHIN FIVE YEARS, AT THE RATE OF 20 PER CENT A YEAR. SHOULD THE EMERGENCY END EARLIER, THE ANNUAL DEDUCTIONS WOULD BE PROPORTIONATELY GREATER.

HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES WILL BEGIN JOINT HEARINGS ON THE LEGISLATION FRIDAY. THEY MAY BE ENDED IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS IN ORDER TO HASTEN ACTION ON THE COMPLICATED BILL.

TO DETERMINE THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX, ALTERNATE BASES OF ACTUAL PROFITS OR INVESTED CAPITAL WERE PROPOSED. A CORPORATION WOULD TAKE:

1. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROFITS IN 1940 AND THE AVERAGE PROFITS

30.24-4203

30.24-4203

IN THE 1936-1939 BASE PERIOD, OR

2. THE RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL, ALSO COMPUTED ON THE BASE PERIOD.

AUG 8 1940

HERE ARE EXAMPLES OF THE TWO METHODS:

UNDER THE FIRST PLAN, A COMPANY MAY HAVE HAD AN AVERAGE NET INCOME OF $50,000 IN THE 1936-39 BASE PERIOD BUT A NET INCOME OF $65,000 IN 1940. THE EXCESS WOULD BE $15,000, BUT A SPECIFIC EXEMPTION OF $5,000 WOULD REDUCE THE TAXABLE BASE TO $10,000.

ON THE FIRST TEN PER CENT OF THE ORIGINAL $50,000, OR $5,000, A 25 PER CENT TAX OF $1,250 WOULD BE IMPOSED. ON THE NEXT 10 PER CENT, A 30 PER CENT TAX OR $1,500 WOULD BE LEVIED. THE TOTAL TAX UNDER THIS PLAN THEREFORE WOULD BE $2,750.

UNDER THE SECOND METHOD, A CORPORATION WOULD BE GRANTED A MAXIMUM CREDIT OF 10 PER CENT OF INVESTED CAPITAL AND A MINIMUM OF 6 PER CENT OF THE FIRST $500,000 OF SUCH CAPITAL AND 4 PER CENT ON THE REMAINDER.

AUG 8 1940

THUS, A COMPANY WHICH HAD EARNED AN AVERAGE OF 10 PER CENT DURING THE BASE PERIOD WOULD BE ALLOWED A CREDIT OF THAT AMOUNT OF ITS CAPITAL IN COMPUTING THE 1940 TAXES. A COMPANY WHICH EARNED BETWEEN 6 PER CENT AND 10 PER CENT WOULD BE ALLOWED ITS ACTUAL EARNING PERCENTAGE AS A CREDIT, BUT SMALLER COMPANIES STILL WOULD BE GRANTED THE MINIMUM SIX PER CENT.

TAKE A COMPANY WITH A $1,000,000 INVESTED CAPITAL WHICH EARNED AN AVERAGE OF $100,000---10 PER CENT---DURING THE BASE PERIOD, BUT WHICH EARNED $150,000 DURING 1940, AFTER DEDUCTING NORMAL TAXES.

IT WOULD BE GRANTED A $100,000 CREDIT, PLUS THE $5,000 SPECIFIC EXEMPTION, LEAVING $45,000 AS THE TAXABLE INCOME. APPLYING THE RATES, THE TAX WOULD BE 25 PER CENT OF THE FIRST 10 PER CENT---$10,000---OR $2,500; 30 PER CENT ON THE NEXT 10 PER CENT, OR $3,000, AND 40 PER CENT ON THE REMAINDER OF $25,000, OR $10,000. THUS THE TOTAL LEVY UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE PLAN WOULD BE $15,500.

NEW COMPANIES, WHOSE EARNINGS COULD NOT BE COMPUTED FOR THE FULL BASE PERIOD, WOULD BE GRANTED 10 PER CENT ON THE FIRST $500,000 OF INVESTED CAPITAL AND 8 PER CENT ON THE BALANCE.

RZ141AES

NEW YORK, AUG. 7-(AP)-DR. LEOPOLDO MELO, HEAD OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION TO THE RECENT HAVANA CONFERENCE, TODAY DESCRIBED THE "PAN-AMERICAN VIEW" AS ONE OF KEEPING HANDS OFF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

AUG 8 1940

"IF YOU WANT TO LIVE IN PEACE IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY," HE SAID, "THE BEST THING TO DO IS TO KEEQ AWAY FROM THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES-BY MINDING YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS, IN MONTEVIDEO, IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATED, HAD CONFIRMED THE VIEW THAT "THERE SHOULD BE NO INTERVENTION OF ANY KIND."

SPEAKING THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, DR.MELO SAID HE AGREED WITH PRESIDENT'S ROOSEVELT'S VIEW OF THE NECESSITY OF "SOLIDARITY AND UNION AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS."

"THE ARGENTINE X X X WISHES TO PRESERVE PEACE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE," HE CONTINUED. "SHE SUPPORTS ALSO THE MAINTENANCE OF THE

PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

"THE ARGENTINE STRIVES TO MAINTAIN THE POWER OF RIGHT IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AGAINST FORCE AND VIOLENCE X X X DEFENSE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL PEOPLES, AND DEFENSE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS."

AUG 8 1940

DR. MELO, WHO CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT HYDE PARK, SAID HE WOULD FLY TO WASHINGTON LATE TODAY FOR A MEETING WITH SECRETARY HULL. HE WILL RETURN TO NEW YORK FOR A VISIT TO THE WORLD'S FAIR TOMORROW, AND WILL SAIL FOR HOME FRIDAY.

WR438PED

MIDDLE EAST--SEIZING THE MOSS CROWN?

Any 1

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 8 1940

A DREAM OF [illegible] IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD, CONTROL OF THE RICHES OF ARABIA AND MASTERY OF STRATEGIC POSITIONS IMPLICIT IN THE TANGLE OF CIRCUMSTANCE THAT IS THE MIDDLE EAST TEMPTS ROME'S LEGIONS NOW ON THE OFFENSIVE UNDER THE BLAZING AFRICAN SUN.

THIS DREAM--NOT NEW FOR RENASCENT ITALY--PERSISTS WHATEVER THE BRITISH MAY SAY ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN BEING MERELY INTENDED AS A DIVERSION.

ITALY IS WELL ON THE PATH TOWARD THE BREAKED-OF ROLE AS "PROTECTOR OF ISLAM" THROUGH HER PRESENT NORTH AFRICAN HOLDINGS. CONQUEST OF COTTON-RICH EGYPT, THE MOST IMMEDIATE PROBLEM, WOULD PUT FASCIST WARRIORS IN POSITION TO STRIKE EAST OF SUEZ INTO THE ERSTWHILE MIDDLE EASTERN EMPIRE OF THE OTTOMAN TURKS.

TURKEY, WHILE STRIPPED OF THIS EMPIRE, NEVERTHELESS MIGHT READILY BECOME A WEALTHY GUARDIAN OF IT IN THE YEAR OF AN EXPANDING ROMAN EMPIRE. SIGNS OF CONCERN APPEAR IN BOTH ROME AND BERLIN OVER TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WAS 600 YEARS OLD WHEN THE WORLD WAR FINALLY BROKE IT UP. FROM THIS FRAGMENTATION OF THE ARABIC WORLD THERE EMERGED:

AUG 8 1940

-1-

SAUDI ARABIA, UNDER THE RULE OF ABDUL-AZIZ IBN ABDUR-RAHMAN AL SAUD (SHORT FORM: IBN SAUD), KING OF HEJAZ AND OF NEJD AND ITS DEPENDENCIES. AREA: 462,000 SQUARE MILES. POPULATION 4,750,000.

IT LIES NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THREE CONTINENTS, ASIA, AFRICA AND EUROPE.

HERE ARE THE GREAT HOLY PLACES OF THE MOSLEM WORLD--MECCA, MEDINA AND OTHERS. THERE ARE ALMOST NO ROADS.

SAUDI ARABIA'S ARMY HAS ABOUT 1,000 MEN AND A FEW AIRPLANES. BUT IBN SAUD HAS THE VAST HORDES OF HIS FIERCE TRIBESMEN TO CALL UPON, MEN IN THE FATALISTIC HOLD OF ISLAM, WHOSE FIGHTING PASSION COULD BE STIRRED BY THE CALL FOR A JEHAD, OR HOLY WAR.

PRINCING SAUDI ARABIA ARE YEMEN, KUWAIT, THE ADEN PROTECTORATE, OMAN, TRUCIAL OMAN, QATAR AND THE INSULAR STATE OF BAHREIN IN THE PERSIAN GULF. ALL ARE INDEPENDENT SHEIKDOMS EXCEPT THE ADEN PROTECTORATE, WHICH HAS BEEN IN BRITISH HANDS SINCE 1839, GUARDING THE SOUTHERN EXIT OF THE RED SEA AS A "GIBRALTAR OF THE EAST."

IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA), AN INDEPENDENT STATE, NOW RULED BY FIVE-YEAR-OLD KING FAISAL II AND A REGENCY. AREA: 116,600 SQUARE MILES. POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 3,360,000.

30,24-4205

30.24-4205

THE COUNTRY IS A GREAT ALLUVIAL PLAIN. EXTREMES OF HEAT AND COLD AND PLAGUES MAKE LIFE HARD. CEREAL CROPS, TOBACCO, DATES AND COTTON ARE THE PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. IRAQ'S OIL HAS LONG BEEN COVETED BY FOREIGN POWERS. OIL PRODUCED IN 1938 TOTALED 4,272,000 TONS.

GREAT BRITAIN, WHOSE MANDATE OVER IRAQ WAS TERMINATED ONLY IN 1932 AND WHO ADVISES IRAQ ON DEFENSE, IS IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE PETROLEUM BUSINESS.

IRAQ'S PIPELINES RUN TO HAIFA, PALESTINE, AND TRIPOLI, SYRIA, BOTH ON THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

IRAQ'S OWN DEFENSE FORCES CONSIST OF TWO DIVISIONS OF ARMY TROOPS, A SMALL AIR FORCE AND SOME 10,000 SOLDIER-POLICE--IN ALL ABOUT 38,000 MEN. HER NAVY CONSISTS OF A ROYAL YACHT AND A TUG AND FOUR MOTOR PATROL VESSELS FOR THE TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES RIVERS.

HER CAPITAL IS FABLED BAGHDAD AND HER ROLE IN ANCIENT HISTORY, ACCORDING TO ONE POPULAR BELIEF, IS "THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION."

-XII-

AUG 8 1940

SYRIA AND LEBANON, REPUBLICS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE AND MILITARY OCCUPATION. COMBINED AREA: 58,000 SQUARE MILES. COMBINED POPULATION: ABOUT 3,600,000. CAPITALS: BEIRUT, LEBANON, AND DAMASCUS, SYRIA.

THE COUNTRY ORIGINALLY WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE TERRITORIES BUT SINCE 1924 DAMASCUS AND ALEPPO HAVE BEEN UNITED IN THE SINGLE STATE, THE REPUBLIC OF SYRIA. PART OF SYRIA, THE AUTONOMOUS SANJAK (OR DISTRICT) OF ALEXANDRETTA WAS CEDED TO TURKEY BY FRENCH AGREEMENT IN 1939.

SYRIA IS ESSENTIALLY AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY. HOWEVER, THE LAND HAS BEEN WORKED FOR IRON IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES. SIGNS OF PETROLEUM APPEAR AT VARIOUS PLACES. PHOSPHATES, LEAD, COPPER, ANTIMONY, NICKEL AND CHROME ALSO ARE INDICATED. GYPSUM IS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

BEFORE THE EUROPEAN WAR STARTED FRANCE MAINTAINED 10,000 SOLDIERS IN SYRIA, NEARLY ALL NATIVES. BEFORE FRANCE SURRENDERED AND GENERAL EUGENE MITTELHAUSER, MIDDLE EAST COMMANDER FOR THE FRENCH FORMALLY ORDERED "HOSTILITIES" ENDED THE FRENCH FORCE IN ARMS WAS ESTIMATED AT OVER 100,000.

-IV-

AUG 8 1940

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN, BOTH COVERED BY BRITISH MANDATE FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUT SEPARATED BY THE DEAD SEA AND THE RIVER JORDAN. AREA: PALESTINE, 10,429 SQUARE MILES; TRANS-JORDAN, 34,740. POPULATION: PALESTINE, ABOUT 1,900,000; TRANS-JORDAN, PROBABLY ABOUT 300,000.

PALESTINE IS PRIMARILY AGRICULTURAL WITH ACCENT ON CITRUS FRUITS; TRANS-JORDAN IS MOSTLY DESERT.

BRITAIN'S MANDATE RULE OF PALESTINE HAS BEEN AN UNEASY ASSIGNMENT, MARKED IN RECENT YEARS BY RISING QUARRELS BETWEEN ARAB AND JEWISH INHABITANTS.

THE SEAT OF BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTY IN THIS LAND---HOLY TO JEWS, MOSLEMS AND CHRISTIANS ALIKE---WAS THE BALFOUR WORLD WAR DECLARATION THAT PALESTINE SHOULD BECOME A NATIONAL HOMELAND FOR JEWS OF THE WORLD. THIS THESIS WAS INCORPORATED IN BRITAIN'S MANDATE AS TO PALESTINE BUT NOT TRANS-JORDAN.

JEWS COMPRISE LESS THAN A FOURTH OF PALESTINE'S POPULATION.

BRITAIN LONG HAS GARRISONED PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN WITH LAND AND AIR FORCES. THE WAR BROUGHT THOUSANDS OF EMPIRE REINFORCEMENTS. IN JUNE, AFTER THE FRENCH CAPITULATION 6,000 POLISH LEGIONNAIRES CROSSED FROM SYRIA INTO PALESTINE.

THE REAL SOLDIER MANPOWER OF THE BRITISH IN THE MIDDLE EAST IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IT PROBABLY IS AS GREAT AS THE FRENCH HAD IN SYRIA--AT LEAST 100,000 MEN.

WNAC3PED

AUG 8 1940

GERMANS LOSE 53 AND BRITISH 16 IN AIR FIGHT

Biggest Aerial Engagement in Battle of Britain Over Channel.

NAZIS MAKE COUNTER-CLAIM

Berlin Says 34 English Planes and 15 Ships Were Prize of Latest Actions.

AUG 8 1940

LONDON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Fifty-three German planes were destroyed in attacks on British convoys in the narrow waters of the English Channel today in the biggest series of air encounters of the battle for Britain. The British officially announced sixteen British fighters are missing.

An Admiralty-Air Ministry communique said that it was confirmed that at least fifty-three German planes were shot down and said that the British fighter pilots made repeated onslaughts on the German air raiders attacking a convoy along the southeastern coast.

[A special German communique said that thirty-four British planes were shot down and twelve ships totaling 55,000 tons had been sunk. It was claimed also that a tanker and two steamships were sunk by similar attacks by speedboats prowling along Britain's coast last night.]

Nazi Speedboat Sunk.

The British said that one German speedboat was sunk and another damaged, but admitted the loss of three coastal vessels and damage to several others in attacks by Nazi torpedo-shooting boats and bombers.

The Admiralty-Air Ministry communique said air attacks on the convoy began this morning and were renewed at intervals throughout the day. The results of the enemy bombing attacks are not fully known, but several ships received considerable damage, the extent of which it was not possible to ascertain.

The attacking enemy forces consisted of large numbers of dive bombers accompanied by single and twin-engined fighters. As each attack developed, the enemy formations were engaged heavily by R. A. F. squadrons.

R. A. F. Raids Germany.

Britain also struck at the big German naval base of Kiel off the North Sea coast last night, dumping bombs through the mist and low clouds on the dockyards and starting a series of fires and explosions. The French port of Cherbourg also was attacked in daylight by the British.

The R. A. F. bombers, which slipped through low-scudding clouds over Kiel, spotted their targets through gaps in the mist, a supplement to the Air Ministry communique said, and loosed their explosives. They encountered continuous fire from ground defenses, but all returned safely.

At one time, some bombers became so covered with ice that they were unable to climb, the bulletin said, and one pilot had to dump his bombs into the North Sea.

Raid on French Port.

British bombers attacked airdromes at Cherbourg, France; Hampstede, Holland, and in northwestern Germany in both day and night attacks yesterday, the Air Ministry announced. The oil plant at Homburg also was bombed, the communique added.

All lights on the airdrome at Holtenau, in northwestern Germany, which the British also visited, were put out after a salvo of bombs was dropped, the Air Ministry said. At Hasum, another airdrome near Kiel, bombs were dropped on the landing field.

Sixty Planes Engaged.

It was estimated that over sixty planes were engaged in one battle over the channel, which spread inland to the coastal area.

In one town, where the Germans and low-flying British Spitfires dived at full throttle with machine guns blazing, a local court continued to hear cases while the windows of the court room rattled to the bursts of gunfire.

The air battle raged far over the channel, with planes darting in and out of the clouds, sometimes fighting in formation, sometimes in individual dog fights.

One of the German planes shot down was a Messerschmitt 109, forming a part of the fighter escort of the heavy bombers. It plunged into the channel in flames.

Battle Lasts an Hour.

The battle, which grew out of the second raid along the southeast coast during the morning, lasted exactly an hour.

During the battle planes often swooped within a thousand feet of rooftops and channel, but no bombs were dropped.

Large clouds of smoke were seen near two ports where it was believed two raiders crashed.

The air was split with almost continuous cannon fire from the Messerschmitts, the sharp crackle of answering machine-gun fire from the British Spitfires and an unusually heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

Observers said that German fighters could be seen speeding out to sea as Spitfires dived on their tails from the clouds above.

One Messerschmitt, tackled by Spitfires, dived down toward the sea, righting itself at a height of only a few hundred feet. Then it streaked off toward France—still pursued.

50 Nazi Bombers Attack.

British officials said later there were only twelve British fighters, one squadron, in the fight against at least fifty German bombers and a large escort of fighting planes.

The Nazi bombers were Junkers 87s and 88s, while the fighters were mostly Messerschmitt 109s, although some of Germany's new Heinkel 113 fighters were in action.

Most of the British planes were Hurricanes.

An Admiralty announcement said that British planes had carried the war to the German-occupied coast of Norway, with units of the fleet air arm successfully attacking a gasoline storage depot five miles south of Bergen.

Reports from the attacking Skuas (British bombers) indicated that the entire gasoline depot had been destroyed.

The day's air activity followed a night of raids on English, Welsh and Scottish points.

Leaflets containing excerpts from Adolf Hitler's peace-or-destruction ultimatum were also dropped again.

Women Hurt on Country Road.

Resuming the air pounding of Britain by night after a brief lull, the Germans struck at various parts of the country. The Government said that the attacks were made by isolated craft and that apart from broken windows, little damage was reported, except that in one town in the northeast of England a sanitarium and shop property suffered considerably."

"Casualties were very few," the communique added, "and the only serious injuries were to some women walking in a country road."

There were some minor casualties at the sanitarium.

Southeast Scotland was raided, but most of the bombs were believed to have fallen into the sea. In raids over southwest England and Wales bombs fell on some cliffs near a famous castle, which was undamaged.

Leave
blank

30.24-4207

30.24-4207

63 ARE REPORTED LOST IN FUTILE ATTEMPT TO PIERCE COAST DEFENSES

Mightiest Aerial Invasion Lasts 14 Hours And Then Is Renewed After Dark—Aircraft Sent Across In Waves Of 80

30.24

AUG -9 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 8—A mighty aerial invasion hurling 800 Nazi bombers and fighter planes against Britain's outer defenses was beaten back over the English Channel today in fourteen hours of almost constant fighting, in which at least fifty-three German planes were reported shot down.

Authoritative sources said they believed ten other German planes probably never reached home.

More than one hundred trained Nazi pilots, observers and air gunners were declared to have gone down to flaming death in the British counter-fire.

Attack In Waves Of 80 Planes Each

The Germans appeared in numbers unprecedented for this war, attacking over and over again all day long in forces of eighty each, and loosing thousands upon thousands of bombs.

British fighter planes, meeting the greatest assault ever made on these islands, threw up for the mainland a shield which was not broken.

Tonight, as the Air Ministry still was assembling the record of the gigantic engagement, the raiders struck back through the darkness in apparent determination to give Britain's defenders no rest.

Planes Heard Over Five Other Areas

The roar of enemy planes was heard over Wales, along the southeast coast, over towns in the southwest, the midlands and the northeast.

There were indications, too, that this new visitation was being repaid on a big scale by the Royal Air Force. Late tonight radio stations in ten German and German-controlled cities, including Berlin and Hamburg, fell silent—a normal indication of the presence of British planes. It was the largest number of German stations to cease transmission without explanation since the war began.

In the last three of the day's main attacks—attacks concentrated on shipping in the Channel—the Germans loosed 150 dive bombers and fighters at one convoy.

AUG -9 1940

19 Bombers And 34 Fighters

Of the tentative total of raiders shot down, nineteen were dive bombers and thirty-four fighters.

Each wave of bombers was screened by fighter planes—many of them the new Heinkels, Germany's counter-weapon to the British Spitfires and Hurricanes.

It was the heaviest one-day loss ever claimed against the Nazis. The previous high was July 12, when the British announced the destruction of twenty-six German raiders.

Admit Loss Of 16 Of Own Craft

But in this day-long series of thunderous, running and almost endless engagements along the southeast coast, the British suffered too, acknowledging that sixteen fighter pilots were missing, that "several ships" in the Channel had received "considerable damage" and that a "number of survivors and injured" had been landed.

The British were particularly elated at the outcome because their own losses were described as not more than sixteen planes at a maximum.

In three encounters, a single squadron of Hurricanes reported having sent twenty-one German craft crashing into the sea.

The squadron leader, describing one fight, remarked that the sky was "literally black" with Nazi planes.

Two Nazi raiders were shot down by a Polish pilot who was in action with a British fighter command for the first time.

How It Happened

He told how it happened:

"I was attacked," he said, "by three Heinkels who seemed to be working to a plan—one flying alone and the other two as a pair. If you attack a pair, the single one tries to get on your tail."

So, he explained, he tackled the single Heinkel and watched it go down smoking. The two others, he added, flew away. Then, in the last battle of the afternoon, he got a Messerschmitt fighter.

Attacked From Rear

The squadron leader's story:

"We climbed to 16,000 feet and looking down saw a large formation of Junkers-87's approaching from the sun, with the Messerschmitt-109's stepped up behind to 20,000 feet. We approached unobserved out of the sun and went into the attack on the rear Junkers before the enemy fighters could interfere.

"I gave a five-second burst to one bomber and broke off to engage two Messerschmitts. There was a dog fight.

"The enemy fighters were half rolling and diving and zooming in climbing turns. They were painted silver.

"I fired two five-second bursts at one and saw it dive into the sea. Then I followed another up in a zoom and caught him as he stalled."

Engine Stops, But Gets Two

A flight lieutenant of the same squadron reported he had brought down two Junkers, although the engines of his own plane had stopped, before he managed to land.

"I was forced to retire owing to engine failure," he said, "but dived on a Junkers. After a three or four-second burst it went into an inverted dive and crashed.

"My engine started again so I went after another Junkers and attacked him before he was able to make his attack on the convoy. He dived into the sea at high speed. After that, my engine stopped for good and I only just got back to England."

One Spitfire squadron carried the battle over to the French coast. Its men reported chasing seven Messerschmitts over the Channel and destroying six of them. Then as a last salute one pilot fired at a German motor torpedo boat off Calais.

Several Fall Overboard

"Several of the crew," he remarked, "fell overboard."

Residents along the south coast who watched the great battle over the Channel said bombs dropped almost continuously from daybreak on.

"The fighters," one said, "kept the Germans so busy, though, that all the bombs I saw fell into the sea. We saw planes dropping, too. I myself saw one crash into the sea in flames. Two others came down farther along the coast.

"There was a burst of raiding in the morning and then again in the early afternoon. Then there was a lull.

Just Before Tea Time

"But just when we were getting ready for tea a third raid started on a convoy in the Channel.

"We saw a British fighter and a German plane circle around each other at a great height, and soon the Nazi began to turn and spin down. It crashed in flames into the sea.

"We saw a dive bomber suddenly appear overhead with its starboard wing damaged. A British fighter roared down and forced the German to land in a field. The crew was captured."

The raids followed a series of darting attacks by Nazi torpedo boats upon Channel shipping.

Admit Loss Of 3 Ships

In these stealthy assaults the British acknowledged the loss of three coastal vessels and damage to several others, but reported they had sunk one speedboat and damaged another.

In a prelude to it all, British flyers last night bombed the vital German naval base at Kiel, dropping their explosives through the mists and setting off a series of fires and explosions. British bombers also attacked air-dromes at the Nazi-held French port of Cherbourg, at Heemstede in Holland, and in northwest Germany, in both day and night attacks, and the oil plant at Homburg, the Air Ministry announced.

All lights on the airdrome at Hol tenau in northwest Germany were pu out after a salvo of bombs w dropped, the Air Ministry said.

At Hasum, another airdrome near Kiel, bombs were dropped on the landing ground.

Arrive In Waves

But today was such a day of aerial warfare as never had been known before.

The Germans arrived in great waves, dive bombers escorted by single and twin engined fighters. Scarcely had one attack been beaten off by the Royal Air Force than another developed.

The British figure of fifty-three German aircraft destroyed was described as the minimum Nazi loss; it was declared that more complete reports might send the total higher.

Sound Of Firing Fills Area

Much of the southeast-coast area—that lying nearest to German-held France—resounded all day with the roar of cannon, anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire.

In one town, during an early phase of the German attack, a judge calmly went on hearing cases while the windows of his courtroom rattled to the explosions.

There was no specific official information as to the loss of life aboard the savagely punished convoy in the Channel, but the use of the term "survivors" suggested casualties.

Earlier in the day the House of Commons was told that 258 civilians were killed and 321 injured seriously during air raids on Britain in July.

England's southeastern coast this morning, an official announcement said.

When the Germans attempted another raid on a convoy off the southeast coast this afternoon, another German plane was forced down—bringing the total to ten for the day. One of the German airmen was killed and his companion captured.

Nazi Raiders Return

Nazi raiders returned to the attack late this afternoon, appearing over both southeastern and southwestern Britain.

Two British fighter pilots were missing after the morning battle, which followed a German bombing attack on shipping in the narrow waters of the English Channel.

It was estimated that sixty-odd planes were engaged in the battle, which spread inland over the coastal area.

Twelve Against Fifty

Official sources said later there were only twelve British fighters, one squadron, in the fight against at least fifty German bombers and a large escort of fighting planes.

The Nazi bombers were Junkers 87's and 88's, while the fighters were mostly Messerschmitt 109's, although some of Germany's new Heinkel 113 fighters were in action.

Most of the British planes were Hurricanes.

British Down Ten Nazi Planes; Lose 2

AUG -9 1940

London, Aug. 8 (AP)—Two hundred and fifty-eight civilians were killed and 321 injured seriously during air raids on Britain during the month of July, it was reported today in a written answer to a House of Commons question.

London, Aug. 8 (AP)—Barrage balloons flown by vessels in convoy is the latest British sea defense device. Above the balloons, R. A. F. fighting planes patrol the skies.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 8—At least nine German planes—six dive bombers and three fighters—were shot down in a huge air battle which raged along

Gives Life To Save Town

Heroism of a British pilot who crashed to his death in the sea in a blazing plane saved a southeast coast town from a disaster.

The pilot remained at his controls to avert what appeared to be an inevitable crash into buildings of the town. As a result of his guidance, the plane fell into the water fifty yards from shore.

In one town, where the Germans and low-flying British Spitfires dived at full throttle with machine guns blazing, a local court continued to hear cases while the windows of the courtroom rattled to the bursts of gunfire.

The air battle raged far over the Channel, with planes darting in and out of the clouds, sometimes fighting in formation, sometimes in individual dog fights.

One of the German planes shot down was a Messerschmitt 109, forming a part of the fighter escort of the heavy bombers. It plunged into the Channel in flames.

The battle, which grew out of the second raid along the southeast coast during the morning, lasted exactly an hour. An hour and a half after it was over an Air Ministry communique put the German plane losses at nine.

Planes Swoop Low

During the battle planes often swooped within a thousand feet of rooftops and the Channel, but no bombs were dropped.

Large clouds of smoke were seen near two ports, where it was believed two raiders crashed.

The air was split with almost continuous cannon fire from the Messerschmitts, the sharp crackle of answering machinegun fire from the British Spitfires and an unusually heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

Observers said that Nazi fighters could be seen speeding out to sea as Spitfires dived on their tails from the clouds above.

One Messerschmitt, tackled by Spitfires, dived down toward the sea, righting itself at a height of only a few hundred feet. Then it streaked off toward France—still pursued.

R. A. F. Strikes In Norway

An Admiralty announcement said that British planes had carried the war to German-occupied coast of Norway, with units of the fleet air arm successfully attacking a gasoline storage depot five miles south of Bergen.

Reports from the attacking Skuas (British bombers) indicated that the entire gasoline depot had been destroyed.

Describing the channel air battle the Air Ministry said "a number of engagements took place" and "the destruction" of several other German planes had been reported without full confirmation.

Ship Convoy Attacked

Earlier a German bomber attack on a small shipping convoy off England's southeastern coast had been reported, with indications that the Nazi raids were increasing in intensity with particular attention to that area.

The Air Ministry's communique follows:

"During an attack on shipping in the channel this morning a number of engagements took place between our fighters and enemy aircraft.

"Reports so far received show that two enemy bombers are confirmed as having been shot down and the destruction of several others is reported but not yet confirmed."

Watchers on the shore saw a number of bombs drop in the sea and heard heavy gunfire before British pursuit planes drove off the bombers.

Other bombers appeared twice over a southeast town. Attacks, however, appeared to be limited in scope, and most of the invaders flew at high altitudes, apparently on reconnaissance. British fighters went up to intercept them, then began a continuous patrol.

Other Areas Bombed

Bombs were dropped over other sections, apparently by lone planes. No particular damage was reported.

The day's air activity followed a night of raids on English, Welsh and Scottish points.

Leaflets containing excerpts from Adolf Hitler's "peace-or-destruction" ultimatum also were dropped again.

In the night raids, the Government announced, casualties were "very few," though some women walking on a country road were seriously injured. Damage was slight except in one town in northeast England, where "a sanatorium and shop property suffered considerably."

Gasoline Depot Bombed

A later Air Ministry communique said:

"Skua aircraft of the fleet arm have carried out a successful attack on a patrol storage depot at Dolvik, about five miles south of Bergen. There were three petrol storage tanks with a total capacity of 7,200 tons at this depot.

"The largest of the three tanks was seen to blow up. The second largest was badly damaged and set on fire. The smallest tank, the pumping station and the jetty were severely damaged.

"Very large fires were started which, it is considered, must have spread and led to total destruction of the whole depot. All our aircraft returned safely."

Ten Nazi Stations Go Silent

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Ten German and German-controlled radio stations, including one in Berlin, went off the air late tonight—a normal indication of precaution against British air raids.

The stations were in Stuttgart, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Hilversum, Leipzig, Berlin, Strasbourg, Frankfort and Saarbrueckeen. It was the largest number of German stations to cease transmission without explanation since the beginning of the war.

British officials were particularly elated at the outcome of today's air battles because their own losses were declared to be not more than sixteen planes at a maximum. In three encounters, a single squadron of Hurricanes reported having sent twenty-one German craft crashing into the sea.

The squadron leader, describing one fight, remarked that the sky had been "literally black" with Nazi planes. Two Nazi raiders were shot down by a Polish pilot, who was in action with a British fighter command for the first time. With the help of fellow officers, the Pole told how it happened.

"I was attacked," he said, "by three Heinkels who seemed to be working to a plan—one flying alone and the other two as a pair. If you attack a pair, the single one tries to get on your tail."

So, he explained, he tackled the single Heinkel and watched it go down smoking. The two others, he added, flew away. Then, in the last battle of the afternoon, he got a Messerschmitt fighter.

The squadron leader said:

"We climbed to 16,000 feet and, looking down, saw a large formation of Junkers 87s approaching from the sun, with Messerschmitt 109s stepped up behind to 20,000 feet. We approached unobserved out of the sun and went into the attack on the rear Junkers before the enemy fighters could interfere.

"I gave a five-second burst to one bomber and broke off to engage two Messerschmitts. There was a dogfight.

"The enemy fighters were half rolling and diving and zooming in climbing turns. They were painted silver.

"I fired two five-second bursts at one and saw it dive into the sea. Then I followed another up in a zoom and caught him as he stalled."

A flight lieutenant of the same squadron reported he had brought down two Junkers, although the engines of his own plane had stopped, before he managed to land.

"I was forced to retire, owing to engine failure," he said, "but dived on a Junkers. After a three or four-second burst it went into an inverted dive and crashed.

"My engine started again, so I went after another Junkers and attacked him before he was able to make his attack on the convoy. He dived into the sea at high speed. After that, my engine stopped for good and I only just got back to England."

One Spitfire squadron carried the battle over to the French coast. Its men reported having chased seven Messerschmitts over the Channel and destroying six of them. Then, as a last salute, one pilot fired at a German motor torpedo boat off Calais.

"Several of the crew," he remarked "fell overboard."

Promise Bitter Defense of Somaliland's Main Seaport.

ITALIANS MOVING ON TOWN

But Hard Going Lies Ahead of Troops Moving Over Difficult Equatorial Terrain.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—British military authorities predicted today that Berbera, the principal port of British Somaliland, would be stoutly defended by forces holding the hills south of the city against the Italian columns which have already penetrated deep into that British possession.

It was explained that thhe British would let the Italians extend their lines still further before real resistance was offered.

"It is not sound tactics for us to attempt to stop superior forces on a long frontier," these spokesmen said. "It is far better to wait until the enemy is harassed by poor communications and is far from his base."

Counter-Attack Called Dangerous.

The frontier of British Somaliland is long-about 750 miles—these informants pointed out, and an attempted counter blow on the border would be dangerous since it might easily be side-stepped or smothered by the invading force.

Military authorities here said that the hills south of Berbera were "natural lines of defense," and neutral military experts were unanimous in the opinion that the first stiff British resistance would be encountered there.

Officers familiar with the terrain, however, said it would be interesting to see whether the Italian force of about two battalions which took Zeila would attempt to advance southeastward along the coastal plain to Berbera.

Predict Hard Going.

"If so, it will have extremely hard going over 150 miles of road very difficult for vehicles, which can be attacked from the sea and from the land," they said.

An expert on Somaliland said that Berbera could hardly be called a port at all by civilized standards, since ships cannot come alongside but have to lie off shore about a quarter of a mile. The only other "port" is Zeila, and only small boats can use it.

The burning hot monsoon which blows across the country with almost clocklike regularity from June 15 to September 15 reaches hurricane force and makes concentrated work almost impossible, he said.

This expert said that Somaliland has practically no economic value, the principal export being sheepskins.

Britain Promises Partnership For Vast Indian War Effort

London Would Give Broader Status Than Dominions Now Enjoy and Let Indians Themselves Frame Constitution.

AUG 9 1940

LONDON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Great Britain, seeking fuller use of India's vast wealth and man power for the fight to maintain her empire intact, today promised India "free and equal partnership" in the British Commonwealth after the war.

The pledge, interpreted as going beyond London's previous proposal for post-war dominion status for India, came as Italian columns drove toward new outlets on the Indian Ocean along Britain's lifeline of empire.

A Government statement said that the present, "when the commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence," is not the time for "fundamental constitutional" changes. But it promised to let the Indians themselves "devise the framework of a new constitution" after the war.

The pledge, announced in the House of Commons by Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, was authoritatively interpreted as offering an even broader status than that of a dominion, which is enjoyed by Canada, Australia and South Africa. Post-war dominion status for India was proposed by the Government last October.

A similar statement was made simultaneously by Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, in India.

The fullest sympathy was expressed for Indian insistence that the new constitution should be framed by the Indians themselves and ready assent was announced to the organization, after the war, of a body representing the principal elements of Indian national life to devise a new constitution.

Hopes for War Aid.

An invitation to Indian leaders to join the Governor-General's Executive Council and the establishment of a War Advisory Council which also would contain representatives of the Indian States, were announced too.

The government statement frankly declared its hope that satisfaction of Indian Nationalist aspirations would lead to a greater contribution of Indian wealth and man power to Great Britain's war effort.

With unstinted Indian aid Great Britain might be in a position to assemble overwhelming forces to smother Italian expansion in the Mediterranean and Red Sea areas, and at the same time offer a check to a threatening Japan in the other direction.

By her advances through British Somaliland, Italy is seeking to reach a vantage point looking toward this eastern and middle eastern empire, much of which is dominated by Moslems.

"India's anxiety at this moment of critical importance in the world struggle against trranny and aggression to contribute fully to the common cause and the to the triumph of our common ideals is manifest," the Government statement said.

"She has already made a mighty contribution. She is anxious to make a greater contribution still. His Majesty's Government in Great Britain are concerned that that unity of national purpose in India which would enable her to do so should be achieved at as early a date as possible."

Text of Statement.

The text of the Government's statement follows:

India's anxiety at this moment of critical importance in the world struggle against tyranny and aggression to contribute fully to the common cause and to the triumph of our common ideals is manifest. She has already made a mighty contribution. She is anxious to make a greater contribution still. His Majesty's Government in Great Britain are concerned that that unity of national purpose in India which would enable her to do so should be achieved at as early a date as possible. They feel that some further statement of their intentions may help to promote that unity. In that hope they have authorized me to make the present statement.

Last October his Majesty's Government again made it clear that dominion status was their objective for India. They added that they were ready to authorize the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties and they proposed the establishment of a consultative committee. In order to facilitate harmonious co-operation it was obvious that some measure of agreement in the provinces between the major parties was a desirable pre-requisite to their joint collaboration at the center. Such agreement was unfortunately not reached and in the circumstances no progress was then possible.

Entered New Conversations.

During the earlier part of this year I continued my efforts to bring political parties together. In these last few weeks I again entered into conversations with prominent political personages in British India and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the results of which have been reported to his Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government have seen also resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee, the Moslem League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

It is clear that earlier differences which had prevented the achievement of national unity remain unbridged. Deeply as his

30.24-4209

Majesty's Government regret this, they do not feel they should any longer, because of those differences, postpone the expansion of the Governor-General's Council and the establishment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government. They have authorized me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council. They have authorized me further to establish a War Advisory Council which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole.

Position of Minorities.

The conversations which have taken place and the resolutions of the bodies which I have just mentioned made it clear, however, that there is still in certain quarters doubt as to the intentions of his Majesty's Government for the constitutional future of India and that there is doubt also as to whether the position of minorities, whether political or religious, is sufficiently safeguarded in relation to any further constitutional change by assurances already given. These are the two main points that have emerged. On those two points his Majesty's Government now desire me to make their position clear.

The first is as to the position of minorities in relation to any future Constitution scheme. It has already been made clear that my declaration last October does not exclude the examination of any part either of the act of 1935 or of the policy and plans on which it is based. His Majesty's Government's concern that full weight should be given to the views of minorities in any revision has also been brought out. That remains the position of his Majesty's Government.

It goes without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a government.

The second point of general interest is the machinery for building within the British Commonwealth of Nations the new Constitution scheme when the time comes. There has been very strong insistence that the scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves and should originate from Indian conceptions of the social, economic and political structure of Indian life. His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with the desire and wish to see it given the fullest practical expression subject to the due fulfillment of the obligations which Great Britain's long connection with India has imposed on her and for which his Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of responsibility.

It is clear that a moment when the Commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in which fundamental constitutional issues can be decisively resolved. But his Majesty's Government authorizes me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up after the conclusion of the war, with the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in Indian national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution, and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decisions on all relevant matters to the utmost degree.

Meanwhile, they will welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement, first, upon the form which the post-war representative body should take and the methods by which it should arrive at its conclusions and, secondly, upon the principles and outlines of the Constitution itself. They trust, however, that for the period of the war (with the Central Government reconstituted and strengthened in the manner I have described and with the help of the War Advisory Council) all parties, communities and interests will combine and co-operate in making a notable Indian contribution to the victory of the world cause which is at stake. Moreover, they hope that in this process new bonds of union and understanding will emerge, and thus pave the way toward the attainment by India of that free and equal partnership in the British commonwealth which remains the proclaimed and accepted goal of the imperial crown and of the British Parliament.

Princes Pour Out Gold.

India is already contributing substantially to the British war effort, but the contribution is small compared to her potentialities. Only token troop units took part in the war on the western front before the French collapse forced their withdrawal.

Indian troops in Egypt and Aden help guard the Red Sea toward which the Italians are driving. Indian soldiers form part of a defense system vital to the Singapore Naval Base and India is also an important source of supply for the British armies.

The Indian Princes, rulers of the native states, have been pouring gold into the British war effort. The Nizam of Hyderabad alone has contributed $400,000 to buy warplanes.

Realists Favor Fighting.

The fact that the princes are interested in perpetuating their thrones, however, complicates the constitutional question involved in any attempt to satisfy the popular demand for freedom. The princes rely upon their old treaty rights to maintain their privileges.

Mohandas Gandhi, however, retorts that the princes cannot hold out against the millions who have become conscious of their power." Gandhi, the leader of the Nationalists, declared in a recent plea urging Britain to abandon war for non-violence, that he did "not want Great Britain to be defeated, nor do I want her to be victorious in a trial of brute strength."

Realists in India, however, are prepared to go the whole way out to help Great Britain thwart any German, Italian or Japanese ambitions on the ground that any kind of British rule is preferable to what new conquerors may offer.

When Sir Hugh O'Neill, the Under-Secretary for India, rejected the independence demand on April 18 he said:

"If it should appear that the Low Countries are invaded by Germany, then the East Indies would pass technically under German control. It must be remembered that between Berlin and Tokio exists an understanding, and India may find herself between two aggressors."

Since then Germany has invaded the Low Countries and Japan has set out on a course of southward expansion which may possibly place the East Indies under her domination.

Debate Is Due Wednesday

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—The new policy toward India probably will be debated in the House of Commons next Wednesday, it was disclosed today by Clement Richard Attlee, government Parliamentary spokesman.

As he made the announcement William Gallacher, a Communist M. P. demanded: "Is Mr. Amery now aware that the closing of the Burma Road has had a disastrous effect on feeling in India?"—a reference to the fact that the Churchill government recently agreed, in a gesture toward Japan, to halt munition shipments to China over the route for three months.

Amery made no answer, for the Speaker held that Gallacher had interjected "a matter of opinion—not a question."

This new gesture for Indian solidarity in behalf of the Empire was heard with caution and reserve by Nationalist leaders in India, but drew favorable comment from the Independent and liberal party heads. Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, president of the Congress party, said in Bombay that he had been invited to an interview by the Viceroy and that, in the meantime, he would have no comment. Other leaders of the independent movement also remained silent.

Some nationalist newspapers, however declared that, since immediate independence had not been promised, the Congress party was not likely to consent to participate in the war.

COMMONS WAR DEBATE SET

To Be Held Week Of August 19. Short Recess To Follow

London, Aug. 8 (AP)—A debate on the general conduct of the war will be held in the House of Commons in the week starting August 19, the Government announced today. Prime Minister Winston Churchill will make a statement.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House he hoped Parliament could take a short recess beginning August 22.

White Powder Sprinkles Town After Nazi Raid

British Think It Was Used to Scatter Leaflets With a Pop

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Chemical experts expressed belief today that a harmless white powder found after a German raider flew over during the night might have been used in the dropping of propaganda leaflets, causing packets to burst in the air with a loud pop.

The powder, a sulphuric compound, was found in the streets of a northwestern British town.

Propaganda leaflets are dropped by both British and Axis flyers over enemy soil. German material recently has dealt largely with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's "final" peace-or-destruction offer to Britain.

Debt Of Beggs Paid

Londonderry, Northern Ireland, Aug. 8 (AP)—Two rescued Portuguese sailors paid their debt promptly. Members of the crew of the torpedoed Greek steamer Pindos were on a pier here when they noticed two Irish bathers in difficulty. Diving thirty feet, the Portuguese brought the bathers to safety.

Heroic R. A. F. Pilot Prevents Fire in Town

LONDON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The heroism of a British pilot, who crashed to his death into the sea in a blazing plane, saved a southeast coast town from disaster today.

The pilot remained at his controls to avert what appeared to be an inevitable crash into buildings of the town. As a result of his guidance, the plane fell in the water fifty yards from shore.

10-Cent-A-Day Pay Raise

London, Aug. 8 (AP) — British sailors, soldiers and airmen received today a 10-cent-a-day increase in their base pay. Heretofore they received 40 cents a day.

The pay hike was announced by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to meet wartime increase in postal and railway charges and the new beer and tobacco taxes.

All non-commissioned men are included.

H. M. S. AJAX BACK AT SEA

Cruiser Disabled In Spee Battle Again In Active Service

London, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight that the cruiser Ajax, one of the ships which disabled the German pocket battleship Graf Spee off the coast of Uruguay last December, is back in active service at sea.

London Quizzes Tyler Kent

Ex-Employee of American Embassy Is Held Under Official Secrets Act

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Tyler Kent, a former employee of the American Embassy here, and Anna Molkov, a Russian dressmaker, were questioned today by the investigating magistrate in Bow Street police station as secret hearings were resumed on charges against them under the official secrets act.

After an hour and a half hearing, the court clerk said the case had been adjourned until meeting of a special court on Aug. 19.

For correct story on Tyler Kent see 1944 Chest 12462

PANKHURST WANTS U. S. NEGROES' AID

She Urges Them to Purchase Planes for Selassie.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Sylvia Pankhurst, suffragist aid of Haile Selassie, whom Great Britain has recognized as the rightful ruler of Ethiopia, said today that she was seeking to rally American Negroes to a movement to overthrow the Italians in Ethiopia.

The author and propagandist, who has been acting in liaison with Selassie's organization of his peoples while Italy is busy fighting the British, said that the main need of the Ethiopians was airplanes.

"American Negroes can strike a blow not only to help their own race by aiding the Ethiopians, but also for all democracy by enabling these great fighters to become active allies of Britain in the African campaign," she declared.

She said that she wants to enlist Negro flyers and get planes and funds for the Ethiopians.

Miss Pankhurst exhibited photographs of Ethiopian troops that she said had "armed themselves at the expense of the Italians in raids and hand-to-hand fighting which have the Italians terrified. All they need is supporting planes to drive the Italians out of Ethiopia."

But he warned that these men would have to go back later, "with the growing needs of an expanding mechanical army."

British Expect Shake-Up In Information Ministry

Pick, New Director, Promises 'Some Business Organization'

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Reorganization of the staff of the often-criticized British Ministry of Information is expected to follow the appointment of Frank Pick as Director-General to succeed Sir Kenneth Lee, resigned, effective Aug. 12. Sir Kenneth served nine months without pay.

In his own words, Pick plans to "try to get some business organization into the ministry." He formerly was managing director of the London Transport Board, with an annual salary of $40,000. Sir Kenneth had been reported in ill health.

Skilled British Workers Are Released From Army

30,000 Aircraft and Other Experts Returned to Factories

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, warned munitions employers today to undertake the training of unskilled men and women immediately, lest "conditions" compel him to make it "obligatory."

His announcement, made in the House of Commons, said "speed up" efforts of the Labor Ministry had obtained the provisional release of 3,200 skilled aircraft and munitions workers from the army effective July 10 and 11. The total of such releases for all industries is now 30,-000, he said.

Add London Circs 8

PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES REPORTED BOTH HE AND ALFRED DUFF COOPER, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, HAD AGREED ON THE NEED FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT--HEADED BY THREE DIFFERENT MINISTERS IN LESS THAN 11 MONTHS--BUT THEY WERE NOT AGREED ON THE METHOD.

ASKED IF HE IS TO RECEIVE PAY, PICK SAID, "YES. CERTAINLY I AM NOT GOING TO DO IT FOR NOTHING. I CAN'T AFFORD TO." AUG 9 1940

NO PICKUP

JH821AED

British Give Up Submarine as Lost

LONDON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that the British submarine Oswald, which had been operating in the Mediterranean, was considered lost. (The Italian High Command announced the sinking of the Oswald earlier this week.)

Add London Circs 8

THE OSWALD WAS A VESSEL OF 1,475 TONS, BUILT IN 1928.

THE ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

AUG 9 1940

"THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY REGRETS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HIS MAJESTY'S SUBMARINE OSWALD, LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER D.A.FRASER, WHICH HAS BEEN OPERATING IN MEDITERRANEAN WATERS, IS OVERDUE AND MUST BE CONSIDERED LOST.

"THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE HAS STATED THAT 52 OFFICERS AND MEN, INCLUDING THE COMMANDING OFFICER, OF THIS SUBMARINE ARE PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNHURT. THE TOTAL COMPLEMENT OF THE OSWALD WAS FIVE OFFICERS AND 50 RATINGS (ENLISTED MEN). THE NEXT OF KIN HAVE BEEN INFORMED."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

MV3AQPED

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

AUG 9 1940

British

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP) —The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué early today:

Bombs were dropped in various parts of Great Britain last night by isolated enemy aircraft, but apart from broken windows little damage is reported except that in one town in the northeast of England a sanatorium and shop property suffered considerably.

In one part of the north of England leaflets were dropped.

Casualties were very few and the only serious injuries were to some women walking in a country road.

Another Air Ministry communiqué follows:

During an attack on shipping in the Channel this morning a number of engagements took place between our fighters and enemy aircraft.

Reports so far received show that two enemy bombers are confirmed as having been shot down and the destruction of several others is reported but not yet confirmed.

The Air Ministry also issued this communiqué:

Further reports of this morning's engagements over the Channel confirm that at least six enemy dive bombers and three enemy fighters have been shot down. Two of our fighter pilots are missing.

Subsequently the Air Ministry announced:

Skua aircraft of the fleet air arm have carried out a successful attack on a petrol storage depot at Dolvik, about five miles south of Bergen. There were three petrol storage tanks with a total capacity of 7,200 tons at this depot.

The largest of the three tanks was seen to blow up. The second largest was badly damaged and set on fire. The smallest tank, the pumping station and the jetty were severely damaged.

Very large fires were started which, it is considered, must have spread and led to total destruction of the whole depot. All our aircraft returned safely.

The text of another Air Ministry communiqué:

Yesterday R. A. F. bombers carried out daylight attacks on enemy-occupied airdromes at Cherbourg and at Heemstede in Holland.

At night our bombers, though hampered again by poor weather, attacked the Homburg oil plant, the Kiel dockyards, store depots at Hamm and a number of airdromes in Northwest Germany. All our aircraft returned safely.

Coastal Command reports the loss of one aircraft engaged on reconnaissance over the Norwegian coast yesterday.

A communiqué issued jointly by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry stated:

Enemy attacks on one of our convoys in the Channel were made in the dark hours this morn- by E-boats [German speedboats]. During these attacks one E-boat was sunk and another damaged. Three coastal vessels in this convoy were struck by torpedoes and sank.

Air attacks on this convoy began this morning and were renewed at intervals throughout the day. The results of the enemy bombing attacks are not fully known, but several ships have received considerable damage, the extent of which it has not been possible to ascertain.

A number of survivors and injured have already been landed.

The attacking enemy forces consisted of large numbers of dive bombers accompanied by single and twin-engined fighters. As each attack developed the enemy formations were heavily engaged by squadrons of R. A. F. fighters.

Severe losses were inflicted, of which full reports are not yet available, but it is already confirmed that fifty-three enemy aircraft have been destroyed.

Sixteen of our fighter pilots are at present reported missing.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Royal Air Force issued the following communiqué today:

There was considerable air activity on all fronts yesterday, many valuable reconnaissance flights being undertaken.

At Bardia the shipping harbor and store buildings were attacked. One large building was demolished.

While carrying out reconnaissance work in the Tobruk area Aug. 6 one of our flying boats was shot down and one of the crew killed. The remainder, three of whom were wounded, were taken prisoner.

The Italian East Africa submarine base at Massawa was raided by R. A. F. bombers Aug. 6 and Aug. 7. Reports indicate direct hits were registered on a naval vessel, the quay and one submarine. All our aircraft returned safely.

During another raid buildings were damaged. All our aircraft returned safely. Enemy fighters approached Malta yesterday, but turned back before our fighters could engage them.

British military headquarters at Cairo issued the following communiqué:

All quiet in the Western Desert Aug. 7. Enemy movements, particularly of motorized transport, continued to be reported.

In the Sudan an unsuccessful air raid was carried out on Atbara; otherwise all quiet.

In Somaliland, as anticipated, enemy columns were halted after capturing Hargeisa and Oadweina, and air reconnaissance reports little movement around these places. In the area of Burao and eastward the situation is reported normal.

In Kenya and Palestine, nothing to report.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 8 (AP)—A British communiqué tonight said:

Buna was bombed yesterday by two Caproni [Italian] planes. No damage was done. One British soldier was slightly injured.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—The text of today's German High Command communiqué:

One of our submarines sank three armed enemy merchant ships of over 16,000 registered tons.

German planes laid mines before several English harbors last night and attacked different armaments works as well as anti-aircraft and searchlight positions.

The motor works in Leyland, the works of Vickers Armstrongs at Chester, airplane works at Yeovil, industrial plants at Plymouth and, in addition, anti-aircraft and searchlight positions at

30.24-4211

30.24-4211

Manchester, Cardiff, Dorchester and Plymouth were bombed.

The enemy flew with a number of planes over North and Western Germany last night and dropped bombs without causing much damage. In a suburb of Essen, as well as at Datteln, residences were damaged. The fires resulting could be extinguished quickly by the efforts of air-raid-protection squads. One barn was burned to the ground.

Two enemy planes were shot down.

A special bulletin issued by the German High Command stated:

German speedboats, during the night of Aug. 7-8, attacked a strongly protected enemy convoy. Despite determined resistance by accompanying enemy destroyers, other protecting vessels and the strongly armored steamers themselves, one tanker of 8,000 tons, one steamer of 5,000 tons and one steamer of 4,000 tons were sunk. A smaller tanker was set afire. The German speedboats were undamaged.

The air force this afternoon attacked a British convoy in the Channel. In the course of the attack twelve ships with a total tonnage of 55,000 were sunk, and seven additional ones damaged. During the air fights developing in the course of the attack five British chasers were shot down. One of our own planes failed to return.

During additional air skirmishes in the course of the forenoon twenty-nine additional enemy pursuit planes were shot down. Two of our own planes were lost.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP)—The text of today's Italian High Command communiqué:

One of our columns which three days ago had crossed the frontier of British Somaliland reached the sea and occupied the port of Zeila.

In East Africa our bomber formation attacked the airfield of Wajir, destroying three planes on the ground and causing serious damage and setting fire to works of the base. One British fighter plane was shot down in combat. Enemy raids on Diredawa and Massawa caused unimportant damage.

In the Eastern Mediterranean a British convoy of five vessels escorted by warships was bombed by our aviation. Two vessels were hit and severely damaged.

Italian Drive In Near East

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 8—Italian occupation of Zeila, westernmost port in British Somaliland, is the first step in an Italian move to join British and French Somaliland with Italian Somaliland, a high Fascist authority indicated today.

(British sources in London said today that Britain might give Italy a "cheap victory" in British Somaliland by withdrawing forces from desert wastes considered not worth defending.)

The capture of Zeila was described officially as of great strategic importance.

British Tell Loss First

Today's high command communique said Zeila was taken after a three-day march from Ethiopia, which is fifty miles from Zeila at the nearest point.

(The British announced loss of Zeila yesterday.)

Taken By Native Troops

Occupation of Zeila was carried out by native troops from Ethiopia under command of the Duke of Aosta, viceroy of Ethiopia.

Capture of this port, just south of Jibuti, port in French Somaliland, was declared by Italians here to be the first step in incorporating French and British Somaliland into Italian East Africa.

Attainment of this goal would give Italy a solid block of territory with a 2,500-mile continuous coastline on the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

It also would provide potential naval bases at Jibuti, Zeila and Berbera, facing Britain's strategic base at Aden, less than 200 miles across the Gulf of Aden.

Zeila and Berbera, capital of British Somaliland and largest port in the protectorate, are the natural outlets to the Gulf of Aden—a sort of window on the Indian Ocean, Italians said.

They said these ports were much better for their new empire in Ethiopia than Jibuti, in French Somaliland. This was recognized by Anthony Eden, they said, when he came to Rome in 1935 seeking to settle the dispute over Ethiopia before Italy conquered that country.

Eden's Plan Rejected

Eden then proposed to give Ethiopia an outlet through British Somaliland to Zeila, the Italians said.

Italy rejected the plan, and Fascists said the French later were annoyed when they learned of Eden's offer.

The Italian communique today said their armored columns, accompanied by bombing planes, were well on the way to Berbera, having occupied Oadweina and Hargeisa Tuesday. A difficult march of 100 miles through terrain remains from Hargeisa to Berbera.

Somaliland Important

Running roughly from north to south, French, British and Italian Somaliland form a coastal fringe around the "Horn of Africa," separating Italy's Ethiopian empire from the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. Occupation of all three would give Italy command of vital outlets to those strategic waters.

The Italian communique said nothing of land operations near Bardia, where the British yesterday said the Italians were concentrating apparently for an offensive against Egypt along the Mediterranean coast.

(A British communique from Cairo today said the harbor and store buildings were bombed at Bardia.)

The Communique

The communique said:

"One of our columns which three days ago had crossed the frontier of British Somaliland reached the sea and occupied the port of Zeila.

"In East Africa our bomber formations attacked the airfield of Wajir, destroying three planes on the ground and causing serious damage and setting fire to works of the base.

"One British fighter plane was shot down in combat. Enemy raids on Diredawa and Massaua caused important damage.

"In the eastern Mediterranean a British convoy of five vessels escorted by warships was bombed by our aviation. Two vessels were hit and severely damaged."

Tell of Eden's Proposition.

Zeila and Berbera, the capital of British Somaliland and largest port in the protectorate, are the natural outlets to the Gulf of Aden—a sort of window on the Indian Ocean, the Fascist spokesmen said.

They added that these ports were much better for their new empire in Ethiopia than Jibuti, in French Somaliland, and they said that this was recognized by Major Anthony Eden when he came to Rome in 1935 as British Foreign Minister to seek a settlement of the dispute over Ethiopia before Italy conquered that country.

Major Eden proposed to give Ethiopia an outlet through British Somaliland to Zeila, the Italians said, with Italy to receive concessions elsewhere.

Italy rejected the plan, the Fascists said, and the French were later annoyed when they learned that Major Eden had made such an offer, which would have been detrimental to Jibuti and its railroad traffic if accepted without letting the French know about it.

Somalilands Under Aegis Of Duce Seen by Rome

Rome, Aug. 8 (AP)—Officials here today exultantly claimed that the Italian capture of the British Somaliland port of Zeila had opened the way to a consolidation of the British and French Somalilands under Fascist arms for an attack on Aden, Britain's protectorate 140 miles across the gulf of that name.

The incorporation of these French and British areas with Italian East Africa, it was declared, would give Italy a 2,500-mile continuous coast line along the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

Mosul Oil, Egyptian Cotton

The strategy thus projected would be intended not only to break the vital British Empire communications, but to obtain the two great riches of oil and cotton—oil in the British-controlled Mosul field; cotton in British Sudan.

Italian armored columns in British Somaliland were declared to be well on the road to Berbera, the biggest port in the protectorate, accompanied by bombers. Its seizure would provide a third possible naval base against British Aden—in addition to Zeila, if it is held, and Jibuti, in French Somaliland.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British said in London that Italy might be allowed "a cheap victory" in British Somaliland; that Britain might withdraw her forces from the desert wastes not considered worth defending.]

New destructive bombardments of Haifa, the British outlet to the Mosul oil fields, were declared to have destroyed 100,000 tons of oil.

THE HIGHEST JOURNALISTIC SPOKESMAN IN ITALY, [illegible] GAYDA, IN DECLARING THAT THE ITALIANS WOULD NOT LEAVE ZEILA ISOLATED, INDICATED THE NATURE OF THE ITALIAN PLAN.

POSSESSION OF ZEILA, HE WROTE IN [illegible], GIVES ITALY "BRING ITALIAN BASES NEARER TO THE OPPOSITE BRITISH BASE OF ADEN, WHICH IS ONE OF THE KEY POSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH WAR SYSTEM ALONG THE PASSAGE THROUGH THE INDIAN OCEAN AND THE RED SEA."

DISPATCHES DESCRIBING THE ATTACK SAID THE BREAKWATERS TREMBLED AS THOUGH IN AN EARTHQUAKE, AND THAT WHARVES, SHIPYARDS AND WAREHOUSES WERE WRECKED.

THE BOMBERS, THEY ADDED, [illegible] MET NO AIRCRAFT FIRE EITHER TO LACK OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION OR TO THE "AUDACITY" OF THE ITALIAN ATTACK.

LECCO, Italy, Friday, Aug. 8 (AP)—An explosion in a munitions factory here today caused the death of three persons and injured six. The cause is not yet known. Lecco is on Lake Como at the Swiss-Italian frontier.

The explosion occurred in the percussion cap department of the factory.

Explosions in Two Italian Arms Plants Kill 42 Workers and Injure Hundreds

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP)—Two unexplained explosions killed thirty-nine workers and injured hundreds more today in the Tiatenza munitions works, near Genoa. The munitions plant was almost demolished by the separate blasts that caused some destruction in near-by barracks and broke windows throughout the vicinity.

High officials left Rome hastily to investigate. Authorities quickly organized first-aid and began clearing away the debris within a short time after the blasts ended.

Barracks near the factory were damaged seriously. Windows in many nearby houses were broken. The Under-Secretary of War, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, and other officials left Rome at once to investigate.

Nazi Torpedo Boats And Planes Claim 15 Vessels In Channel

72,000 Tons Of Shipping Reported Destroyed In Single Day—34 Aircraft Bagged, Berlin Says

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 8—A tornadic attack on British shipping and air power today by Germany's flyers and speedboats sank fifteen ships in the English Channel, the high command announced tonight, damaged seven others and downed thirty-four British planes.

A speedboat raid on a "strongly protected enemy convoy" during the night sent to the bottom an 8,000-ton tanker and two steamers totaling 9,000 tons, a special communique said, while bombers swooping down on another convoy this afternoon sank twelve ships totaling 55,000 tons and damaged seven others.

Thus in the space of twenty-four hours an aggregate of 72,000 tons of British shipping was reported destroyed.

During the speedboat raid, which the communique said was hotly contested by British destroyers, the tiny torpedo-carrying craft also set one tanker afire.

All of the speedboats were reported to have returned safely.

Five of the thirty-four British planes shot down were pursuit planes participating in this afternoon's battle over the Channel, the high command said, while the other twenty-nine—also pursuit craft—were bagged "during additional air skirmishes in the course of the forenoon."

The German announcement admitted loss of three German planes.

At the same time another round was fired in the propaganda duel over who is to blame if Europe goes hungry.

Dienst aus Deutschland, the authoritative news commentary, denied British press assertions that Germany is responsible for feeding the populations of German-occupied countries.

Hold British Responsible

England really is responsible, it said, declaring Britain drew these nations into the war against Germany.

It denied British assertions that Adolf Hitler, in his recent Reichstag speech, had said "the feeding of Europe is assured," and said that what he did say was that the German food supply was assured.

The commentary insisted that American Red Cross shipments to people in the occupied areas were being delivered without hindrance from German authorities.

Red Cross Aid Welcome

German sources reiterated that help from the American Red Cross to the occupied regions would be welcomed and that the Reich would provide every facility for delivery of supplies to the peoples for whom they were intended.

Red Cross officials seemed agreed that Germans were expediting such shipments and that in Poland, especially, American contributions were distributed efficiently and impartially with the cooperation of the German Red Cross.

Nazis Tell of Laying Mines

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—German planes laid mines at the entrances to several English harbors last night and attacked a number of armament works and anti-aircraft and searchlight positions, the German High Command announced today.

The High Command's daily communique said motor works in Leyland, the Vickers-Armstrong plant at Chester, the airplane works at Yeovil and industrial plants at Plymouth were the targets of bombers. It listed British defense positions at Manchester, Cardiff, Dorchester and Plymouth as additional objectives.

British raids over north and west Germany last night were said to have been carried out without causing much damage. Fires in a suburb of Essen and at Datteln were reported to have been extinguished quickly.

The Germans said that one of their submarines sank three armed enemy merchant ships of over 16,000 tons.

British Held Responsible For Feeding Nazi Victims

London Got Them Into War, German Press Explains

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP).—Great Britain is responsible for the feeding of the populations of countries occupied by German troops, because she is responsible for their entering the war against Germany, "Dienst aus Deutschland," authoritative commentary, observed today.

The article said it was written in reply to British press assertions that Germany was responsible for the care and feeding of persons in the occupied areas and that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had declared in his latest speech that "the feeding of Europe is assured."

"Hitler spoke not of an assured European, but of an assured German supply," "Dienst aus Deutschland" said.

Activity of German welfare groups in the occupied areas, it said, showed that Germany is attempting to secure provisions for these peoples, but nevertheless, "English propaganda is guilty of a dangerous mistake" in substituting European for German in Hitler's statement.

This was done, the "Dienst" said, "to justify the inclusion of former English allies in the blockade."

The commentary said the American Red Cross already had certified that shipments sent to persons in the occupied areas were being received without delay through German co-operation.

It added that the Germans, however, want to oppose any attempt to shift "responsibility for the appearances of shortages" in the occupied regions.

Liberty Avenue Named Adolf Hitler Street

Change Ordered For Luxembourg's Principal Thoroughfare, Nazi Wireless Announces

Berlin, Aug 8 ((AP) via Radio)—If you were a Luxembourger living on Liberty avenue before the Nazi invasion and you ran away in fear of your life and then came back, say about now, you'd find yourself living on Adolf Hitler street.

The German wireless announced the change in the name of the city's principal thoroughfare today.

It also announced that the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, which closed May 10, will be reopened for sessions Tuesdays and Fridays.

FRENCH TRIAL COURT SEATED

Brief Ceremony Installs War Guilt Judges

CHIEF JUSTICE IS A VETERAN

Months of Inquiry May Precede Indictment of Leaders.

RIOM, France, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The formal setting for the war blame trial, called here the greatest trial in French history, was laid today in this ancient city where the Supreme Court of defeated France will sit to determine who and how many led the nation to disaster and what punishment they should suffer.

The inauguration of the nation's new high tribunal, brought into being by the Petain-Laval government and charged specifically with judging acts and men of previous regimes, will lead at once to exhaustive investigation of factors which involved France in an illfated war against Germany.

Minister of Justice Raphael Alibert, who personally is installing the court of seven full justices and two alternates in the historic Palais Du Justice, has charged it with: "seeking out responsibilities directly incurred through foreign, internal and military policies that led to the situation in which France now finds herself."

Today's brief ceremony of installation turns over the tribunal to sixty-two-year-old Pierre Caous, former Criminal Court president, twice wounded in the world war and twice cited for bravery.

M. Caous, as president of the Supreme Court, will have direct charge of the trials. His assistant, as vice-president, is sixty-eight-year-old Henri Lagarde, former counselor of the Court of Cassation.

Military Men on Bench

One admiral and one general are among the justices who will delve into the political and military background of the catastrophe which began when France declared a state of war with Germany in September, 1939, and ended last June with the collapse of her military machine after a few weeks of heavy fighting.

The war-blame inquiry itself may not get under way for several days. Weeks, and even months, of judicial investigation may ensue before the defendants are officially named and specific charges entered against them.

The Government's formal demand that the court take up immediately the matter of war responsibilities will be delivered here in the next day or so. Gaston Cassagnau, fifty-eight-year-old lawyer who won the Croix de Guerre in the world war, has been appointed attorney-general to prosecute the case.

War and pre-war Government leaders who have been mentioned in the French press as likely defendants include former Premier Edouard Daladier, his successor, Paul Reynaud; Gen. Maurice Gamelin, former (Popular Front) Premier Leon Blum, former Air Minister Pierre Cot and former Minister of Interior Georges Mandel. How many will face formal charges remains for the court to decide.

The wide territory which the charges may cover was indicated in today's press comment, such as the following from the newspaper Le Moniteur of Clermont-Ferrand:

"Among the guilty are those who before the war, but at a time when danger was mounting, placed the country in a state of deficiency, sowed disorder, corrupted the public spirit, or, in short, piled up conditions that led to disaster.

War Declaration a Crime.

"There also are those who foolishly, blindly, criminally plunged France into war at a time when she was at the very bottom of her efficiency curve.

"Likewise there are those who, once the war had commenced, not only continued to lie to the country but did nothing to pull it to its feet. There are those who, when it was shown that the struggle had become impossible, preferred, rather than accept a blow to their pride, to see French blood continue to be shed and new ruins accumulate on French soil.

"Finally there were those who fled, who did not even have the elementary courage to remain in France after her defeat, and those who openly committed treason against France in her saddest moment.

"All are guilty, and most of all the leaders. All will receive the punishment they deserve."

Red Cross Lists 5 Million Exiles In French Area

Bulk of McKeesport Cargo Given to Refugees; Paris Jobless Problem to Nazis

PARIS (via Berlin), Aug. 6 (delayed) (AP).—Richard T. Allen, Red Cross official in charge of distributing food and clothing received from the United States on the relief ship McKeesport, estimated today that there were about 5,000,000 refugees in the part of France not occupied by the German forces. He added that there were between 1,000 to 2,500 Americans in the area.

Allen, who drove to Paris from Marseilles despite difficult travel conditions in both unoccupied and German-held France, said three-quarters of the food and clothing received on the McKeesport had been distributed in the unoccupied territory.

The refugees, Allen said, include 3,500,000 French, 1,000,000 Belgians and 500,000 Germans, Austrians, Netherlanders, Luxemburgers and Spaniards. Most of them are living in hotels or homes and very few in camps or barracks.

Many English citizens are living in the south of France. While none has been arrested, the English are subject to certain anti-foreigner decrees and are not permitted to leave France or to travel freely.

Paris Jobless a Problem

PARIS, (via Berlin) Aug. 5 (Delayed) (AP).—Serious unemployment in the Paris area—although its population now is only half of normal—led the German authorities today to recommend an immediate public works program and the opening of all business establishments, whether their proprietors have returned or not.

Ten francs (less than twenty cents) daily as a dole for the jobless is not enough, they said, declaring the remedy depended on the French government.

"Germany has demonstrated conclusively by experience that it is more advantageous to give pay for useful work than to pay the unemployed," a German spokesman said, "and this system will also show its utility in France."

Searchlights sweeping the skies and the sound of anti-aircraft guns have indicated almost nightly air raids recently over German-occupied Paris. In at least one instance, explosions of bombs were heard, seemingly from the direction of Le Bourget Airport.

Paris and the rest of the Nazi-occupied zone of France have been cut off from all correspondence by regular mail channels with that part of France under control of the reorganized Vichy government. Joseph Cathala, Secretary General of Communications in Paris, announced that postal relations were suspended temporarily between the two zones of France, to French colonies and foreign countries. No reason for the move was announced.

Besides cutting the postal contact, the German authorities have ruled that exit visas will be required of all persons leaving France. American consular representatives at Biarritz are handling this procedure for Americans returning home. They obtain collective visas to cover traveling groups.

30.24-4213

Nazi Control Slows Home-Bound Refugees

AUG 9 1940

By Lloyd Lehrbas
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Moulins, France, Aug. 8—Only trickles of refugees, mostly plodding afoot or riding bicycles, are allowed to pass through this bottleneck of the jealously guarded pathway to their former homes in German-occupied territory.

A day of watching the lines of war wanderers seeking to return to their home towns or farms—traveling in automobiles, on foot, bicycles and wagons—discloses that a major element in the slowness is the rigid control the Germans exercise along the border between the occupied and unoccupied zones.

(Moulins lies along the Alliers river in central France, about 160 miles southeast of Paris and 30 miles north of Vichy, temporary capital of the Petain Government.)

Must Have Papers

Every returning refugee must have papers approved by French and German control stations and must undergo examinations by the Germans before being permitted to pass the barriers.

Under German instructions, the French have established control barriers two miles from Moulins, leaving a "no man's land" between these barriers and a German control station at a bridge over the Alliers river outside Moulins.

Piled Up Like Driftwood

Refugees have piled up at these barriers like driftwood, while waiting long periods for examination of their papers.

Automobiles piled high with baggage and bedding are permitted to pass in convoys of five, averaging ten cars an hour.

Throughout the day there is an average of twenty-five to thirty cars awaiting instructions.

Refugees afoot or riding bicycles are given numbers, which are called out when the German control station sends word to permit another group to pass.

When the numbers are given out the recipients are informed they probably will be forced to wait at least ten hours. Consequently many sleep along the roadside or in nearby woods so they may be first in line the next morning.

Belgian Soldiers There

Along the way I noted four detachments of Belgian soldiers marching homeward and 300 more waiting in line at the German barriers.

The Germans treated all courteously, although observing strict hours of passage—5 A. M. to 11 P. M., thus forcing many to spend the night at the barriers.

Since train service between the occupied and unoccupied zones has been halted and a gasoline shortage is preventing operation of hundreds of automobiles, it is estimated many weeks may pass before refugees packing cities and villages of Southern France will be enabled to return to their homes.

Three More American Drivers Accounted For

VICHY, France, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The American Ambulance Corps reported today that three of its drivers previously reported missing now are accounted for.

Phillips Muhr of Philadelphia and Jean Billey of Paris have arrived safely in Paris. Severio Pagnotta, a Parisian who was born in Newark, N. J., was reported still a prisoner somewhere in Germany.

Windsors At Bermuda

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 8 (AP)—The American export liner Excalibur, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, anchored off this port early this afternoon.

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard the American Export Liner Excalibur, Aug. 8—The Duke of Windsor treated the crew to bc : this morning upon sight of Hamilton, Bermuda, where he and his Duchess will leave the ship. P sparations were completed for the landing and both the Duke and the Duchess seemed in good spirits. Booms were rigged to land the Duke's car and trailer.

The Duke and Duchess, with their party, were to be taken off the vessel at Grassy Bay, about three and a half miles from the Yacht Club landing. Then the Excalibur was to proceed to her dock on Front street, where luggage and the Duke's automobile were to be put ashore.

The ordinarily placid life of this British island colony was being thrown only slightly out of routine by the Windsors' arrival.

The lack of pageantry was due partially to the fact that, while the Duke is en route to take over his post of governor and commander in chief of the Bahamas, this is an unofficial visit.

Still the city of Hamilton was decked in flags and the regular Thursday half-holiday gave Bermudians a chance to see the Duke and his American wife on their drive to Government house, where they will live until they leave for the Bahamas.

with the Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, for whom Edward VIII gave up a throne.

The American Export liner Excalibur, bearing the Windsors from Lisbon, Portugal, anchored off Hamilton in early afternoon.

The ship made a special stop here so the Windsors and their entourage could proceed more directly to the Bahamas, where the Duke will be Governor and commander in chief of British armed forces.

Thousands lined the shore as the Excalibur pulled in and cheers rose from a throng of about 1,000 which crowded the Royal Yacht Club lawn, near the jetty where the Windsors stepped ashore from a tender.

The Duke, tanned and boyish in gray serge, came ashore first.

Major General Bernard, Admiral Sir Charles, their ladies and other officialdom met him. The ladies curtsied low as he smiled in recognition of cheers and hand clapping from the crowd.

Duke Snaps To Attention

Then the Duke snapped to attention while an honor guard gave the royal salute at present arms and the band played "God Save The King." The Duke followed this with an inspection of the guard drawn up on the lawn while the Duchess chatted with Mrs. Brooke and Lady Kennedy-Purvis.

The Duchess wore a printed satin-backed crepe of pink and blue all-over design with a full-length coat of royal blue crepe, its elbow-length sleeves hanging straight from her shoulders. Her hat was a Callot of opalescent pearls with a chou in front. She had elbow-length white gloves and white shoes.

Women Note Her Costume

The women of Bermuda stole polite glances at this costume.

The Duke wore a tan-colored shirt with his gray suit, an Oxford University tie and tan-and-white sport shoes. He carried an ordinary straw hat with black band.

Twice the Duke passed along the ranks of soldiers, sailors and marines which made up the honor guard, stopping occasionally to chat with one of the men.

Ceremonies Are Brief

The entire ceremonies at the Royal Yacht Club took little more than five minutes, after which the Duke entered the state landau, accompanied by the Governor and the Governor's aide de camp.

They were followed by a carriage in which the Duchess rode with Mrs. Brooke and Captain Wood, the Duke's equerry, who came over from Lisbon with the Windsors. The party drove directly to Government House, where they will remain until going to Nassau.

Duke Smiles At Old Woman

Several thousand persons lined flag-draped Front and Queen streets, Hamilton's main thoroughfares, along which the carriages passed. Others came running to their second-story balconies to see the visitors pass. An aged Negro woman sitting on her balcony waved a potted hibiscus and cried wildly, "Hello! hello!"

The Duke looked up at her and smiled.

Duchess—"She's Beautiful"

A shirtsleeved man broke through police lines as the Duchess' carriage drew near and waved his straw hat—so closely that he was almost run over. The Duchess turned and smiled at him so directly that he seemed stunned. He stood open-mouthed as the carriage went on its way.

One woman, noting the Duchess' blue-beaded earrings and shoulder ornament to match, exclaimed:

"Why it was worth coming down here just to see her—she's beautiful."

British censors here removed 120 of the 700 bags of mail aboard the Excalibur.

Bermuda Society Curtsies To Duke But Not To Duchess

British Colonial Punctilio Apparently Set By Governor's Sister And Admiral's Lady

AUG 9 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 8—Two of the highest placed matrons of official Bermuda society, in welcoming the Windsors to Britain-in-the-Western Hemisphere today, curtsied to the Duke but not to his American-born twice-divorced Duchess.

As pace-setters of the colonial social set, they apparently established the punctilio that will prevail: the bended knee for his Royal Highness, a friendly bow to the commoner Duchess.

The women who thus made the to-curtsy-or-not-to-curtsy choice are Mrs. Hastings Brooke, sister of Maj. Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard, Governor of Bermuda, and the wife of Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, commander of the Royal Navy's American and West Indies squad.

There was, of course, no dreadful pause and the two women soon found themselves in animated conversation.

Swiss Socialists Join In Plan to Unify Parties

Urge Maintenance of Democracy and Strong Army

BERNE, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Swiss Socialist party issued a manifesto today removing what appeared to be the last serious barrier to unification of all Swiss political parties, under the federal government's leadership, for "maintenance of active democracy and a strong army."

The Socialists abandoned many of their party's planks, saying the unity of parties was necessary "to maintain free Switzerland against international danger by establishing the confederation on a regime of strong, efficacious democracy."

The Leftist party's action followed the lead taken by a number of other strong parties recently, indicating complete political unity behind the federal government now that Switzerland is surrounded by totalitarian states.

The Socialists for several years have been the strongest single party in the lower house of Parliament.

Two Poles Killed Fleeing From Switzerland

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Two Polish soldiers were killed by a German patrol as they tried to cross the Boubs River into German-held France after escaping from a Swiss internment camp, it was reported last night.

Swiss Ban Fuel Export

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Economy Department today banned the export of gasoline and oil fuels, save for ten litres (about two and two-thirds gallons) in the tanks of automobiles crossing the frontier.

Interned Poles Want To Fight

AUG 9 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 8—A lot of high power military experts, attached to Swiss legations as the military attaches of foreign powers, and some of the Swiss, too, have revised their opinion of Poland's army.

Three things contributed to the new turn of opinion.

First was the new realization of the power of Germany's war machine and its strength in the air.

Second was the way France cracked up along with Belgium, Holland and the Low Countries in thirty-eight days of warfare. Poland alone lasted four weeks.

Third were the Poles themselves—even in internment.

On the night from the nineteenth to the twentieth of last June alone some 28,000 troops crossed into Switzerland in the region of the Franches Montagnes in the Jura.

First to cross were about 12,000 French troops of various branches of the army. Some had their rifles. Some didn't. Many had never even seen a German. Few had participated in active fighting. All came because the Germans cut off their retreat to the south.

Later came the main units of 18,000 Poles. They too had been cut off in their retreat, but they came across with all their arms and even most of their motorized equipment. They were disciplined. They had not only almost all seen Germans but their units were all heavily carved up by casualties.

Some Go Back For More

One Polish unit, about 2,000 strong, dashed up to the frontier with several batteries of 75s and 101s. A group of commanding officers conferred briefly with the Swiss command and were told that they would have to surrender both arms and ammunition.

The whole unit turned around and dashed off again. The commanding officer explained that they "still had some ammunition left" and were going to "give it to the Germans."

They gave it to the Germans and the Germans gave them the same back again. They couldn't get through. They came into Switzerland with all their guns and rifles—but with not a shell, not a cartridge and with many casualties.

Poles, in little groups of three and four, have been drifting into Switzerland ever since the armistice. Some have come from Channel ports all the way through German-occupied territory. They hide in farm houses or deserted town houses during the day and travel by night. They escape from internment camps.

Some of them no sooner crossed the border and were disarmed than they tried to escape again. Swiss police

stopped four recently headed back into occupied France. Yes, they knew it was occupied, but they wanted to get to England—somehow. They didn't know how.

Admired By The Swiss

In the internment camps they soon won the admiration of many Swiss by their discipline. In the beginning, Swiss civilians took a special fancy to the French, because French was one of Switzerland's three national languages and France was far nearer than Poland.

Since then the Poles' discipline, cleanliness, morale and comradeship have won them many friends. Some Swiss, including a Swiss visitor to internment camps quoted in the *Baseler Nachrichten*, found that the French brought along "some of the decaying smell of social and political disintegration."

The Poles, a proud lot, range in age between 17 and 22. Most of them were miners, farmers and metal workers before the war. They were the first to offer to help Swiss peasants in the field.

Their One Great Sorrow

Their one great sorrow is the French defeat. Most of them would go on fighting if they knew where to fight and how to get there. Many of them have crossed half of Europe and have heard nothing from their families since last September.

They are almost all Catholics and hold special services each Sunday in the forests near their internment camps.

Originally many Polish units were placed in towns with French units, but, while the French considered the war ended and only wanted to get back home, the Poles wanted to fight somewhere, anywhere, and the two nationalities had to be separated.

Both the Poles and the Swiss authorities would like to know where they go from here.

GIBRALTAR SCENE

Algeciras, Spain, Aug. 8 (AP)—The number of Spanish workers permitted to enter Gibraltar is being decreased daily and their places are taken by British soldiers. Civilians, in fact, are rapidly becoming something of a novelty in the British fortress.

Daily bombings have changed the appearance of the rock. Persons who have approached Gibraltar recently say that a military pavilion, the hippodrome and several factories, gasoline deposits and recreation centers have been almost effaced, and the British themselves have demolished many buildings and established anti-aircraft bases in their stead.

ITALIAN DRIVE IN SOMALILAND SLOWED DOWN

British Report Movement Delayed After Capture of Two Towns.

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The Italian columns driving into British Somaliland from Ethiopia halted after their capture of Oadweina and Hargeisa as anticipated, a British communique reported tonight. Air reconnaissance over those towns in the western part of the protectorate showed little movement, the communique said.

It reported continued movement of Italian forces, particularly motorized transport, in the Libyan-Egyptian border region and the Western Desert, where the British expect a large-scale Italian offensive soon.

EGYPT ITALY'S SECRET GOAL, BRITISH SAY

Eastward Push Declared Feint To Hide Moves For Grand Assault

Drive To Grab African Sea Routes Expected In Mid-August

Larry Allen

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 8—British spokesmen expressed the conviction tonight that the Italian drive through British Somaliland toward the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean was merely a feint to hide preparations for a grand assault on Egypt.

Admitting Fascist gains in Somaliland, Britons nevertheless said the Italians' main effort would be to break Britain's stranglehold on Mediterranean Sea routes by which water and other necessities must be carried to Italian Africa.

Also, as long as Britain holds Egypt and the Suez Canal, Italy has neither effective sea nor land connection with her Ethiopian empire.

Big Push In Mid-August

The real big push, they said, would come in mid-August.

The Italians were reported facing a dwindling water supply in blockaded Libya, a land largely of burning deserts where water is as vital as bullets.

Virtually all the water used by Italy's sand-whipped troops in eastern Libya has been transported from Italy, it was asserted, in specially constructed water tankers, dodging the British blockade.

A deep thrust into Egypt would solve one of Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's problems by opening the way for new supplies of water and oil.

Egypt's Position Debated

Egypt's position in the anticipated action remained a debated question.

An authoritative British source said an Egyptian declaration of war on Italy "is a matter solely for the Egyptians themselves." He pointed out that "at the moment Egypt is a non-belligerent ally."

Another observer said Egypt is determined to keep the Suez Canal out of Italian hands, but that she might not necessarily enter the war if she thought the canal safe and the Italians left the Egyptians "well alone."

Halted "As Anticipated"

A British communique said the Italians captured the port of Zeila, just below Jibuti, in French Somaliland, and halted "as anticipated" after occupying the towns of Oadweina and Hargeisa.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Fascists in Rome said the Zeila occupation constituted the first step of a campaign to incorporate British and French Somaliland into Italian East Africa.]

While the Italians pushed with but little opposition from Ethiopia into British Somaliland, Royal Air Force planes kept up their daily bombing of Italian troop concentrations and communications in North Africa.

PREMIER TELLS RUMANIANS LAND MUST GO

Says Hitler Has Ordered Territory Be Given Bulgaria And Hungary

Declares Government Will Refuse Demand For Most Of Transylvania

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Aug. 8—Premier Ian Gigurtu told his countrymen tonight that Rumania must give up some territory to Bulgaria and Hungary on Adolf Hitler's orders, but warned that his Government would refuse Hungary's full demand for most of Transylvania.

Breaking the news to the Rumanians that their kingdom, already stripped of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina by Soviet Russia, must suffer further amputations, the Premier insisted nevertheless that Hungary at most would get only a small strip of Transylvania.

This he described as just big enough to make it possible for all Hungarians to leave Rumania and all Rumanians to return home.

Advises Moderation

He intimated negotiations with Hungary would be long and bitter and advised both Hungary and Bulgaria—the latter a claimant for the return of southern Dobruja—to be moderate in demands as the best means of preventing trouble.

In her own interest, he said, Rumania had found it necessary to follow a pro-Axis policy—a policy that "imposes painful sacrifices."

As to Hungary, he declared, the dispute "could be easily regulated" by the latter's acceptance of population transfers and of economic collaboration. But, he went on, if Hungary insists on territorial cession from Rumania, she must be prepared to agree to a complete transfer of minorities.

Hitler Gave Orders

The Premier explained, by referring to his recent meeting with Hitler at Salzburg, why Rumania would be compelled to give up something to Hungary. Hitler, Gigurtu said, had ordered Rumania to come to terms with both Hungary and Bulgaria, although leaving the details to the three countries directly involved.

The Premier expressed confidence that Bulgaria's claim on southern Dobruja would be settled "before long."

While he spoke Bulgarian and Rumanian negotiators had been scheduled to assemble at Craiova, Rumania, but dispatches from there reported tonight that while all was in readiness for the conference—and had been since this morning—the conferees themselves had not appeared. There were accompanying reports that the meeting might be held after all not in Craiova, but in some remote country town. Officials said, however, that they expected the delegates within forty-eight hours.

Kemmendine Believed Sunk

RANGOON, Aug. 8 (AP).—The 7,769-ton British liner Kemmendine is twenty-one days overdue here and must be presumed lost, an official communique said tonight.

India On British Offer

[By the Associated Press]

Bombay, Aug. 8—Congress party President Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad said today he had been invited to an interview by Viceroy Linlithgow and would have no comment until then on Britain's offer for a new Constitution to be drafted by Indian leaders after the war. The interview is to be before August 20.

Other leaders of the independence movement likewise refused to comment.

Nationalist newspapers said that since the offer falls short of demands for immediate independence, the Congress party is unlikely to aid in the British Empire's war.

Gandhi Won't Comment

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Congress party leader, said any statement from him would be a presumption in view of his comparative retirement from public affairs.

Mohamed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, also refused to comment.

Newspapers Comment

The *Hindustan Times'* Bombay representative said, "we will be false to ourselves and misleading both the Government of India and the Indian people if we considered the reply at all adequate to the needs of the present situation."

The *Bombay Chronicle* said "the viceroy's statement will be a disappointment to those who look forward to a genuine settlement between Britain and India."

Favorable Comment

Favorable comment on the Viceroy's proposals came from the Independent Labor and Liberal party leaders.

Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar, Independent Labor party leader called the demands for immediate independence unrealistic and said, "the Viceroy has done all a responsible man can do in the circumstances."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, leader of India's Liberal party, said "the Viceroy's statement constitutes an appreciable advance over past declarations of the British Government. The Congress should accept the interim arrangement without prejudice to their program."

Hongkong Bars Japanese Boats

HONGKONG, Aug. 8 (AP).—Water transportation between Canton, China, and this British crown colony was halted today, at least temporarily, when the British refused to allow entry into Hongkong Harbor of two Japanese vessels regularly engaged in the Pearl River service.

It was said unofficially that the action followed upon a Japanese refusal to remove obstacles to pilotage and stevedoring which held a British steamship at Canton for a week, causing disruption of the British-operated Canton-Hongkong shipping service.

The British Consulate at Canton was reported negotiating for settlement of the present difficulty.

Swedish Steamer Sunk After Leaving Glasgow

Scandinavian Radio Reports Atos Is Presumed To Have Been Torpedoed

Stockholm, Aug. 8 ((AP) by Radio)—The Swedish steamer Atos, 2,161 tons, was sunk August 3 on a voyage from Glasgow to Scandinavia, according to a broadcast by the Scandinavian radio today.

The steamer was presumed to have been torpedoed, the broadcaster said. Twenty-seven men of the crew of twenty-eight were rescued. The ship was carrying a cargo of piece goods.

The Atos sailed from New York for Europe, June 9.

30.24-4215

Japan Seen Preparing For Push Southward

AUG 9-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Aug. 8—Trustworthy foreign sources said today the Japanese Army and Navy is speeding preparations for further moves southward, in the direction of French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

A lightning Japanese thrust, these informants predicted, would be timed to coincide with any attempt by Adolf Hitler to start his long-threatened invasion of England.

May Use "Persuasion"

In the event Hitler failed to move, it was believed Japan would proceed cautiously but inevitably toward further extension of her influence.

At the moment the immediate point of pressure is French Indo-China.

(Reports from Hanoi, French Indo-China, today said the return of Gen. Issaku Nishihara, head of a Japanese economic mission, from Tokyo conferences was taken to indicate Japan would be content at present to pursue her aims through "persuasion.")

Ready To Attack

What the Japanese want most now is the right to transport troops and supplies over the French Indo-China railway into Yunnan province for a drive against Chinese-held Kunming, key city of southwest China.

In the event of resistance, Japan was said to be ready to attack. This almost certainly would extend the Chinese-Japanese war to French Indo-China, since the Chungking government of Chiang Kai-shek has announced it would send troops there to battle any Japanese invasion.

Japan, preparing for a southward move for three months, now has large army and navy forces concentrated at Formosa and Hainan Island.

Warship Movement

Occasional reports of possible imminent Japanese action in a southerly direction in recent weeks have been traced to movements of Japanese warships and transports between Formosa and Hainan.

Japanese naval forces in this area are understood to consist of about thirty ships, mostly cruisers and destroyers, an aircraft carrier and several seaplane tenders.

French Forces Weak

More than 100,000 Japanese soldiers are believed to have been transferred to Hainan and Formosa.

Should the French decide to resist, they would have only a few cruisers, destroyers and planes, while their main infantry force would consist of Annamite soldiers, who have been given strong doses of anti-French propaganda by Japanese agents recently.

Hainan, occupied in the three-year-old war against China, are likely springboards for thrusts against Indo-China and the welter of islands that make up the Dutch East Indies.

Foreign informants in Shanghai said both the Japanese army and navy were speeding preparations for the southward push.

The Japanese "southward" fleet consists of thirty ships, mostly cruisers and destroyers but with one aircraft carrier and several seaplane tenders.

Naval and land forces of both Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, a thousand miles south of Formosa, are almost negligible.

Indo-China's Vulnerability

forthright expansionist clamor of military and naval leaders—is not known except for recent pronouncements by members of the Konoye Government as to Japan's future role of leadership in "Greater East Asia."

However, the Tokyo Government is believed by foreign sources here to be in favor of forceful steps. The belief is growing in Japan that, regardless of who wins the European war, the victor will not be inclined to hand over Far Eastern colonies to Japan out of sheer generosity.

Americans At Tientsin Protest

In Tientsin today, American merchants appealed to the Washington State Department through the United States Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin for support against Japanese restrictions on imports from America.

It was understood that the Tientsin chamber also was appealing directly to President Roosevelt to protest to Tokyo over "these further encroachments on United States trade in north China."

Japanese Blitzkrieg In Orient Geared To Hitler's Is Forecast

AUG 9-1940

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Aug. 8—Japan, following her self-proclaimed destiny of dominance in "Greater East Asia," was reported tonight to be hastening preparations for a lightning drive in the direction of French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

Trustworthy foreign sources, the sponsors of this report, predicted that Japan's big southward push would be geared to Germany's *Blitzkrieg* machinery, now tuning up for the threatened invasion of the British Isles, and would start within forty-eight hours after the Germans start.

Timing Depends Upon Hitler

The essence of such timing would be to take advantage of diversion of British attention to home defense. Britain stands as the only belligerent defender of the rich East Indies and Indo-China, territory of the German-vanquished Netherlands and France.

If Adolf Hitler fails to move, it was believed the Japanese would proceed more slowly and more cautiously, but further efforts to extend Japanese influence were regarded as inevitable.

Occasional premature reports of imminent Japanese action in past weeks have been traced to movements of warships and transports between Formosa and Hainan, islands off the southeastern and southern China coasts.

Two Likely Springboards

Formosa, long Japanese-ruled, and French Indo-China would confront sea and air forces and probably overland advances from Kwangsi province, southwest China, along whose border Japanese troops have been deployed for weeks.

More than 100,000 soldiers are believed concentrated now in Hainan and Formosa. Hainan lies less than a hundred miles off the central coast line of Indo-China, a potential troop and plane base.

The French have only a few cruisers and destroyers and eighteen obsolete warplanes in Indo-China. The main infantry forces consist of Annamese soldiers who recently have been subjected to strong doses of anti-French propaganda by Japanese agents.

Seek Right Of Way To Yunnan

Back of all the Japanese negotiations with Indo-China is the Japanese wish for a right of way through the French territory for transport of empire troops and supplies into China's Yunnan province, which the Japanese believe would hasten the end of the war in China.

Yunnan, which with Kwangsi shares the northern border of Indo-China, has been untouched by the Japanese invasion of China and with its capital, Kunming, constitutes one of the bastions of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's resistance.

Tokyo's Attitude Not Known

The precise attitude of the Tokyo Government—as compared to the forthright expansionist clamor of military and naval leaders—is not known except for recent pronouncements by members of the Konoye Government as to Japan's future role of leadership in "Greater East Asia."

However, the Tokyo Government is believed by foreign sources here to be in favor of forceful steps. The belief is growing in Japan that, regardless of who wins the European war, the victor will not be inclined to hand over Far Eastern colonies to Japan out of sheer generosity.

Americans At Tientsin Protest

In Tientsin today, American merchants appealed to the Washington State Department through the United States Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin for support against Japanese restrictions on imports from America.

It was understood that the Tientsin chamber also was appealing directly to President Roosevelt to protest to Tokyo over "these further encroachments on United States trade in north China."

Oust British, Japan Urged

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 8—One hundred and twenty-six members of the Diet (Parliament) today adopted a resolution urging the Government to take "all available and effective measures to drive British influence from east Asia."

Britain's arrest of prominent Japanese businessmen in her empire was declared "purely retaliatory" and "unpardonably atrocious."

There are 466 members in the Japanese Diet.

AUG 9-1940

U. S. Merchants in China Combat Curb on Imports

Washington Asked to Protest New Japanese Restrictions

TIENTSIN, China, Aug. 8 (AP).—American merchants here, acting through the American Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin, appealed today to the State Department at Washington for support against Japanese restrictions on imports from America. The Tientsin chamber was understood also to be appealing directly to President Roosevelt to protest at Tokio against "these further encroachments on United States trade in North China."

American business men said the restrictions damaged not only the interests of importers of American merchandise here but also manufacturers and workers in the United States.

AUG 9-1940

Although the new restrictions were announced June 27, complete information as to how they are supposed to operate is not yet available. Meanwhile, all applications for permits to import goods from the United States are denied.

"A stiffening of resistance to Japanese wishes appeared in the announcement of a decision to reopen transit routes through Indo-China for Chinese exports. A month ago Indo-China agreed to seal her border with China and it was stipulated that outgoing Chinese shipments would be halted for one month.

The principal Japanese demand was that Indo-China routes should be closed to Chinese imports of war supplies, but Japan also wanted to shut off the exports that China must make to buy war supplies.

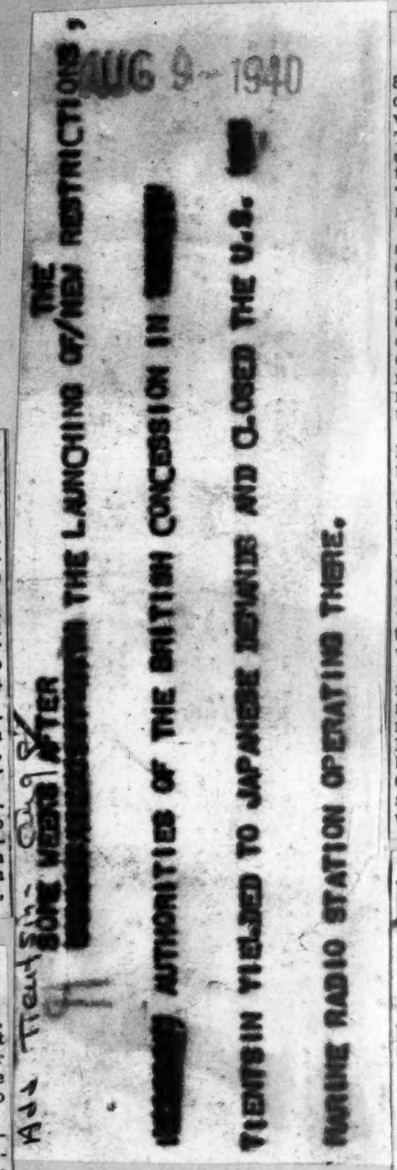
One explanation of this slight display of French resistance to Japan was that the Vichy Government, with Berlin's approval, favored putting a brake on the Japanese.

One informant raised the possibility that Herr Hitler desired to preserve all the bargaining advantages he now holds, in favor of an ultimate, broader settlement with Japan, perhaps embracing Batavia, in the Netherlands Indies.

New Zealand to Enroll Her Reserve Manpower

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The Government issued a proclamation today for the enrollment of general reserve manpower which will be liable to compulsory national service.

Minister of National Service Semple announced that the first division of the reserve will comprise single men between the ages of 19 and 45. The native Maoris are exempt.



Welcome "Reasonable Diplomat"

HANOI, French Indo-China, Aug. 8 (AP).—Gen. Issaku Nishihara, head of a Japanese economic mission, was reported flying back here from Tokio today, a development welcomed by Hanoi quarters as giving this French outpost a temporary "breathing spell" from Japanese demands.

Gen. Nishihara, considered here as a "reasonable diplomat," was recalled abruptly for conferences with the Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, last week. This move, coming as the United States clamped a license system upon its exports of oil and scrap iron, gave rise to uneasiness here that Japan might move quickly in this direction.

AUG 9-1940

Unofficially, the return of Nishihara was described here as "a triumph of diplomacy over force."

A further stiffening of resistance toward Japan was seen in the announcement of a decision to reopen transit routes for Chinese exports. When French Indo-China bowed to Japanese pressure a month ago today and agreed to seal the border with China, it also was stipulated that outgoing Chinese shipments would be halted for one month.

This was secondary to the Japanese main aim of shutting off war materials going to the central Chinese government, but the fact that Hanoi officials declined to renew this ban was considered significant. Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek must export in order to buy war materials.

BRITISH STILL HUNT NAZI SEA RAIDER

Report of Battle Off Brazil Called Just Rumor.

AUG 9-1940

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The British search for Nazi merchant raiders spread in widening circles over the South Atlantic today, centering on Trinidad, where the armed merchant cruiser Alcantara clashed on July 28 with an armed German raider. Brazil and British official sources at Rio de Janeiro said that lack of confirmation of a report of a second battle off Victoria, Brazil, yesterday inclined them to the belief that it was "just another rumor."

The Alcantara left Rio de Janeiro, 300 miles southwest of Victoria, on Monday after being laid up four days for repairs. Another armed merchantman, the Arndale, a floating supply base for British warships in the area, loaded fuel oil and supplies at Montevideo. Informed sources said that the use of the Arndale allowed British naval units to spend weeks on the shipping lanes without putting into port.

SENATE VOTES PRESIDENT POWER TO CALL OUT GUARD

Amendment Gives Men With Dependents a Chance to Resign.

BILL IS APPROVED 71 TO 7

Today's Action Clears Way for Consideration of Military Training Program.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The Senate passed and sent to the House today legislation empowering President Roosevelt to order the National Guard and army reserves to active military duty for a period of twelve months.

The vote was 71 to 7.

Before voting on the bill the Senate agreed unanimously to permit members of the National Guard and army reserves who have dependent wives or children to resign within twenty days after the enactment of legislation making them subject to active duty.

The proposal was made by Senator Pittman of Nevada and adopted by unanimous consent when Senator Sheppard of Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Committee said he had no objection.

Yesterday the Chamber defeated an amendment which would have permitted any guardsman or reserve member to resign within twenty days.

Under Mr. Pittman's amendment the privilege of resigning would not be extended to men with sources of income other than wages and salaries.

Training Bill Is Next.

Disposal of the guard bill clears the way for debate on the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory training bill, which could be taken up immediately.

The House Military Committee postponed a session on the guard-reserve measure today, Chairman May explaining that no further consideration would be given to it until the Senate had acted.

Before voting, the Senate had some amendments to consider, one, offered by Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, would limit movement of the guard and reserves to the United States and its possessions.

Opposing this, Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, said that if any European Power sought to seize any territory in South America he would "favor sending an army and navy down there to prevent it."

He recalled that House and Senate had by revolution recorded themselves as against transfer of Western Hempisphere territory from one non-American Power to another.

"That is the law of the land," Senator Connally said. "Would the Senator from Colorado have us ignore that statute?"

Mr. Adams replied that he believed Congress lacked power to enact laws concerning foreign nations.

Barkley Opposes Adams.

Democratic Leader Barkley urged defeat of the Adams proposal asserting that it would be "extremely unwise on our own account, and folly, to serve notice on the rest of the world that all of our pious resolutions on liberty and democracy and solidarity in the Western Hemisphere are of no more effect than if adopted by a quilting bee."

Mr. Adams replied that all he wished to do was retain in Congress the power to send troops to foreign lands rather than turn it over to the "uncontrolled authority" of the President. He would be willing, he said, to change his amendment to give the President complete freedom in time of war.

"I don't think that would help it any," Mr. Barkley said.

The American people, he said, want "every vital interest of the United States defended wherever that interest might lie" and do not want to have to "wait until an aggressor gets to our front porch." Defense of the Monroe Doctrine, he added, meant defending it not only against "an invading army but against an invading theory of government."

Meanwhile, Senator Donahey, Democrat, of Ohio, said in a statement that he regarded enactment of compulsory conscription legislation at this time as "an unprecedented expedient without basic consideration and I intend to vote against it."

He proposed one-year voluntary enlistments for home defense until January 1 when, he said, Congress could determine whether conscription was necessary.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, proposed to exempt from conscription students in recognized theological and divinity schools and other persons engaged in religious work.

Refugee Child Bill Advances In House

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 8 (AP)—The House Immigration Committee speedily approved today a subcommitteee compromise bill to provide a temporary haven in the United States for an estimated 200,000 European refugee children under 16 years of age.

The bill, only introduced late yesterday, would be effective for two years after enactment unless the President prescribed a shorter period.

Practically Unanimous

Committee members, declining to disclose the vote on approval, said it was "practically unanimous."

A compilation of several other bills and rewritten so as to apply to children of all European nationaly—especially those whose homelands have been invaded—the measure provides that the children would be issued visas as temporary visitors.

They would be admitted for a two-year period, but the Attorney General could shorten or extend this time. Children who had fled from their homeland to another country could come to the United States even though their native land no longer exists.

Must Be Refugee

Under the committee measure, certain assurances would have to be given in connection with the admission of each child. The United States Consul before whom a child appeared for visa would have to be satisfied that child was "seeking to enter the United States to be safe from the dangers or the effects of war."

The Attorney General would also have to have assurances that every child would be properly cared for and not become a public charge. To facilitate entry of the refugees, the bill says that none of them need be accompanied by parents, or even one parent.

Child Refugees Dependents for Tax Purposes

Treasury Authorizes $400 Exemption if Family Provides Chief Support

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Each refugee child from Europe's war means a $400 income tax exemption for the head of the household which harbors and supports him.

Treasury officials said today that refugee children now being placed in American homes would be counted the same as any other dependent when income tax time comes around.

The law authorizes a $400 deduction from taxable income for each dependent, who is under eighteen years of age and who derives his chief support from the family.

Thus, children from wealthy British families, for instance, whose parents might still be their chief financial support would not count.

In the case of a refugee child living here only part of a year, the credit would be reduced accordingly.

Meanwhile, it was expected that the greatest migration of children in the world's history—several fold greater than the Children's Crusades in the Middle Ages—soon may be landing on the shores of the United States.

Legislators worked today to speed the opening of the country's ports to boys and girls fleeing the bombs and bullets of Europe's warring nations. It is estimated that 200,000 may seek temporary haven here.

The House Immigration Committee assembled at an unusually early hour this morning to approve a subcommittee compromise bill to enable European children under sixteen to enter under temporary visitors' visas for a two-year stay.

The Senate received today legislation approved yesterday by the House to amend the neutralization act so as to permit American ships to enter European combat zones to bring the children to the United States provided safe conduct was assured by the belligerent nations.

50,000 Monthly Estimated

Mrs. Susan Pulsifer, of Brunswick, Me., active in the movement to send these mercy ships, estimated before the House committee that the country had ships enough to bring 50,000 children over each month.

Meanwhile, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is temporary chairman, continued its appraisal of homes offered for the evacuees. The committee, with headquarters in New York, already has set up 150 branches throughout the country.

Questions asked of witnesses at the House committee hearings indicated the members' desire that the proposed haven be opened to "European children" and not the children of just certain nations.

The committee chairman, Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, explained that the bill, approved "practically unanimously" by the committee, would permit children who had fled their invaded homelands to another country to come to the United States on visitors' visas.

No "Home Land" for Poles

Under the law, as it now is, a refugee cannot get a visitors' visa if his native land no longer exists, Representative Dickstein said. Thus, English children can come to the United States as visitors—as they are by the hundreds—but Polish children who fled to Spain cannot.

Technically, there is no "home land" for the Polish children to return to when the "visit" is over. The bill as approved by the committee would take care of this situation. The bill is intended to be effective for two years after enactment unless the President shortens the time.

Representative William T. Schulte, Democrat, of Indiana, a committee member, said the fact must be recognized that some children brought in probably would have to remain because their parents might be killed or lost.

Under the bill the Attorney General must have assurances the children will be properly cared for and not become public charges.

Representative James E. Van Zandt, Republican, of Pennsylvania, immigration committee member, injected the note in the committee hearing that America in its concern for war refugee children should not overlook the needs of its own children.

WELLES HOLDS SECOND PARLEY WITH OUMANSKY

Under Secretary Talks To Red Ambassador Twice In One Week

Concern Over Japanese Moves Is Reported Cause Of Action

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 8—The United States, disturbed by Japan's new "greater East Asia" policy, appeared tonight to be seeking friendlier relations with Soviet Russia.

After two unusually long conferences with the Soviet Ambassador, Constantine Oumansky, within a week, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today they had discussed many questions involving relations between the two countries.

The discussions, he said, had proceeded in a friendly and constructive spirit on both sides with a view to adjusting any differences as equitably as possible.

No Comment On Indo-China

At the same time, Welles declined to comment in any way on Japanese press reports that the American Government had asked Japan to define more clearly its attitude regarding French Indo-China.

The Maritime Commission's action yesterday in authorizing two American-owned tankers to take cargoes of motor gasoline to Russia was linked in some quarters with the Government's apparent effort to smooth out trade and other difficulties with Moscow.

The commission denied applications for two other vessels to take steel and oil to Japan.

No Danger Involved

Welles, when asked for comment on this, recalled that he told the press about ten days ago that he understood charters would be granted for American ships to go to ports where there was no danger involved. He added that Vladivostok was a port where no danger of hostilities existed at present, while belligerent activities did exist along the Chinese coast.

In other ways, a definite turn was indicated in United States and Soviet relations since Welles two weeks ago condemned the Russian acquisition of the three small Baltic countries—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

For one thing, the annual trade treaty with the Soviet Government was renewed this week, although with a reservation that Moscow could not guarantee to fulfill its estimated purchases if American export restrictions under the national defense program proved too severe.

Concern Over Konoye Regime

Corresponding with the apparent efforts to eliminate friction with Soviet Russia was increasing concern over Japan's intentions under the new Konoye Government.

Apart from the suspicion that Japan aimed at complete domination of French Indo-China and possibly the Netherlands East Indies was the question of whether the Philippine Islands came within the scope of Japan's "greater East Asia" program.

This was believed connected with Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's inquiries in Tokyo.

With Japan still veiling the specific objectives of its new policy, some diplomatic sources considered the American conversations with Russia as a move to restrain Tokyo.

30.24-4217

30.24-4217

Vichy Denies Rift With Tokio

VICHY, Aug. 8 (A. P.)—Authorized French quarters said today that French-Japanese political and economic negotiations in French Indo-China were proceeding "in the most friendly spirit and with a reciprocal desire to reach an accord taking into account the interests and requirements of the two countries."

SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS WARMER

Welles Calls Improvement Aim of Both.

AUG 9-1940

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, indicated today that the United States and Soviet Russia were seeking a general improvement in their relations.

Commenting on his long conference yesterday wth Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky, Mr. Welles said they had discussed many questions bearing on the relations between the two countries, with a friendly and constructive attitude shown by both sides.

Mr. Welles declined to comment on Tokio press reports that American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew had asked the Japanese Government to clarify its position regarding French Indo-China.

Knox Asks Authority To Hold Service Men

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 8—Secretary Knox asked Congress today for authority to hold future Naval and Marine Corps enlisted men in service indefinitely during war or "declared emergencies."

He stated the request in a letter to Speaker Bankhead of the House.

It was the latest move of a series designed to strengthen the manpower resources of the armed forces for any emergency.

Limited Application

These included legislation to authorize calling up the National Guard and reserve groups and other legislation to authorize compulsory training of large groups of citizens.

The new legislation proposed by Knox would apply only to those men who enlisted in the naval service including the Marine Corps, after the enactment of the measure.

Has Discharge Proviso

The legislation would provide that men so held must be discharged within six months after the end of the war or the emergency.

Present law permits involuntary extension of enlistments only in time of war. Naval and Marine Corps enlistments range from two to six years.

In another communication to Congress, Herbert E. Gaston, Acting Treasury Secretary, asked legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to call retired commissioned and warrant officers of the guard to active duty in times of national emergency, when the Coast Guard is not operating as a part of the navy.

The Senate agreed today to vote late this afternoon on legislation for calling out the National Guard and officer and enlisted reserves for training. Both advocates and opponents predicted passage.

Disposal of the guard bill will clear the way for debate on the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory training bill, which could be taken up immediately.

The House Military Committee postponed a session on the Guard-reserve measure today, Chairman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.) explaining that no further consideration would be given to it until the Senate had acted.

Had Amendments

Before voting, the Senate had some amendments to consider. One, by Senator Alva Adams (D., Col.), would limit movemnt of the Guard and reserves to the United States and its possessions.

Opposing this, Senator Tom Connally (Dem., Texas) said that if any European power sought to seize any territory in South America he would "favor sending an army and navy down there to prevent it." He recalled that House and Senate had by resolution recorded themselves as against transfer of Western Hemisphere territory from one non-American power to another.

"That is the law of the land," Connally said. "Would the Senator from Colorado have us ignore that statute?"

Adams replied that he believed Congress lacked power to enact laws concerning foreign nations.

START TO VITALIZE HAVANA ECONOMY

American Nations' Envoys Meet at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—The American republics began formal consideration today of methods to relieve and develop the economy of this hemisphere under the broad program adopted at the Havana conference of foreign ministers.

The inter-American Financial and Economic Committee, composed of representatives of twenty-one nations, set aside its weekly meeting to a detailed study of the measures approved at Havana and steps necessary to carry them out.

Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State and committee chairman, said that it would canvas the field of existing and prospective economic problems growing out of the European war and the application of proposed remedies.

Heading the list was the mounting surplus of commodities of some Latin American countries to which former European markets have been closed by the war.

The spearhead of the United States attack on this is the administration bill before Congress to increase the lending power of the Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000.

In adopting this program at Havana Secretary of State Hull said the American nations envisioned the possibility that after the war many European markets might be in the hands of governments "which regard international commerce as an instrument of domination."

The economic system proposed for the American republics, Hull said, was one under which they would be "prepared to trade with any nation willing to meet them in good faith . . . and under which they will be fully equipped to protect themselves against any other kind of dealing."

FRENCH FUNDS MAY PAY OLD WAR DEBT

Morgenthau Reveals Plans Are Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed today that the United States was considering the possibility of taking world war debt payments out of frozen French funds in this country.

When the subject of war debts was raised at his press conference the Secretary said that before French funds are released he wants to see what happens to American investments and debts over there.

He had referred many times to the possibility of offsetting American business and other losses in the invaded European countries against the funds of those countries being held here, but formerly he had given no reply to inquiries about world war indebtedness.

France alone owes this country about $4,000,000,000 from the last war.

Asked whether the freezing regulations, imposed upon the funds belonging to invaded nations and their peoples, also applied to Germany, Mr. Morgenthau replied:

"No. Any amount of money can be sent to Germany, and there is nothing we can do about it. It's silly, but we are at peace with Germany and cannot do anything about its funds."

A reporter remarked that this country also was at peace with France, but had frozen her funds. Mr. Morgenthau explained that the freezing orders applied only to invaded countries, rather than those at war, because when a country was invaded a question arose over whether its citizens tried to get money from this country on their own initiative or under duress from the invaders.

He gave no estimate of the amount of the frozen funds, which have been rumored to be several billion dollars. All funds here owned in France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Denmark and Norway have been tied up.

HONORS CAPTAIN OF FLINT

Navy Awards Gainard Its Cross for Distinguished Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Award of the Navy Cross to Captain Joseph A. Gainard for distinguished service as master of the steamship the City of Flint during its seizure and detention by the German navy last Spring was announced today by the Navy Department.

Captain Gainard is a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve. He is now undergoing hospitalization for a minor disability. The decoration will be presented to him when he returns to active duty.

The citation accompanying the Navy Cross follows:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession so ably demonstrated while master of the steamer City of Flint at the time of its seizure upon the high seas and during its detention by armed forces of a belligerent European power. His skill, fine judgment and devotion to duty were of the highest order and in accordance with the best traditions of the Naval Service."

President Sets Day Of Prayer

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 8—President Roosevelt has set aside Sunday, September 8, as a day of prayer when Americans of every creed and denomination should ask God "to grant to this land and to the troubled world a righteous, enduring peace."

"When every succeeding day brings sad news of suffering and disaster abroad," he said in a proclamation, "we are especially conscious of the divine power," and "it is seemly that we should" pray for God's blessing "on our country and for the establishment of a just and permanent peace" among all nations.

"Mindful Of Our Duties"

The proclamation, dated yesterday and made public today at the President's Hudson Valley estate, follows:

"The American heritage of individual freedom and of Government deriving its power from the consent of the governed has from the time of the fathers of our republic been proudly transmitted to each succeeding generation, and to us of this generation has fallen the task of preserving it and transmitting it to the future. We are now engaged in a mighty effort to fortify that heritage.

"Mindful of our duties in the family of nations we have endeavored to prevent the outbreak and the spread of war, and we have raised our voices against international injustice. As Americans and as lovers of freedom we are humbly sympathetic with those who are facing tribulation in lands across the seas.

"When every succeeding day brings sad news of suffering and disaster abroad, we are especially conscious of the Divine power and of our dependence upon God's merciful guidance.

"With this consciousness in our hearts it is seemly that we should, at a time like this, pray to Almighty God for his blessing on our country and for the establishment of a just and permanent peace among all the nations of the world.

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby set aside Sunday, September 8, 1940, as a day of prayer.

Grateful For Heritage

"And I urge the people of the United States, of all creeds and denominations, to pray on that day, in their churches or at their homes, on the high seas or wherever they may be, beseeching the ruler of the universe to bless our republic, to make us reverently grateful for our heritage and firm in its defense, and to grant to this land and to the troubled world a righteous, enduring peace.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

"(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Knudsen Puts U.S. Plane Output At 900 A Month

Defense Official Expects American Factories To Be On 1,500-A-Month Basis By January

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 8—William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Defense Commission, reported to the nation tonight that United States production of warplanes had reached a rate of 10,800 a year and would pass the 18,000-a-year mark by next January.

He made this report of progress toward President Roosevelt's goal of 50,000 planes a year in a nation-wide broadcast.

This broadcast, in which Knudsen and other members of the commission gave a detailed accounting of the defense program, closely followed publication of a commission report showing that its production division had cleared $1,792,000,000 of army and navy contracts in the past two months. The dates on which the products involved in the contracts will be delivered were not announced.

900 Planes Month

In response to a question about plane production, Knudsen said:

"Present production is approximately 900 planes per month. By January 1 the number will have risen to 1,500 planes and the volume will increase steadily thereafter. You might also be interested in knowing that in January 56,800 people were employed in aircraft factories. Today the number is nearer 75,000."

Other commission officials said that the present production of 900 planes a month and the expected production of 1,500 next January included the planes being made in this country for Britain.

Knudsen denied that no combat

planes had been contracted for out of money appropriated by Congress up to August 1, declaring the navy had contracted for $7,000,000 worth of such planes in July.

"I would like to add," Knudsen continued, "that of money made available to us on July 1, five weeks ago, contracts have already been awarded for 45 per cent. of the entire army funds and 75 per cent. of the navy's funds."

Affirmative Answer

Knudsen was asked whether sufficient equipment would be available for an army of 400,000 men this fall, in the event the compulsory service law were passed, or other measures were enacted to create such a force.

"If you mean uniforms, other clothing and general equipment, the answer is yes," he said.

Asked when deliveries could be expected on the combat material in which the commission was interested, he replied:

"I expect that the tooling up process will more or less take up the balance of this fall, but by January substantial deliveries of most of the material should commence and, by spring, 1941, production should be going at a good rate."

Points made by other members of the commission included:

Labor

SIDNEY HILLMAN—About 80,000 persons are taking training for jobs in defense industries. Would-be trainees should apply to their nearest State employment office. The shipbuilding industry is now employing almost 40,000 more people than at the ten-year peak in 1937; the aircraft industry is employing 50,000 more; the machine-tool industry is employing 18,000 more, and the same is true of the engine industry.

Agriculture

CHESTER DAVIS—"No defense program can succeed if farm income and prices are not maintained at a level which will keep the farm plant healthy in the defense front. Existing machinery developed during the past seven years is available to do this job."

Price Stabilization

LEON HENDERSON—"The President wants to avoid the familiar price spiral—like he saw in the last war—where wages, the cost of living and prices skyrocketed up and left the country with a post-war headache."

Materials

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.—A railroad in Brazil will have to be rebuilt to obtain needed supplies of high-grade manganese—an indispensable alloy for the manufacture of steel. The commission is discussing with industry plans for the production of emergency supplies of synthetic rubber, which "for certain purposes—including some airplane parts—is definitely superior to crude rubber."

Transportation

KARL W. FISCHER—Steps already are being taken to strengthen 2,000 bridges in the country's 80,000-mile network of strategic highways so that they will carry the heaviest military equipment.

Lending $700,000,000 For Defense Projects

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 8—Jesse Jones, Federal loan administrator, told the House Banking Committee today that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had agreed recently to finance the construction of "half a dozen" new aircraft factories to cost between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000.

Jones made the disclosure while testifying on a bill to authorize a $500,000,000 expansion of the Export-Import Bank's lending capital, partly to finance loans to Central and South American countries.

Will Lend $700,000,000

Explaining the need for the additional capital, Jones said the RFC had committed itself to loans totaling about $700,000,000 under the defense program, including projects for acquisition of strategic materials as well as construction of new ordnance and munition plants.

Jones said he had agreed, informally but definitely, to finance the construction of new aircraft plants and added that the money involved included a loan to the Packard Motor Company for the manufacture of Rolls-Royce airplane engines.

Other Commitments

Other defense commitments which he enumerated included $92,000,000 to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and $50,800,000 to the Reynolds Metal Company for construction of an aluminum plant.

Such commitments, Jones explained, reduced the RFC's capital available for other purposes, and, he added, that he did not believe it good policy to permit the agency to continue with curtailed capitalization.

Jones indicated that if other units of the Federal loan agency, such as the Export-Import Bank, were given additional funds, it would ease the load on the RFC.

Japanese Stir U. S. Islanders

[By the Associated Press]

Nome, Alaska, Aug. 8—A Japanese fishing fleet operating within sight of United States-owned St. Lawrence Island was reported today by John Cross, a fisherman just returned from the island.

Cross said he saw one large boat and several smaller craft, including power launches.

He said both natives and whites on of the fleet, which, they believed, to be the island were alarmed by presence whaling or sealing.

Center Of Eskimo Industry

St. Lawrence is the largest island off the west coast of Alaska. It lies nearly one hundred miles off Norton Sound and is much closer to the Siberian mainland than to the rest of the United States territory.

Unlike most Eskimos, those on St. Lawrence live in frame houses, some with overstuffed furniture. The Eskimos seldom use the furniture, but enjoy having it around.

For the same reason, they have bought electric washing machines, although no electricity is available.

British Flying Boat Starts Return Trip

Clare Leaves LaGuardia Field For Canada En Route To England With Diplomatic Mail

New York, Aug. 8 (AP)—The British flying boat Clare, which reopened transatlantic air service between England and the United States with its arrival here last Sunday, took off from LaGuardia Field marine terminal today for Boucherville, near Montreal, en route to an undisclosed English port.

The camouflaged flying boat carried a crew of five, no passengers and about fifteen pounds of diplomatic mail. Paul Bewshea, New York agent for Airways Atlantic, Limited, said a number of passengers would board the Clare at Montreal.

Yarnell Advocates Sale Of Destroyers to Britain

Says U. S. Ships Should Sail to British Ports

BOSTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Rear Admiral H. E. Yarnell, U. S. N. (retired), advocated tonight turning over old destroyers and other "necessary types of vessels" to Great Britain.

In a statement released by the Committee to Defend America, Admiral Yarnell said, also, that the neutrality act "should be repealed and the right to send our vessels to British ports again asserted."

"If Britain loses the war," he said, "we will face years of danger, with our nation converted into a huge armed camp and a major part of the revenue spent for armament."

DUTCH WARY OF U. S. AS INDIES TRUSTEE

Act Of Havana Believed Feared As Possible Step To Latin Protectorates

British Control Represented As Preferable To Any Other Country's

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 8—Netherlands officials in the West Indies view with "cold suspicion" the United States-sponsored Act of Havana providing for an American trusteeship over any European possession in the Western Hemisphere which might be threatened with change of ownership or loss of autonomy because of the war.

The West Indian officials, still loyal to Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch Government now exiled in England, are officially silent, but unquestionably good sources here said today that while a protectorate by the United States alone might be acceptable in case of actual military aggression, the same would not be true of a general Latin-American trusteeship, and a British protectorate would be preferable to either.

Would Not Be Acceptable

West Indian officials, army men and leading newspapers were represented as feeling the Act of Havana might result in control of the islands by Colombia or Venezuela, which would never be acceptable, especially in view of the conflict between oil interests of Venezuela and Aruba.

In Aruba, one of the principal islands, there are forty-three nationalities from all parts of the world, living amicably under the Netherlands Government with the exception of some dissension on the part of some white Arubans, actually a very small group, descendants of the original Dutch colonists.

The Associated Press' informant said that even the management of the Lago Oil and Transport Company, Great Standard Oil refinery at Aruba, prefer the present government to any other, attributing the absence of labor trouble and crime to the Dutch administration.

Unalterably Opposed

On the other hand, the United States citizen employes of this company, it was said, do not greatly care what happens outside the oil company concessions, but would prefer a United States protectorate to escape strict Dutch laws, so strict that even too many traffic violations may result in banishment from the islands.

The British were represented as being unalterably opposed to the "trusteeship" plan, considering it essential that, if anything should happen to the Dutch administration, the islands should become British, as they were years ago, or at least a British protectorate.

British Aid Tank Design

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 8—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau disclosed today that British veterans of the "Flanders pocket" are helping adapt American military tanks to modern war developments.

He said that the first British expert here on a tank-purchase mission was Brig. Gen. D. H. Pratt, who commanded a fleet of one hundred tanks in northeastern France and Belgium before the Nazi war machine forced their bomb-ridden evacuation from Dunkerque.

Morgenthau explained that the British were trying to buy tanks here, but it was not feasible for manufacturers to build one type for the United States and another for the British. So the British decided to pool their experience with American designs so as to produce standardized types that both countries could use.

The Treasury head, who received Pratt as the official go-between on British and American contract negotiations, said he understood Pratt already had made some important contributions to American tank design as the result of his experience in Flanders.

U. S. Holds Norwegian And Six Danish Sailors

Seamen Set Out for West Coast After Refusing War-Zone Jobs

BUFFALO, Aug. 8 (AP).—One Norwegian and six Danish sailors were detained today by United States Immigration inspectors on charges of being in the country unlawfully after a series of adventures indirectly related to German occupation of their native lands.

District Inspector Arthur J. Karnuth said the seven, ranging in age from eighteen to twenty-five, were paid off and left the Norwegian freighter Bestum at Philadelphia in May because they did not want to return with it to the European war zone.

The six Danes originally were cadets on the Danish merchant marine training ship Danmark, interned last April in Jacksonville, Fla. They later shipped on the Bestum and were joined by a member of that vessel's crew when they were paid off in Philadelphia and set out for the west coast to seek further marine employment.

Karnuth said they pooled their resources, bought an ancient automobile, and drove to Sardinia, near the Erie-Cattaraugus county line, where they obtained temporary employment as farmhands and camped in two tents.

State police stopped one of them for driving without a license, and after hearing their story, notified customs border patrolmen, who brought them to Buffalo.

They will be detained here pending a hearing on the immigration charge, after which the United States Attorney General will decide whether they should be deported.

The group, whom Karnuth described as "clean-cut and straightforward," identified themselves as: Holger Pedersen, twenty-one; Aage Feldthausen, twenty-five; Peder Christensen, eighteen; Egn Pedersen, twenty; Kaj Green, twenty, and Helge Petersen, twenty, all Danes, and Arnold Asketh, nineteen, Norwegian.

30.24-4219

30.24-4219

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, AUG. 8--BRITAIN APPEALED TO INDIA TODAY TO GIVE HER VAST LATENT STRENGTH IN THE EMPIRE'S FIGHT FOR LIFE AGAINST AXIS FORCES STRIKING BOTH IN WEST AND EAST, AND HELD OUT TO THE 350,000,000 SUBJECT PEOPLES OF THAT FABULOUSLY WEALTHY POSSESSION THE PROSPECT OF INDEPENDENCE AFTER THE WAR.

AUG 9-1940

IN A STATEMENT ANNOUNCED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY L.S.AMERY, THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, AND IN THAT FAR-OFF LAND BY THE INDIAN VICEROY, THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW, THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED A "FREE AND EQUAL PARTNERSHIP" FOR INDIA IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

BUT IN THE MEANTIME, IT WAS SAID, THE GOVERNMENT TRUSTS "THAT FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR...ALL PARTIES, COMMUNITIES AND INTERESTS (IN INDIA) WILL COMBINE AND COOPERATE IN MAKING A NOTABLE INDIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD CAUSE WHICH IS AT STAKE."

THE "PARTNERSHIP" THUS OFFERED WAS NOT OUTLINED IN DETAIL, BUT IT WAS INTERPRETED AUTHORITATIVELY AS GOING BEYOND EVEN DOMINION STATUS.

ALL THIS CAME WHILE THE BRITISH ISLES WERE AWAITING THE LONG-THREATENED GERMAN INVASION FROM ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND WHILE THE AFRICAN TROOPS OF ITALY WERE MARCHING IN BRITISH SOMALILAND, THREATENING EGYPT AND DRIVING FOR THE INDIAN OCEAN ALONG BRITAIN'S LIFELINE OF EMPIRE.

NOTHING WAS SAID OFFICIALLY AS TO THE EXTENT OF AID WHICH INDIA COULD GIVE IN THIS MOST CRITICAL HOUR IN BRITISH HISTORY, BUT THAT AID COULD BE TREMENDOUS--INDIAN GOLD AND SUPPLIES AND UNLIMITED NUMBERS OF INDIAN TROOPS.

THE NEW POLICY TOWARD THE CONTINENT WHOSE PEOPLE MAKE UP NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL THE HALF-BILLION SUBJECTS OF KING GEORGE PROBABLY WILL BE DEBATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NEXT WEDNESDAY, SAID CLEMENT ATTLEE, A GOVERNMENT PARLIAMENTARY SPOKESMAN.

AS HE MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT WILLIAM GALLACHER, A COMMUNIST MEMBER, DEMANDED:

"IS MR.AMERY NOT AWARE THAT THE CLOSING OF THE BURMA ROAD HAS HAD A DISASTROUS EFFECT ON FEELING IN INDIA?"--A REFERENCE TO THE FACT THAT THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT RECENTLY AGREED, IN A GESTURE TOWARD JAPAN, TO HALT MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS TO CHINA OVER THAT ROUTE FOR THREE MONTHS.

AMERY MADE NO ANSWER, FOR THE SPEAKER HELD THAT GALLACHER HAD INTERJECTED "A MATTER OF OPINION--NOT A QUESTION."

THIS NEW GESTURE FOR INDIAN SOLIDARITY IN BEHALF OF THE EMPIRE WAS HEARD WITH CAUTION AND RESERVE BY NATIONALIST LEADERS IN INDIA, BUT DREW FAVORABLE COMMENT FROM THE INDEPENDENT AND LIBERAL PARTY HEADS.

(MORE)NO.321PED

LONDON--FIRST ADD MIGHT LEAD BRITISH-INDIA (BUDGET)

X X X LIBERAL PARTY HEADS.

MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, SAID IN BOMBAY THAT HE HAD BEEN INVITED TO AN INTERVIEW BY THE VICEROY AND THAT, IN THE MEANTIME, HE WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT. OTHER LEADERS OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT ALSO REMAINED SILENT.

SOME NATIONALIST NEWSPAPERS, HOWEVER DECLARED THAT, SINCE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE HAD NOT BEEN PROMISED, THE CONGRESS PARTY WAS NOT LIKELY TO CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT PROMISED AND PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF "REPRESENTATIVE INDIANS" TO THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL; ESTABLISHMENT OF A WAR ADVISORY COUNCIL ON WHICH INDIANS WOULD BE REPRESENTED; AND THAT "FULL WEIGHT" WOULD BE GIVEN THE VIEWS OF MINORITIES IN ANY CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

AUG 9-1940

THEN IT ADDED:

"IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THEY (THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT) COULD NOT CONTEMPLATE THE TRANSFER OF THEIR PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PEACE AND WELFARE OF INDIA TO ANY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WHOSE AUTHORITY IS DIRECTLY DENIED BY LARGE AND POWERFUL ELEMENTS IN INDIA'S NATIONAL LIFE. NOR COULD THEY BE PARTIES TO THE COERCION OF SUCH ELEMENTS INTO SUBMISSION TO SUCH A GOVERNMENT.

"THE SECOND POINT OF GENERAL INTEREST IS THE MACHINERY FOR BUILDING WITHIN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS THE NEW CONSTITUTION SCHEME WHEN THE TIME COMES. THERE HAS BEEN VERY STRONG INSISTENCE THAT THE SCHEME SHOULD BE PRIMARILY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIANS THEMSELVES AND SHOULD ORIGINATE FROM INDIAN CONCEPTIONS...

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE IN SYMPATHY WITH THAT DESIRE AND WISH TO SEE IT GIVEN THE FULLEST PRACTICAL EXPRESSION, SUBJECT TO THE DUE FULFILLMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS WHICH GREAT BRITAIN'S LONG CONNECTION WITH INDIA HAS IMPOSED ON HER...

"IT IS CLEAR THAT A MOMENT WHEN THE COMMONWEALTH IS ENGAGED IN A STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE IS NOT ONE IN WHICH FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES CAN BE DECISIVELY RESOLVED.

"BUT HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT...WILL MOST READILY ASSENT TO THE SETTING UP AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE WAR, WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY, OF A BODY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS IN INDIAN NATIONAL LIFE IN ORDER TO DEVISE THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, AND THEY WILL LEND EVERY AID IN THEIR POWER TO HASTEN DECISIONS ON ALL RELEVANT MATTERS TO THE UTMOST DEGREE."

M.39;FED

BY DWIGHT L.PITKIN

LONDON, AUG.8-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN, WITH HER LIFELINE OF EMPIRE MENACED BY THE ITALIAN ADVANCE IN AFRICA TOWARD THE RED SEA AND HER HOME CITADEL THREATENED WITH A BLITZKRIEG BY GERMANY, WAS UNDERSTOOD TODAY TO BE PREPARING A WAY TO TAP THE MANPOWER AND WEALTH OF HER RICHEST POSSESSION, TEEMING INDIA.

AUG 9-1940

A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ANNOUNCING IMPORTANT NEW POLICY AFFECTING INDIA WAS BELIEVED READY FOR PUBLICATION.

SECRETARY FOR INDIA L.S.AMERY WAS EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DECISIONS REVEALING HOW FAR BRITAIN WILL GO TO SATISFY INDIAN NATIONALISTS' DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE--DEMANDS REJECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT APRIL 18 ON THE GROUND THAT THEIR SATISFACTION WOULD MEAN DISREGARDING "OBLIGATIONS" TO THE MOSLEMS AND THE PRINCES' STATES WHERE BRITAIN GETS THE BULK OF HER INDIAN ARMY.

AMERY HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH KING GEORGE VI YESTERDAY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH AMERY'S COMMONS STATEMENT THIS AFTERNOON, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE PLANNED TO MAKE A SIMILAR STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

30.24-4221

30.24-4221

SOME QUARTERS BELIEVED BRITAIN, GIRDING HER FORCES FOR BIGGER BATTLES TO COME, MAY GIVE PREMIER MUSSOLINI A "CHEAP VICTORY" IN BRITISH SOMALILAND BY WITHDRAWING FROM DESERT WASTES CONSIDERED NOT WORTH DEFENDING.

BY SATISFYING INDIA'S CLAIMS BRITAIN WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO MARSHAL OVERWHELMING FORCES TO CRUSH ITALIAN EXPANSION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, ACCORDING TO THE BRITISH VIEW. WITH JAPAN THREATENING TO EXPAND SOUTHWARD AND ITALY SEEKING TO RULE OVER THE MOSLEM WORLD, INDIA'S INTEREST IN A BRITISH VICTORY HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY KEENER.

AUG 9-1940

INDIA ALREADY IS CONTRIBUTING SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT, BUT THE CONTRIBUTION IS SMALL COMPARED TO HER POTENTIALITIES. ONLY "TOKEN" TROOPS TOOK PART IN THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT BEFORE THE FRENCH COLLAPSE FORCED THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT AND ADEN HELP GUARD THE RED SEA TOWARD WHICH THE ITALIANS ARE DRIVING. INDIAN SOLDIERS FORM PART OF A DEFENSE SYSTEM VITAL TO THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE AND INDIA ALSO IS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE BRITISH ARMIES.

THE INDIAN PRINCES HAVE BEEN POURING GOLD INTO THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD ALONE CONTRIBUTED $400,000 TO BUY WARPLANES. THE FACT THAT THE PRINCES ARE INTERESTED IN PERPETUATING THEIR THRONES, HOWEVER, COMPLICATES THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION IN ANY ATTEMPT TO SATISFY INDEPENDENCE DEMANDS.

THE PRINCES RELY UPON THEIR OLD TREATY RIGHTS TO MAINTAIN THEIR PRIVILEGES. MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, HOWEVER, RETORTS THAT "THE PRINCES CANNOT HOLD OUT AGAINST THE MILLIONS WHO HAVE BECOME CONSCIOUS OF THEIR POWER."

GANDHI, LEADER OF THE INDEPENDENCE-SEEKING NATIONALISTS, DECLARED IN A RECENT PLEA URGING BRITAIN TO ABANDON WAR FOR "NON-VIOLENCE" THAT HE DID "NOT WANT BRITAIN TO BE DEFEATED, NOR DO I WANT HER TO BE VICTORIOUS IN A TRIAL OF BRUTE STRENGTH."

REALISTS IN INDIA, HOWEVER, ARE PREPARED TO GO ALL OUT TO HELP BRITAIN THWART ANY GERMAN, ITALIAN OR JAPANESE AMBITIONS ON THE GROUND THAT ANY KIND OF BRITISH RULE IS PREFERABLE TO WHAT NEW CONQUERORS MIGHT OFFER.

JH454AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD BRITISH X X X MIGHT OFFER.

WHEN SIR HUGH O'NEILL, UNDERSECRETARY FOR INDIA, REJECTED THE INDEPENDENCE DEMANDS ON APRIL 18 HE SAID:

"IF IT SHOULD APPEAR THAT THE LOW COUNTRIES ARE INVADED BY GERMANY, THEN THE EAST INDIES WOULD PASS TECHNICALLY UNDER GERMAN CONTROL. IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT BETWEEN BERLIN AND TOKYO EXISTS AN UNDERSTANDING, AND INDIA MIGHT FIND HERSELF BETWEEN TWO AGGRESSORS."

AUG 9-1940

SINCE THEN GERMANY INVADED THE LOW COUNTRIES AND JAPAN HAS SET OUT ON A COURSE OF SOUTHWARD EXPANSION WHICH POSSIBLY WOULD PLACE THE EAST INDIES UNDER HER DOMINATION.

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD SAID IT EXPECTED THE INDIA DECISIONS TODAY TO REFER "BOTH TO THE GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE IN INDIA AND THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM OF INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT."

"ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE WHITE PAPER WILL CONTAIN NEW PROPOSALS DESIGNED TO GO FAR TOWARDS CLEARING UP THE SERIOUS POLITICAL SITUATION WHICH NOW EXISTS IN INDIA," THE HERALD SAID.

"DECISIONS CONCERNING THE INCREASED USE OF INDIAN MANPOWER IN THE WAR EFFORT ARE BELIEVED TO FIGURE IN THOSE SECTIONS OF THE WHITE PAPER WHICH ARE CONCERNED WITH THE IMMEDIATE WAR SITUATION."

WHETHER THE POLITICAL PROPOSALS "GO FAR ENOUGH CANNOT YET BE FORECAST," SAID THE HERALD, ADDING:

"IT IS NOT WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE, HOWEVER, THAT THE ISSUE OF THE WHITE PAPER WAS ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO TAKE PLACE SOME WEEKS AGO. IT HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY POSTPONED FOR THE PURPOSE N CBQ WITH

AGO. IT HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY POSTPONED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEALING WITH OBJECTIONS IN HIGH PLACES BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN INDIA."

(MORE)

JH602AED

LONDON--SECOND ADD BRITISH X X X IN INDIA."

RESUMING THE AIR-POUNDING OF BRITAIN AFTER A BRIEF LULL, GERMAN PLANES LAST NIGHT AND TODAY ATTACKED VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE ATTACKS WERE BY "ISOLATED" CRAFT AND THAT "APART FROM BROKEN WINDOWS LITTLE DAMAGE WAS REPORTED, EXCEPT THAT IN ONE TOWN IN THE NORTHEAST OF ENGLAND A SANATORIUM AND SHOP PROPERTY SUFFERED CONSIDERABLY."

AUG 9-1940

"CASUALTIES WERE VERY FEW," ITS COMMUNIQUE ADDED, "AND THE ONLY SERIOUS INJURIES WERE TO SOME WOMEN WALKING IN A COUNTRY ROAD."

THERE WERE SOME MINOR CASUALTIES AT THE SANATORIUM.

SOUTHWEST SCOTLAND WAS RAIDED BUT MOST OF THE BOMBS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE FALLEN INTO THE SEA. IN RAIDS OVER SOUTHWEST ENGLAND AND WALES BOMBS FELL ON SOME CLIFFS NEAR A FAMOUS CASTLE, WHICH WAS UNDAMAGED.

THE RAIDERS ALSO REPEATED THEIR BARRAGE OF LEAFLETS CONTAINING EXTRACTS FROM ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH THREATENING BRITAIN WITH DESTRUCTION UNLESS SHE SURRENDERS.

TWO WAVES OF PLANES RAIDED A SOUTHWEST TOWN LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY, BOMBING AFTER FIRST LIGHTING UP THEIR TARGETS WITH FLARES.

JH608AED

A SOUTH COAST TOWN IN ENGLAND, AUG. 8-(AP)-RESIDENTS OF THE THIS AREA WHO WATCHED PART OF THE AIR BATTLE IN WHICH 53 GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED SHOW DOWN SAW BOMBS DROPPING ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY SINCE EARLY TODAY.

"THE FIGHTERS KEPT THE GERMANS SO BUSY THOUGH THAT ALL THE BOMBS I SAW FELL INTO THE SEA," SAID ONE WITNESS.

"WE SAW PLANES DROPPING, TOO. I MYSELF SAW ONE CRASH INTO THE SEA IN FLAMES. TWO OTHERS CAME DOWN FURTHER ALONG THE COAST.

(MORE)

A14

A SOUTH COAST TOWN--FIRST ADD EYE WITNESS X X X THE COAST.

"THERE WAS A BURST OF RAIDING IN THE MORNING AND THEN AGAIN IN EARLY AFTERNOON, THEN THERE WAS LULL.

"BUT JUST WHEN WE WERE GETTING READY FOR TEA THE THIRD RAID STARTED ON A CONVOY IN THE CHANNEL.

AUG 9 1940

"WE SAW A BRITISH FIGHTER AND GERMAN PLANE CIRCLE AROUND EACH OTHER AT GREAT HEIGHT AND SOON AFTERWARDS THE NAZI BEGAN TO TURN AND SPIN DOWN.

IT CRASHED INTO THE SEA IN FLAMES.

"JUST THEN A JU-87 (JUNKERS) DIVEBOMBER SUDDENLY APPEARED OVERHEAD

30.24-4223

WITH THE STABOARD WING DAMAGED. A BRITISH FIGHTER FORCED THE GERMAN TO LAND IN A FIELD. THE CREW WAS CAPTURED."

MQ439PED

DUBLIN, AUG. 8-(AP)-THE IRISH DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT TRANSATLANTIC AIRMAIL SERVICE BETWEEN FOYNES, IRELAND, AND AMERICA HAD BEEN RESUMED. THERE WILL BE SERVICE ONCE A WEEK IN EACH DIRECTION. BOTWOOD, NEWFOUNDLAND, IS THE AMERICAN BASE. FLIGHTS ARE MADE FROM THERE TO NEW YORK.

AUG 9-1940

MQ1150PED

LONDON, AUG. 8-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH WERE WELCOMED BY INDIAN TROOPS IN DERBYSHIRE TODAY WITH AN ANCIENT CEREMONY CALLED "NUZZR," IN WHICH TWO SOLDIERS PROFFERED A PIECE OF GOLD AND A PIECE OF SILVER.

BY TOUCHING THE GOLD AND SILVER WITH HIS RIGHT HAND, THE KING SHOWED HE ACCEPTED THE GIFTS AND, BY RAISING HIS HAND WITHOUT TAKING THEM, HE SIGNIFIED HE REMITTED THEM TO THE GIVERS.

AUG 9-1940

JH829AED

LONDON, AUG. 8-(AP)--- THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION IS TRYING TO PERSUADE BRITONS THAT LORD HAW HAW, GERMANY'S ACE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROPAGANDA BROADCASTER, ISN'T WORTH LISTENING TO.

AUG 9-1940

ONE MINISTRY ADVERTISEMENT GIVES THIS VERSION OF "WHAT DO I DO IF I COME ACROSS GERMAN OR ITALIAN BROADCASTS WHEN TUNING MY WIRELESS":

"I SAY TO MYSELF, 'NOW THIS BLIGHTER WANTS ME TO LISTEN TO HIM. AM I GOING TO DO WHAT HE WANTS?' I REMEMBER THAT THAT GERMAN LIES OVER THE AIR ARE LIKE PARACHUTE TROOPS DROPPING DOWN ON BRITAIN---THEY ARE ALL PART OF A PLAN TO GET US DOWN---WHICH THEY WON'T.

"I REMEMBER ... NOBODY CAN TRUST ... WORD HAW HAW SAYS. SO, JUST TO MAKE THEM WASTE THEIR TIME, I SWITCH ... M OFF OR TUNE 'EM OUT."

TAITS 02122 APL CAE

BULLETIN

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 8.)

FIRST LEAD BRITISH

(ADVANCE) LONDON, AUG. 8-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DECLARED TODAY IT IS WILLING TO LET INDIANS THEMSELVES "DEVISE THE FRAMEWORK OF A NEW CONSTITUTION" AFTER CONCLUSION OF THE WAR IN THE HOPE INDIA WILL ATTAIN "FREE AND EQUAL PARTNERSHIP IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH" OF NATIONS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 A.M., E.S.T. TODAY).

WX1020AED

AUG 9-1940

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD BRITISH X X X NATIONS.

SIMULTANEOUS STATEMENTS OUTLINING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON THE CONTROVERSIAL INDIAN QUESTION WERE MADE BY LORD LINLITHGOW, VICEROY, IN INDIA, AND BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, L.S.AMERY, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WHILE REPEATING THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER OF DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA'S 350,000,000 PEOPLE, THE STATEMENT REITERATED UNWILLINGNESS TO UNDERTAKE "FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES" IN THE MIDST OF WAR AND HELD OFF DEVISING OF A NEW FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNMENT UNTIL AFTER THE WAR--A DELAY WHICH HAS BEEN CRITICISED BY ARDENT NATIONALISTS IN INDIA.

ON ANOTHER POINT, HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT GAVE ASSENT TO THE SETTING UP, AFTER THE WAR, "WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY" OF A BODY "REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS IN INDIAN NATIONAL LIFE IN ORDER TO DEVISE THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION X X X."

DB:0344ED

LONDON--2ND ADD FIRST LEAD [redacted] CONSTITUTION X X X."

THE GOVERNMENT PROMISED "EVERY AID IN THEIR POWER" IN THIS TASK.

"INDIA'S ANXIETY AT THIS MOMENT OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD STRUGGLE AGAINST TYRANNY AND AGGRESSION TO CONTRIBUTE FULLY TO THE COMMON CAUSE AND TO THE TRIUMPH OF OUR COMMON IDEALS IS MANIFEST," THE STATEMENT SAID.

AUG 9-1940

"SHE HAS ALREADY MADE A MIGHTY CONTRIBUTION. SHE IS ANXIOUS TO MAKE A GREATER CONTRIBUTION STILL. HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE CONCERNED THAT THAT UNITY OF NATIONAL PURPOSE IN INDIA WHICH WOULD ENABLE HER TO DO SO SHOULD BE ACHIEVED AT AS EARLY A DATE AS POSSIBLE."

DB:0344ED

LONDON--THIRD AND FIRST LAID BRITISH XXX POSSIBLE."

ALTHOUGH DELAYING THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, THE STATEMENT ANNOUNCED THE INTENTION OF CREATING A WAR ADVISORY COUNCIL TO CONTAIN VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF INDIAN LIFE, AND OF INVITING REPRESENTATIVE INDIANS TO JOIN THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RECALLING THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER LAST OCTOBER OF DOMINION STATUS AT CONCLUSION OF THE WAR, THE STATEMENT SAID EFFORTS TO "ATTAIN SOME MEASURE OF AGREEMENT" BETWEEN THE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES OF INDIA HAD FAILED.

AUG 9-1940

"IT IS CLEAR THAT EARLIER DIFFERENCES WHICH HAD PREVENTED THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY REMAIN UNBRIDGED," THE STATEMENT SAID, BECAUSE OF TWO ISSUES, THE POSITION OF MINORITIES, AND THE NEED OF MACHINERY FOR CREATION OF A NEW FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

THE STATEMENT DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN THAT "FULL WEIGHT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE VIEWS OF MINORITIES" IN ANY CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, AND ADDED:

"IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THEY (THE GOVERNMENT) COULD NOT CONTEMPLATE THE TRANSFER OF THEIR PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PEACE AND WELFARE OF INDIA TO ANY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WHOSE AUTHORITY IS DIRECTLY DENIED BY LARGE AND POWERFUL ELEMENTS IN INDIA'S NATIONAL LIFE."

ON THE SECOND POINT, THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED ITSELF "IN SYMPATHY"

30.24-4225

30.24-4225

WITH THE DESIRE THAT THE NEW SCHEME "SHOULD BE PRIMARILY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INDIANS THEMSELVES X X X SUBJECT TO THE DUE FULFILLMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS WHICH GREAT BRITAIN'S LONG CONNECTION WITH INDIA HAS IMPOSED ON HER X X X."

AUG 9-1940

BRITAIN'S POSITION WAS ANNOUNCED AS ITALIAN ADVANCES WERE BEING MADE IN AFRICA TOWARD AN OUTLET ON THE INDIAN OCEAN.

THE STATEMENT FRANKLY SAID IT WAS HOPED BRITAIN, BY APPEASING INDIAN NATIONALIST SPIRIT, COULD TAP THE MANPOWER AND WEALTH OF HER RICHEST POSSESSION.

LONDON, AUG. 8-(AP)-ATTACKING THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S "WAR-GUILT TRIAL" AT RIOM, FRANCE, GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, LEADER OF THE FRENCHMEN STILL FIGHTING BESIDE BRITAIN, TONIGHT DECLARED "THE WRETCHED PEOPLE WHO HAVE BETRAYED FRANCE BY CAPITULATING ARE TRYING TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THEIR OWN CRIMES."

AUG 9-1940

DE GAULLE SAID THE TRIAL WAS A "PIECE OF STAGE MANAGEMENT," AND ASSERTED "AT LEAST TWO" [redacted] OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT LEADERS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR FRENCH DISASTERS ON THE BATTLEFIELD BY NEGLECTING TO PREPARE FRANCE FOR MECHANIZED WARFARE.

A FRENCH TRIBUNAL RECENTLY [redacted] FOUND DE GAULLE GUILTY OF TREASON IN ABSENTIA AND SENTENCED HIM TO DEATH.

JHM, PITKINS 0005A. [redacted]

RIOM, FRANCE, AUG.8-(AP)-THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL WHICH WILL SIT IN JUDGMENT AT DEFEATED FRANCE'S "WAR BLAME" TRIAL WAS INSTALLED TODAY IN AN 8-MINUTE CEREMONY.

THE BRIEF PROCEEDING WAS GIVEN OVER TO THE READING OF DECREES CONSTITUTING THE COURT AND THE NAMING OF LAWYERS AND JUDGES.

THEN THE SEVEN MAGISTRATES AND THREE ALTERNATES, THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND TWO STATE'S ATTORNEYS WERE SWORN INTO OFFICE AND COURT ADJOURNED.

AUG 9-1940

EIGHT OF THE JUDGES WERE IN SCARLET AND BLACK GOWNS AND TWO, GENERAL WATTEAU AND ADMIRAL HERR, WORE THEIR UNIFORMS.

TWO MINUTES AFTER FILING INTO THE COURTROOM THEY DECLARED THE SESSION OPEN AND EIGHT MINUTES LATER DECLARED IT SUSPENDED--ONE OF THE SHORTEST COURT SESSIONS IN FRENCH LEGAL HISTORY.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE RALPHAEL ALIBERT ATTENDED THE SESSION BUT DID NOT SPEAK AS SCHEDULED.

STANDING IN THE COURTROOM CLOSELY GUARDED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS, THE JUDGES TOOK THE FOLLOWING OATH:

"I SWEAR AND PROMISE TO FILL WELL AND FAITHFULLY MY FUNCTIONS, TO RELIGIOUSLY GUARD SECRETS OF THE DELIBERATIONS AND TO CONDUCT MYSELF AS A DIGNIFIED AND LOYAL MAGISTRATE."

THIS MEANT THAT EVERY MOVE IN THE INVESTIGATION WOULD BE HELD IN STRICTEST SECRECY AND THAT FRENCHMEN WOULD HAVE TO WAIT--POSSIBLY MONTHS--FOR DEVELOPMENTS WHEN THE ACTUAL TRIAL GETS UNDER WAY.

NO DATE WAS SET FOR THE NEXT MEETING, BUT IT IS EXPECTED TO BE EARLY NEXT WEEK.

PRESIDENT OF THE COURT IS 68-YEAR-OLD PIERRE CAOUS, FORMER CRIMINAL COURT PRESIDENT AND WORLD WAR VETERAN TWICE CITED FOR BRAVERY.

FH548PED

SUPREME COURT (PMS BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VICHY,FRANCE,AUG.8--FALLEN FRANCE CALLED HER NEW SUPREME COURT TO ITS OPENING SESSION TODAY AT NEARBY RIOM TO FIX THE BLAME AND PENALTIES FOR MILITARY DEFEAT.

THE OPENING SESSION WAS NOT EXPECTED TO GO BEYOND INAUGURAL FORMALITIES AND THE ACTUAL "DEFEAT RESPONSIBILITY" INQUIRY PROBABLY WILL NOT COME UP FOR FOUR OR FIVE DAYS. EVEN THEN THERE WILL BE WEEKS, PROBABLY MONTHS, OF INVESTIGATION IN STRICT SECRECY BEFORE ACTUAL DEFENDANTS ARE NAMED AND SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE.

THE SEVEN-MAN COURT, FROM WHOSE SENTENCES ONLY CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN MAY GRANT REPRIEVE, HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH FAR-REACHING INQUIRY TO LEARN WHY UNPREPARED FRANCE WENT TO WAR, TO IDENTIFY THOSE WHO LED THE WAY TO DOOM AND TO MAKE THEM PAY.

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY WOULD BE LIFE IMPRISONMENT; THOSE FIGHTING ON AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS ARE LIABLE TO THE DEATH PENALTY.

THERE HAVE BEEN HINTS THE INVESTIGATION MIGHT REACH BACK INTO ACTIONS OF FRENCH GOVERNMENTS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

THE PRESS, WHICH HAS KEPT UP THE CRY THAT THOSE TO BLAME MUST PAY DEARLY, HAS HEAPED MOST OF ITS CRITICISMS ON FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER, THE WAR-DECLARER. MENTIONED WITH HIM HAVE BEEN FORMER PREMIERS PAUL REYNAUD AND LEON BLUM, GEN.MAURICE GAMELIN, AND FORMER MINISTERS PIERRE COT, GEORGES MANDEL, CESAR CAMPINCHI, YVON DELBOS AND OTHERS.

AUG 9-1940

GEORGES MANDEL ALREADY HAS BEEN MADE SUBJECT TO MILITARY COURT ACTION IN MOROCCO ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING AGAINST FRENCH SECURITY.

BRIEFLY, THE CHARGES THE COURT IS EXPECTED TO CONSIDER INCLUDE:

THAT FRANCE DECLARED WAR AT A TIME WHEN HER LEADERS KNEW SHE WAS UNPREPARED; THAT FRANCE TOOK A WARLIKE COURSE BUT FAILED TO BACK IT UP WITH ADEQUATE ARMAMENT; THAT BRITISH POLICIES WERE ALLOWED TO DOMINATE FRANCE'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY; THAT GREED, IDEOLOGY AND CORRUPTION PAVED THE WAY FOR DOWNFALL OF THE STATE.

ON THE EVE OF THE COURT SESSION POPULAR FEELING RANGED BITTERLY AGAINST FRANCE'S OLD PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM AND AGAINST MANY OF HER OLD LEADERS.

FRANCE'S CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH NOT ACCOMPLISHED BY INTERNAL FORCE OF ARMS AS DID SOME OF HER REVOLUTIONS, NEVERTHELESS WAS DRASTIC AND BORN OF NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

IT HAS BEEN INDICATED THE TRIALS WOULD GO BEYOND SEEKING TO DISCLOSE THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE OLD GOVERNMENT TO BRING OUT ERRORS OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE, PERHAPS EVEN DELIBERATE PLOTTING.

JH-R403AED

BARCELONA, SPAINE, AUG. 8-(AP)- ~~THE~~ SIXTY-THREE GERMANS WHO HAD BEEN FRENCH PRISONERS IN ALGIERS WERE BROUGHT HERE TODAY BY AIRPLANE.

AUG 9-1940

LA LINEA, SPAIN, AUG. 8 (AP)--HOSTILE PLANES VISITED GIBRALTAR TWICE TODAY, APPARENTLY ONLY FOR RECONNAISSANCE. THE DROPPED NO BOMBS.

AUG 9-1940

[redacted] PARTS OF THE BIG FORTRESS ROCK HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO PROJECTILES BY PAST BOMBARDMENTS. BIG PIECES HAVE BEEN THROWN THROUGH HOUSETOPS BY EXPLODING BOMBS.

THERE IS HARDLY A STREET IN GIBRALTAR

30.24-4227

30.24-4227

Add - Berlin - Aug 9 8

TWELVE SHIPS WENT DOWN DURING AN ATTACK OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ON A CONVOY IN THE CHANNEL THIS MORNING, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

(THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED THEY HAD SHOT DOWN 16 PLANES IN FIGHTING OVER THE CHANNEL AGAINST A LOSS OF TWO OF THEIR OWN. THEY MADE NO MENTION OF SHIPS SUNK.)

AUG 9-1940

SEVEN OTHER SHIPS WERE DAMAGED IN THIS RAID, THE HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED, AND FIVE BRITISH FIGHTING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

TWENTY-NINE OTHER BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN OTHER FIGHTING IN THE CHANNEL AREA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT THREE GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED MISSING.

IN ITS EARLIER REGULAR COMMUNIQUE THE NAZI COMMAND SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD MINED SEVERAL ENGLISH HARBORS LAST NIGHT AND ATTACKED A NUMBER OF ARMAMENT WORKS, SEARCHLIGHT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS.

THE HIGH COMMAND'S DAILY X X X ETC. SECOND GRAF.

Mb 221 PED

BERLIN, AUG. 8 (AP VIA RADIO)--- THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, BY COMMUNIQUE, HAD RAISED SHARP OBJECTION TO THE BRITISH BLOCKADE WHICH NOW COVERS FRANCE, AS WELL AS THE REST OF OCCUPIED WESTERN EUROPE.

AUG 9-1940

"THE COMMUNIQUE RECALLS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS HOLDING BACK IN ALEXANDRIA 25,000 TONS OF GASOLINE DESPITE THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S SOLEMN PLEDGE NOT TO USE ANY OF IT," THE BROADCASTER SAID.

"IT IS POINTED OUT THAT ALTHOUGH WITH REGARD TO THE GASOLINE THE BRITISH ATTITUDE MIGHT BE UNDERSTANDABLE THIS IS BY NO MEANS SO WITH REGARD TO HOLDING BACK GRAIN SHIPS FOR THE FRENCH PEOPLE BY THE ENGLISH. IT IS DECLARED THAT ENGLAND IS HINDERING DEPARTURE OF THREE VESSELS WITH GRAIN CARGOES FOR FRANCE FROM BUENOS AIRES."

WILL MUSSOLINI CONQUER
WHERE NAPOLEON FAILED ?

AUG 9-1940

--

LACK OF WATER OBSTACLE IN NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN (800)

--

BY GEORGE C. JORDAN

Rome, Aug. 8--(AP)--It's not shellfire, but water--or the lack of it-- which military observers credited today with holding up the big push on the sand-duned no-man's-land between Libya and Egypt in North Africa.

(British and Italian sources alike have reported strong Libyan

(Italian) forces massed for the attack. Italians said they already have crossed the frontier; the British countered that the only Italians in Egypt so far were prisoners.

(The Italian drive this week into British Somaliland, farther down the northeast coast, which won the port of Zeila, was considered by British authorities at Cairo to be an attempt to draw attention from the main thrust yet to come.)

SCOOT BACK TO THEIR BASES. ~~AND~~ THAT IS WHAT THE FIGHTING BETWEEN ITALY'S LIBYAN TROOPS AND BRITAIN'S FORCES IN EGYPT HAVE COME TO THIS STAGE.

Q THE ANSWER IS WATER.

Q MUCH OF IT HAS TO BE SENT BY BOAT FROM ITALY TO LIBYA.

AND THE BRITISH SAY THEY HAVE A "STRANGLEHOLD" ON THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST THROUGH A STRONGLY-ENFORCED NAVAL BLOCKADE.

Q MANY EXPERIENCED OBSERVERS THOUGHT ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR JUNE 10 WOULD BE FOLLOWED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BY A RISK-ALL FASCIST DRIVE ACROSS EGYPT TO SEIZE THE SUEZ CANAL.

AUG 8-1940

Q NAPOLEON TRIED TO OCCUPY EGYPT BUT FAILED. IL DUCE WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE UP WHERE THE CORSICAN LEFT OFF AND SEND HIS FASCIST LEGIONS STORMING INTO THE LAND ~~[illegible]~~ WHICH HE COVETS AND ~~[illegible]~~ MUCH FOR WHICH HE HAS ~~[illegible]~~ RULE.

Q BUT NEARLY TWO MONTHS PASSED WITH ONLY MINOR LAND AND ONE BIG AIR BATTLE.

OPERATIONS. MILITARY MEN CALL IT A MINOR OPERATION WHEN A DOZEN OR SO TANKS OR ARMORED CARS ARE SENT OUT TO RAID AN OASIS, THEN

Q IN THE WHITE-HOT WASTELANDS THAT SEPARATE THE FRONTIER FROM THE FERTILE NILE EACH FIGHTING MAN NEEDS A GALLON OF WATER A DAY, AND EACH ARMY ANIMAL ~~[illegible]~~ TEN GALLONS FOR THEIR ~~[illegible]~~. AND IF HORSES, MULES OR CAMELS ARE NOT USED, THEIR IRON AND STEEL SUCCESSORS NEED AS MUCH-- OR MORE.

AUG 8-1940

Q THAT IS WHY ITALY'S IMPOSING COLONIAL ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA (THE EXACT NUMBER OF MEN A MILITARY SECRET-- BUT THERE ARE 250,000 OR 30 OF THEM) ~~[illegible]~~ HAS STOOD ~~[illegible]~~ IN THE SCORCHING SUN, WITH TEMPERATURES ~~[illegible]~~ UP TO 120 DEGREES, WAITING FOR TANKS AND THE AIR FORCE TO OPEN A ~~[illegible]~~ ROUTE FOR THEM BEFORE THEY TRY THE RISKY RUSH TO THE EAST.

30.24-4229

30.24-4229

ONE MAJOR OBJECTIVE WOULD BE MARSA MATRUH, HALF-WAY PORT ON THE [redacted] DESERT ROAD TO ALEXANDRIA.

THANKS TO THE LATE AIR MARSHAL ITALO BALBO THE JOB OF REACHING THE EGYPTIAN FRONT, AND OF BRINGING UP WATER FROM THE REAR, HAS BEEN MADE EASIER.

AUG 9-1940

AS GOVERNOR OF LIBYA, BALBO BUILT A 16-FOOT HARD SURFACED HIGHWAY ACROSS NORTHERN LIBYA TO THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER. THERE IT PICKS UP ANOTHER ROAD THAT TWISTS ALONG THE COAST TO ALEXANDRIA.

ANY MAJOR INVASION OF EGYPT MUST ALMOST CERTAINLY FOLLOW THAT ROAD, WITH SIDE ACTIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF OASES SCATTERED ALONG THE CARAVAN TRAILS NEARBY.

BALBO ALSO SANK NUMEROUS WELLS BACK IN LIBYA TO HELP SUPPLY SUCH AN ARMY-- BUT IT IS STILL A LONG, HOT HAUL.

[redacted] ANY ADVANCE BY [redacted] INTO THE DESERT, FAILING TO TAKE AN OBJECTIVE, MIGHT EASILY BE TURNED TO DISASTER BY A LITTLE BAD LUCK HELPED ALONG BY AN ALERT ENEMY AIR FORCE.

FOR THESE SAME REASONS THE BRITISH TACTICS HAVE APPEARED FROM COMMUNIQUES HERE AS COLORLESS AS THE ITALIAN. THE ITALIANS HAVE TRIED SEVERAL ATTACKS WITH INFANTRY MOVED UP IN TRUCKS. THE BRITISH APPARENTLY HAVE STUCK TO SWIFT-STRIKING LIGHT MECHANIZED UNITS.

THERE APPEAR TO BE ONLY TWO TYPES OF ACTION FEASIBLE BEFORE THE BIG PUSH: 1- AIR RAIDS TO DESTROY [redacted] SUPPLIES BEHIND THE FRONTS; 2- SEPARATE ATTACKS PICKING OFF OASIS STRONG POINTS AND SEIZING CONTROL OF THE WATER HOLES.

AUG 9-1940

THAT IS WHAT IS HAPPENING WHEN COMMUNIQUES SAY:

"ITALIANS BOMBED MARSA MATRUH," AND "BRITISH AIRMEN ATTACKED TOBRUK."

THAT, TOO, IS THE MILITARY STORY BEHIND THOSE ARMORED CAR CLASHES THAT BRING SUCH REPORTS AS:

"UMPTEEN ENEMY ARMORED CARS WERE DESTROYED BY OUR BOMBERS" OR "WERE CAPTURED BY ADVANCE FORCES BEHIND THE CYRENAICAN FRONTIER."

THESE COMMUNIQUES REPRESENT ONLY MINOR ACTIONS-- BUT THEY PACK A STORY OF [redacted] SUFFERING AND SLOW, FEVERISH DEATH FOR WOUNDED MEN LEFT SPRAWLED ON THE OVEN-HOT SANDS.

PW 2203 JML

BUCHAREST, AUG 8-(AP)-HEADS OF A BULGARIAN DELEGATION FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON BULGARIA'S CLAIM TO RETURN OF SOUTHERN DOBRUJA ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND CONFERRED WITH PREMIER ION GIGURTU.

THE GROUP, COMPOSED OF FOREIGN MINISTER IVAN POPOFF, AND GENERAL NIKOLA PETROFF AND TWO FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS WILL LEAVE FOR CRAIOVA TOMORROW TO JOIN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION THERE AND BEGIN THE FORMAL TALKS.

AUG 9-1940

Q [illegible] IPED

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, AUG. 8-(AP)-RUMANIA, OPENING TERRITORIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH BULGARIA TODAY AT CRAIOVA, HOPED TO HOLD HER NEIGHBOR'S CLAIMS ON THE PROVINCE OF DOBRUJA TO A MINIMUM BY ARGUING THAT A PERMANENT PEACE CAN BE ATTAINED ONLY THROUGH COMPROMISE AND SACRIFICE ON BOTH SIDES.

AUG 9-1940

AT THE SAME TIME RAOUL BOSSY, SPECIAL RUMANIAN DELEGATE TO HUNGARY, WAS EXPECTED TO RETURN FROM BUDAPEST WITH HUNGARIAN TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE OVER THE RUMANIAN PROVINCE OF TRANSYLVANIA, WHICH RUMANIA GAINED IN THE BREAK-UP OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR.

(IN BUDAPEST, A HIGH AUTHORITY REPORTED THAT BOSSY, IN A HALF-HOUR CONFERENCE WITH HUNGARIAN PREMIER COUNT PAL TELEKY, WAS INFORMED HUNGARY WOULD AGREE TO NOTHING LESS THAN CESSION OF 75 PERCENT OF TRANSYLVANIA.

(OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID HUNGARY WOULD REMAIN ON FULL WAR FOOTING UNTIL FINAL SETTLEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED.)

BUCHAREST NEWSPAPERS HAVE DROPPED THEIR DEMANDS FOR RESISTANCE TO HUNGARY'S CLAIMS. YESTERDAY, THEY REPRINTED A BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE ARTICLE CRITICIZING RUMANIANS "WHO HAVE ASSUMED AN ATTITUDE OF FALSE HEROISM IN SETTLING RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY."

(THE GERMAN WIRELESS CREDITED THE BUCHAREST RADIO WITH A REPORT THAT RUMANIA IS READY TO CEDE TO BULGARIA THE DOBRUJA DISTRICTS OF DUROSTOR AND CALIACRA, BUT IS UNWILLING TO CEDE ALL OF THE TERRITORY. THE REPORT SAID BULGARIA WOULD BE ASKED TO LET RUMANIANS IN THAT COUNTRY RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE LAND.)

THE PRO-NAZI GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER ION GIGURTU MEANWHILE TOOK ANOTHER STEP IN LINE WITH NAZI IDEOLOGY IN PROMULGATION OF A NEW LAW SPLITTING RUMANIA'S 750,000 JEWS INTO THREE CATEGORIES--(1) THOSE WHO SAW ACTIVE SERVICE FOR RUMANIA, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS; (2) THOSE IN REGIONS ANNEXED AFTER THE WORLD WAR; (3) THOSE OF THE OLD KINGDOM WHO DID NOT SEE ACTIVE SERVICE.

THOSE OF THE FIRST CLASS NOW HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE MAY RETAIN THESE POSTS BUT THERE WILL BE NO NEW APPOINTMENTS. THOSE OF THE OTHER TWO MAY NOT HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE OR ENGAGE IN PROFESSIONS "HAVING DIRECT LIAISON WITH THE PUBLIC AUTHORITY," AND ARE BARRED FROM MANY ENTERPRISES.

AUG 9-1940

NO JEW MAY OWN A FARM OR OTHER RURAL PROPERTY; THOSE NOW HOLDING SUCH LANDS WILL LOSE THEM TO THE GOVERNMENT IN RETURN FOR BONDS.

JEWS ALSO ARE BARRED FROM THE RUMANIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION.

THIS CREATES THE QUESTION OF WHAT IS TO BECOME OF JEWISH SCHOOL

30.24-4231

CHILDREN, SINCE UNDER THE PRESENT LAW ALL SCHOOL CHILDREN MUST BELONG TO THE ORGANIZATION.

JH638AED

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, AUG. 8-(AP)-PREMIER ION GIGURTU TOLD HIS COUNTRYMEN TONIGHT THAT RUMANIA MUST GIVE UP SOME TERRITORY TO BULGARIA AND HUNGARY ON GERMANY'S ORDERS BUT DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT STEADFASTLY REFUSES TO MEET HINGARY'S FULL DEMAND FOR TRANSYLVANIA.

THE PREMIER SAID CONCESSIONS WERE NECESSARY TO PRESERVE PEACE IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

AUG 8-1940

GIGURTU COUNSELED BULGARIA AND HUNGARY TO BE MODERATE IN THEIR DEMANDS AS THE BEST WAY OF PREVENTING TROUBLE IN THE FUTURE. HE SAID RUMANIA HAD FOUND IT NECESSARY IN HER OWN INTEREST TO FOLLOW A PRO-AXIS POLICY AND THAT THIS POLICY IMPOSED "PAINFUL SACRIFICES."

MQ525PED

MEDITERRANEAN

BY LARRY ALLEN

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG 8-(AP)-ITALIAN ARMIES IN LIBYA, FEARING INTENSIFICATION OF THE BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE AND FACED WITH DWINDLING WATER AND WAR SUPPLIES, ARE EXPECTED TO LAUNCH A GRAND OFFENSIVE BY MID-AUGUST IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK BRITAIN'S STRANGLEHOLD ON THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST.

AUG 9-1940

THE ITALIAN PUSH INTO BRITISH SOMALILAND, WHICH RESULTED YESTERDAY IN THE FALL OF THE PORT OF ZEILA, WAS LOOKED UPON HERE AS MORE OR LESS A MOVE TO DIVERT BRITISH POWER TO DEFENSE OF THAT TERRITORY, PRELIMINARY TO THE BIG PUSH.

FASCISTS IN ROME SAID OCCUPATION OF ZEILA WAS THE FIRST STEP IN THEIR CURRENT OFFENSIVE TO INCORPORATE BRITISH AND FRENCH SOMALILAND INTO ITALIAN EAST AFRICA. ITS SUCCESS WOULD GIVE ITALY COMMAND OF 2,500 MILES OF COASTLINE FROM THE GULF OF ADEN TO THE INDIAN OCEAN.)

BRITISH WARSHIPS, PATROLLING ALMOST THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE LIBYAN COAST, FORM A LINE OF STEEL BLOCKING ATTEMPTS OF ITALIAN WATER TANKERS AND SUPPLY SHIPS TO GET THROUGH FROM ITALY TO LIBYA.

PRACTICALLY ALL THE WATER USED BY THE ITALIANS IN EASTERN LIBYA HAS BEEN TRANSPORTED FROM ITALY, SINCE LIBYA LARGELY IS A STRETCH OF DESERT.

AUG 9-1940

ITALY'S DESPERATE DESIRE TO ATTEMPT TO CRACK BRITISH LINES ALONG THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER APPARENTLY IS INFLUENCED LARGELY BY THE VITAL NECESSITY OF KEEPING WATER AND OIL FLOWING IN FOR HER LIBYAN FIGHTERS.

A DEEP THRUST INTO EGYPT WOULD OPEN THE WAY FOR NEW WATER SUPPLIES.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AUG. 8-(AP)-BRITISH CENSORS REMOVED 120 OF 700 BAGS OF MAIL TODAY FROM THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR WHICH WENT OUT OF ITS WAY TO LAND THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR HERE EN ROUTE TO HIS NEW POST AS GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

AUG 9-1940

MQ555PED

BY MORTON P.GUDEBROD

AUG 9-1940

HAMILTON,BERMUDA,AUG.8-(AP)-THE ORDINARILY PLACID LIFE OF THIS BRITISH ISLAND COLONY WILL BE THROWN ONLY SLIGHTLY OUT OF ROUTINE BY THE ARRIVAL TODAY OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR.

THE LACK OF PAGEANTRY WAS DUE PARTIALLY TO THE FACT THAT, WHILE THE DUKE IS EN ROUTE TO TAKE OVER HIS POST OF GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-

IN-CHIEF OF THE BAHAMAS, THIS IS AN UNOFFICIAL VISIT.

STILL, THE CITY OF HAMILTON WAS DECKED IN FLAGS, AND THE REGULAR THURSDAY HALF-HOLIDAY GAVE BERMUDIANS A CHANCE TO SEE THE DUKE AND HIS AMERICAN WIFE ON THEIR DRIVE FROM THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB LANDING IN HAMILTON TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WHERE THEY WILL LIVE UNTIL THEY LEAVE FOR THE BAHAMAS.

AUG 9-1940

CAPTAIN GROVES OF THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR, MAKING A SPECIAL STOP HERE ON ITS TRIP FROM LISBON TO NEW YORK, HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO REACH GRASSY BAY, OUTSIDE HAMILTON HARBOR, IN TIME FOR THE WINDSORS TO LAND IN HAMILTON AT 2:30 P.M. (1:49 P.M. EST-CORRECT.) IT WAS THE DUKE'S FIRST VISIT TO BERMUDA SINCE 1931 WHEN HE WAS PRINCE OF WALES.

ASSIGNED TO GREET THE WINDSORS ABOARD THE EXCALIBUR WERE THE AIDES-DE-CAMP OF ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES KENNEDY-PURVIS, COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL NAVY'S AMERICAN AND WEST INDIES SQUADRON STATIONED AT BERMUDA, AND OF MAJ.-GEN.DENIS KIRWAN BERNARD, GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY.

AFTER COMING ASHORE WITH THEIR RETINUE ABOARD THE ADMIRAL'S BARGE, THE WINDSORS WERE TO BE GREETED BY THE GOVERNOR, HIS SISTER, MRS. HASTINGS BROOKE, AND ADMIRAL PURVIS. NO OFFICIAL RECEPTION SPEECH WAS PLANNED BUT A MILITARY GUARD OF 100 MEN WAS DETAILED TO PRESENT THE ROYAL SALUTE.

AUG 9-1940

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SET IN A 45-ACRE PARK AND BUILT OF NATIVE CORAL AS ARE ALMOST ALL BERMUDA HOUSES, THE WINDSORS WILL OCCUPY A SIMPLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF TWO BEDROOMS AND BATHS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE 18-ROOM MANSION. THE DUCHESS ALSO WILL HAVE THE USE OF MRS. BROOKE'S OWN SITTING ROOM.

BEYOND A SMALL COCKTAIL PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NO SPECIAL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS WERE PLANNED.

JH308AED

BY NORTON P.GUDERROD

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AUG. 8-(AP)-THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM LISBON, PORTUGAL, EN ROUTE TO THE BAHAMAS WHERE THE DUKE WILL ASSUME THE POST OF GOVERNOR.

THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR ON WHICH THEY WERE PASSENGERS ANCHORED OFF THIS PORT EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON. THOUSANDS LINED THE SHORE AND THE FRESHLY SCRUBBED CORAL-PAVED STREETS TO GREET THE COUPLE.

AUG 9-1940

LITTLE PAGEANTRY WAS EXPECTED SINCE THIS WAS AN UNOFFICIAL VISIT. STILL, THE CITY, ETC., PICKING UP AT THIRD GRAF ORIGINAL.

HE ENDED

HAMILTON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD WINDSOR

X X X COUPLE (ELIMINATING LAST GRAF PREVIOUS.)

THE WINDSORS ARRIVED AT THE JETTY ALMOST EXACTLY AT THE SCHEDULED HOUR, 2:30 P.M. (1:49 P.M., E.S.T.)--AND STEPPED ASHORE FROM A BARGE AS CHEERS AROSE FROM THE THRONG OF ABOUT 3,500 WHICH CROWDED THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB LAWN.

AUG 9-1940

THE DUKE CAME ASHORE FIRST, FOLLOWED BY HIS AMERICAN-BORN DUCHESS. HE WAS GREETED FIRST BY MAJ.-GEN.DENIS KIRWAN BERNARD, GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA, AND THEN BY MRS.HASTINGS BROOKE, THE GOVERNOR'S SISTER, WHO CURTSIED LOW.

THE CITY OF HAMILTON X X X (THIRD GRAPH ORIGINAL)

HE ENDED

30,24-4233 30.24-4233

Hamilton-Aug 8

--DASH--

BRITISH REMOVAL OF MAIL FROM AMERICAN CLIPPER PLANES STOPPING AT BERMUDA ON THEIR ATLANTIC FLIGHTS HAS BECOME ROUTINE. THERE WAS SPECULATION, HOWEVER, AS TO WHETHER MAIL WOULD BE TAKEN FROM THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR WHICH BROUGHT THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR FROM EUROPE ON THEIR WAY TO THE BAHAMAS.

THE CHIEF BRITISH CENSOR AT HAMILTON ANNOUNCED THE INAUGURATION OF CENSORSHIP ON TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR MAIL, ON ORDERS FROM LONDON, LAST JAN. 18. IMMEDIATELY, OFFICIALS BEGAN TAKING THE MAIL FROM CLIPPER PLANES WHICH MADE BERMUDA A REGULAR STOP.

AUG 9-1940

THERE WERE HINTS FROM HIGH UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC SOURCES THAT THE PLANES WOULD BE ORDERED TO OMIT THE BERMUDA STOP IF THE SEIZURE OF MAIL CONTINUED.

IT DID. THE CAPTAIN OF ONE OF THE FIRST PLANES TO STOP AFTER THE ORDER TRIED REFUSING TO PERMIT THE MAIL TO BE TOUCHED. THERE WAS A "TOKEN" SHOW OF FORCE AND THE CAPTAIN GAVE UP THE MAIL, UNDER PROTEST.

BRITAIN LATER EXPRESSED REGRET FOR THE SHOW OF FORCE -- BUT CONTINUED TAKING THE MAIL.

BRITISH SOURCES JUSTIFIED THE SEIZURES--SOMETIMES AMOUNTING TO NEARLY 2,000 POUNDS OF MAIL A WEEK--BY SAYING CONTRABAND ARTICLES AND MONEY INTENDED FOR GERMANY HAD BEEN FOUND.

THE DISPUTE IS NOT YET NEAR SETTLEMENT.

MQ1149PED

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, AUG.8-(AP)-HOW DO YOU ADDRESS THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR?

THE DUKE WILL BE "YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS."

AUG 9-1940

THE DUCHESS WILL BE "YOUR GRACE."

COLONIAL OFFICIALDOM, LONG WORRIED BY THIS AND OTHER SOCIAL QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE DUKE'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR OF THIS LITTLE COLONY, REVEALED TODAY THAT LONDON HAD LET THE PROPER FORMS BECOME KNOWN.

IT MEANS THAT, IN THIS REMOTE SEGMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THE AMERICAN-BORN DUCHESS WILL BE DENIED THE TITLE OF "HER ROYAL HIGHNESS" THAT THE DUKE'S BROTHER AND SUCCESSOR REFUSED HER IN ENGLAND AFTER EDWARD ABDICATED.

THE RULING ALSO REMOVED ANOTHER BIT OF INDECISION--ABOUT WHETHER THE DUKE MIGHT BE ADDRESSED AS "YOUR EXCELLENCY," THE TITLE GIVEN OTHER GOVERNORS.

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (AMS BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

AUG 9-1940

(WX) WHILE ITALY PRESSES HER DRIVE TO WREST THE SUEZ CANAL FROM BRITISH CONTROL, BRITAIN MAKES WHAT MAY BE A COUNTER MOVE, IN THE FORM OF A POLITICAL GESTURE TO INDIA, AT ONCE THE RICHEST UNIT OF THE EMPIRE AND THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM FOR LONDON TO HANDLE.

WITH INDIA'S 350,000,000 POPULATION AS A RESERVOIR TO DRAW ON FOR DEFENSE OF THE CANAL, THE ODDS AGAINST ITALY'S GREAT ADVENTURE WOULD BE WEIGHTED HEAVILY AGAINST MUSSOLINI. THAT MAY BE ONE OF THE MOTIVES BEHIND BRITAIN'S ACTION IN PROFFERING INDIA NEW PLEDGES OK UWTUMATE COMMONWEALTH STATUS AND IMMEDIATE, ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN HIHEST GOVERNMENT COUNCILS IN INDIA. YET THE GESTURE APPEARS TO HAVE SOME OTHER, AND PERHAPS CONTROLLING MOTIVE, BECAUSE ANY ADDITIONAL FIGHTING STRENGTH BRITAIN HOPES TO GAIN FROM IT COULD NOT AFFECT THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EGYPT AND OTHER PARTS OF AFRICA FOR MANY MONTHS.

OBVIOUSLY BRITAIN COUNTS ON OTHER FACTORS TO HOLD SUEZ--ON

SEA-POWER, EXPERIENCE IN DESERT FIGHTING, SKILL IN MAKING EFFECTIVE MILITARY FORCES OUT OF NATIVE TROOPS OF MANY RACES AND CREEDS AND, ABOVE ALL, ON THE WATERLESS SANDS OF EGYPT. ANY ITALIAN OFFENSIVE MUST CONQUER THESE SANDS TO REACH THE CANAL.

THE MORE A LAYMAN STUDIES TPE POSSIBILITIES OF THE ITALIAN ATTACK, THE MORE IT BECOMES CLEAR THAT A TEST OF SEA POWER VERSUS AIR POWER IS COMING. IT IS ONLY BY AIR THAT ITALY CAN HOPE TO SUPPLY HER ARMIES AND GET THEM FORWARD DECISIVELY AGAINST THE OUT-NUMBERED BUT FIRMLY-ENTRENCHED BRITISH DEFENDERS. BRITISH SEA POWER BALKS ANY OTHER FORM OF OFFENSIVE.

AUG 9-1940

PRESUMABLY ITALY CAN THROW THE BULK OF HER AIR FORCE INTO TPE FIGHT AND ACHIEVE A NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY AS GREAT, OR POSSIBLY GREATER, THAN THAT WHICH GERMANY IS ABLE TO MASS FOR THE LONG-DELAYED ATTACK ON ENGLAND. THE ITALIAN GROUND ATTACK AS IT HAS DEVELOPED SO FAR ON THE LIBYAN-EGYPTIAN FRONTN AND IN BRITISH SOMALILAND, IS BRUSHED ASIDE BY MILUTARY EXPERTS AS A MERE PRELIMINARY FOR MASS ITALIAN AIR ACTION TO COME.

THERE ARE AUTHENTIC REPORTS OF EXTENSIVE ITALIAN EXPERIMENTATION FOR JUST THE SORT OF ATTACK TO BE EXPECTED. NEUTRAL OBSERVERS IN ITALIAN-HELD TERRITORY WITNESSED EXTENSIVE PARACHUTE MANEUVERS THERE SEVERAL YEARS AGO, WHEN THAT TYPE OF WARFARE WAS STILL A MILITARY NOVELTY.

IT WELL MAY BE BY SUCH MEANS THAT THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND PLANS TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE SLOW ADVANCE OF GROUND COLUMNS, OR TO SURPRISE BRITISH GARRISONS ON VITAL OASES. INFORMED MILITARY MEN SAY TANK WARFARE, OR MECHANIZED "BLITZKRIEG" IN ANY FORM, IS INCONCEIVABLE IN SUCH DESERT TERRAIN, WITH TEMPERATURES RUNNING TO 120 DEGREES IN THE SHADE.

IT IS BY AIR ROUTES, THEREFORE, THAT ITALY MUST HOPE TO SUPPLY HER TROOPS ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN AND TO TRANSPORT THEM SWIFTLY OVER THE DESERTS OF EGYPT. IT IS MASS ITALIAN AIR ATTACK ON THE BRITISH FLEET BASES THAT HOLDS THE GREATEST DISCERNIBLE THREAT TO BRITISH MASTERY OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. WITH THOSE BASES BOMBED OUT OF EXISTENCE, BRITISH HEAVY SHIPS WOULD BE IN A SERIOUS PLIGHT.

YET FASCIST LEADERS APPEARS TO BE RISKING AN UNPREDICTABLE STRAIN ON THEIR AIR RESOURCES. ASIDE FROM RESERVE STORES OF GASOLINE, OIL, WATER AND OTHER MATERIALS AT THE ITALIAN BASES ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN, VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING MUST BE FERRIED BY AIR FROM ITALY.

AUG 9-1940

WITH SO HUGE A TASK OF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CONFRONTING IT ON ITS OWN NEAR EASTERN OFFENSIVE FRONT, IT IS HIGHLY DOUBTFUL THAT THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND CAN LEND MUCH AERIAL ASSISTANCE TO GERMANY IN ANY ATTACK ON ENGLAND PROPER. ON THE CONTRARY, THERE ARE SEEMINGLY AUTHENTIC REPORTS THAT GERMANY HAS ALREADY CONTRIBUTED SPECIAL TYPES OF FIGHTING AIRCRAFT TO ITALY FOR THE SUEZ CAMPAIGN.

MD436PES

30.24-4235

30.24-4235

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, AUG. 31

NATION	SUNK BY: SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE KNOWN	DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	3	4	0	11,037 (Z)	21	19
GREECE	2	0	0	5,404	3	5
NORWAY	0	0	1	5,461	0	0
GERMANY	0	0	1	5,062	0	0
SWEDEN	1	0	0	1,981	0	0
DENMARK	0	1	0	(X)	0	0
TOTALS	6	5	2	28,945	24	27
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	387	171	211	2,683,288	6,808	5,496
GRAND TOTALS	393	176	213	2,712,233	6,832	5,523

(Z) TONNAGE OF ONE BRITISH SHIP UNKNOWN

(X) TONNAGE UNKNOWN

AUG 9-1940

WD:204PED

THE WAR TODAY

AUG 9-1940

BY DEVITT MACKENZIE

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI HAS MEWED OFF FOR HIMSELF A CONSIDERABLE PIECE OF BRITAIN'S HOT AND INHOSPITABLE SOMALILAND BUT, WHILE IN THEORY THIS MAY HAVE ADVANCED HIM TOWARD CONTROL OF THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY TO THE SUEZ CANAL, ONE SUSPECTS THAT PRACTICALLY HE MAY FIND IT A MIXED BLESSING.

THERE IS MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE IN THE SEEMING COMPLACENCE OF THE ENGLISH AS THEY PURSUE WHAT THEY DESCRIBE AS A STRATEGY OF "ACTIVE DEFENSE" AND GIVE GROUND TO NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR INVADERS. THE REASONS ARE SEVERAL.

FOR ONE THING THERE ARE NO SUPPLIES FOR THE ITALIANS IN EITHER BRITISH SOMALILAND OR IN ADJOINING FRENCH SOMALILAND WHICH THEY ARE USING AS A BASE. THEY MUST DEPEND ON WHAT THEY HAVE IN THEIR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS, FOR THE SUEZ CANAL--ONLY DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY--IS CLOSED TO THEM.

THEN THE FASCIST FORCES LIKELY ARE HEADED INTO A BUNCH OF GRIEF WITH THE SOMALIS. THESE NATIVES ARE A HARD LOT, WHOM THE BRITISH FINALLY GOT IN HAND AFTER YEARS OF WARFARE BUT WHO WILL FIGHT AT THE DROP OF THE HAT. THEY ARE ANTI-EVERYTHING THAT'S FOREIGN, AND THE ITALIANS MUST EXPECT TO HAVE TO CONQUER THEM BEFORE CONSOLIDATING THEIR GAINS.

BEYOND ALL THIS, HOWEVER, IS THE VITAL FACT THAT IL DUCE CAN'T GET CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WITHOUT SMASHING EGYPT AND OUSTING THE BRITISH. HE HAS TROOPS MASSED ON THE LIBYAN BORDER, PRESUMABLY READY FOR THE ASSAULT, BUT ONE WONDERS WHETHER HE WON'T PAUSE BEFORE SENDING HIS FORCES OUT TO MAKE THEIR WAY ACROSS MORE THAN 400 MILES OF BLAZING DESERT, WITH EVERY OASIS AND WATER-HOLE HEAVILY GUARDED BY THE BRITISH.

OR, TO GET RIGHT DOWN TO CASES, THE OUTCOME OF THIS WHOLE AFRICAN

SHOW IS LIKELY TO BE DETERMINED, NOT ON THE SAHARA BUT ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. FOR AS HITLER'S BLITZKRIEG AGAINST ENGLAND GOES, SO WILL GO THE CONFLICT ON THE DARK CONTINENT.

SHOULD THE ITALIANS UNDERTAKE THE ASSAULT ON EGYPT, WE SHALL HAVE A CAMPAIGN THAT WILL PRESENT THE OTHER EXTREME OF THE TERRIBLE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE RUSSO-FINNISH WAR WAS WAGED. THEN WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROZE STIFF AS THEY FELL IN THE KILLING TEMPERATURE OF 52 DEGREES BELOW ZERO. NOW MEN WILL BE CALLED TO FIGHT UNDER A SUN WHICH REGISTERS MAYBE 125 AND PRODUCES A SOIL TEMPERATURE OF 175 DEGREES.

(MORE)..WD944AED

AUG 9-1940

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY X X X OF 175 DEGREES.

THE INTENSE HEAT OF THE SAHARA, OR ANY OF THE NEIGHBORING REGIONS, IS ONE OF THE HANDICAPS WHICH THE BELLIGERENTS WILL HAVE TO FIGURE ON. FORTUNE WILL SMILE ON THE SIDE WHOSE TROOPS ARE BOTH ACCLIMATED AND USED TO TAKING CARE OF THEMSELVES IN THIS TERRIFIC HEAT.

IT SEEMS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE THAT MEN SHOULD BE ABLE TO CONDUCT WAR UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS. ACTUALLY, HOWEVER, ACCLIMATIZED TROOPS GET ALONG FIRST RATE, WITH PROPER CARE. I WAS FOR A TIME WITH THE BRITISH ARMY OF THE NEAR EAST, ASTRIDE THE SUEZ CANAL, IN THE WORLD WAR. YOU NEVER SAW A HEALTHIER LOT OF MEN THAN THESE WHITE BRITISH TROOPS WHO LIVED AND FOUGHT IN THAT FURNACE, AND THE ONLY PLACE I EVER ENCOUNTERED MORE TORTURING HEAT WAS IN AN EQUATORIAL JUNGLE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

IF MUSSOLINI DOES TRY TO SEND AN ARMY ACROSS THE SAHARA HE WILL HAVE SOMETHING OF A PRECEDENT TO GO BY, THOUGH CIRCUMSTANCES DIFFER SOMEWHAT. IN AUGUST OF 1916, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY AN ARMY WAS BROUGHT ACROSS THE GREAT SINAI DESERT, EAST OF THE CANAL, FOR AN ASSAULT ON THE WATERWAY. THE TURKS ACHIEVED THIS REMARKABLE FEAT AND THE HORROR KNOWN AS THE BATTLE OF ROMANI RESULTED, WITH A GREAT TURKISH DEFEAT.

THAT CONFLICT WAS WAGED AMONG THE SAND DUNES IN A HEAT SO INTENSE THAT MEN PRACTICALLY COOKED TO DEATH. HUNDREDS FELL BECAUSE THEIR SLENDER SUPPLY OF WATER GAVE OUT. I HAVE BEEN A LOT OF BATTLE FIELDS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, BUT THAT WAS THE MOST TERRIBLE I EVER ENCOUNTERED.

THE FORTUNES OF ITALY IN AN EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN WILL REST IN THE HANDS OF ONE OF THE GREATEST DESERT FIGHTERS OF ALL TIME--MARSHAL GRAZIANI, CONQUEROR OF CIRENAICA AND LIBYA. THE MARSHAL, WHO WILL BE 58 YEARS OLD NEXT SUNDAY, KNOWS ALL THE TRICKS OF THE SANDS, AS HE WILL NEED TO KNOW, FOR HE WILL BE UP AGAINST BRITISH OFFICERS WHO REPRESENT GENERATIONS OF TRAINING IN DESERT WARFARE.

MY COLLEAGUE, MARK BARRON, WHO WAS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH GRAZIANI IN ETHIOPIA, DESCRIBES HIM AS TWO-FISTED AND HARD-BOILED. SAYS MARK:

"GRAZIANI PROBABLY IS THE TOUGHEST OF ALL THE TOUGH COMMANDERS OF THE WORLD TODAY."

WD952AED

UNDATED INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (AGYS OUT) LX (ASKED)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 9-1940

MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, WRY LITTLE MAN OF PEACE AND FASTING, MAY HAVE GAINED--INDIRECTLY, THROUGH WAR--THE INDEPENDENCE FOR WHICH HE HAS DEVOTED MOST OF HIS LIFE FOR "HIS PEOPLE," INDIA'S TEEMING MILLIONS, ALMOST ONE-FIFTH OF MANKIND.

THE PROSPECT OF THAT INDEPENDENCE, IN A DEGREE NOT SPECIFIED, WAS HELD OUT TO INDIA YESTERDAY (THURS) BY BRITAIN IN A BID FOR AID

30.24-4237

IN MANPOWER AND RESOURCES FROM THE VAST INDIAN RESERVOIR IN ENGLAND'S WAR AGAINST HER FOES.

THE NATIONALIST LEADERS GANDHI HAS RALLIED TO HIS CAUSE THROUGH YEARS OF LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS WOULD NOT COMMENT IMMEDIATELY AS TO WHETHER THEY SEE IN BRITAIN'S PROMISE THE ANSWER TO THEIR DREAMS OF FULL FREEDOM.

THEY HAVE DECLARED THEY WANT MORE THAN DOMINION STATUS--AND THEY WANT IT NOW, NOT AFTER THE WAR IS OVER.

THEIR WRINKLED LITTLE LEADER, HOWEVER, HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WOULD LISTEN TO "HONORABLE" COMPROMISE.

AUG 9-1940

THE BRITISH PROPOSED "FULL AND EQUAL PARTNERSHIP" FOR FABLED INDIA IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, AND ALTHOUGH FEW DETAILS WERE OUTLINED, MANY OBSERVERS INTERPRETED THE PLAN AU DEFINITELY GOING BEYOND THE SUGGESTION OF DOMINION STATUS.

GANDHI, WHO SEES NO GOOD IN WARS, HAD SOUGHT TO ACHIEVE THE LIBERTY WHICH HE TERMED "INDIA'S BIRTHRIGHT," THROUGH LOGIC, APPEALS TO RIGHT AND JUSTICE, AND THE FURNISHING OF TANGIBLE PROOF THAT THE MIXED RACES OF INDIA COULD GOVERN THEMSELVES.

AT A WORD HE COULD HAVE TOUCHED OFF THE FLAME OF ONE OF THE GREATEST REVOLTS IN HISTORY. HE CHOOSE INSTEAD THE PEACEFUL, THOUGH DETERMINED, LEADERSHIP OF THE MILLIONS WHO HAVE CALLED HIM "MAHATMA" --GREAT SOUL.

THE BOYCOTT AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGNS WERE HIS WEAPONS. HIS REPEATED FASTS OF PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH REGULATIONS WEAKENED HIM. HE SERVED JAIL SENTENCES. BUT HIS DEMANDS FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE WERE NEVER ONCE STILLED.

30.24-4237

THE NEAREST THESE MEANS WON TO HIS GOAL CAME IN 1935 WHEN INDIA RECEIVED FROM THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT A NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH LED TO A MEASURE OF SELF GOVERNMENT UNDER A FORM OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

IN A STATE PAPER THE VICEROY OF INDIA WARMLY PRAISED THE CONGRESS PARTY (NATIONALIST) ADMINISTRATIONS WHICH HELD OFFICE IN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROVINCES FOR TWO YEARS.

BUT IN OCTOBER, 1939, THE CONGRESS PARTY LEADERS FOLLOWED GANDHI'S EXAMPLE IN WALKING OUT ON THE SYSTEM IN A NEW PROTEST OVER BRITAIN'S "VAGUE" WAR AIMS FOR INDIA. THEY DECLARED THEN THAT THE TIME HAD COME FOR SOME DEFINITE ACTION ON THE QUESTION OF TRUE INDEPENDENCE, AND RESIGNED THEIR OFFICES.

SINCE THAT TIME THE BRITISH LEADERS HAVE HINTED THAT LIBERAL POLICIES COULD BE EXPECTED AFTER THE WAR, BUT TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS THE FIRST SPECIKICALLY WORDED TO HOLD OUT THE HOPE OF THE FREEDOM WHICH GANDHI, NOW 70, HAS SAID HE WOULD LIVE TO SEE.

RQ942PED

Update Indian Independence

ALTHOUGH PRIMARILY AN AGRICULTURAL LAND, WITH COTTON, TEA, AND JUTE, FOREST PRODUCTS AMONG ITS CHIEF PRODUCTS, INDIA HAS BEEN RATED ALSO EIGHTH IN THE WORLD IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL HAS BEEN RISING.

COTTON AND SILK WEAVING, WOOD CARVING AND METAL WORK ARE AMONG THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

AUG 9-1940

IMPORTANT RESERVES OF COAL, MANGANESE, CHROMIUM, VANADIUM, SALT, PETROLEUM.

¶ IMPORTANT RESERVES OF COAL, IRON ORE, OIL, ~~BEEF~~ SILVER, PRECIOUS STONES, AND METALS SUCH AS MANGANESE, CHROMIUM AND VANADIUM ARE THERE.

¶ BUT OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO BRITAINNOW , IN HER LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE WITH GERMANY, ZZZZ ARE THE THOUSANDS MILLIONS OF FIGHTING MEN INDIA COULD FURNISH IF SHE WERE POLITICALLY "APPEASED."

AUG 9-1940

¶ BRITAIN'S STRONGEST SUPPORTERS IN INDIA HAVE BEEN THE MOSLEMS, WHO HAVE FURNISHED MOST OF THE FIGHTING MEN SO FAR, AND THE PRINCES WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED FROM THEIR WEALTH.

¶ THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY AND ITS NATIONALIST PROGRAM OF INDEPENDENCE HAS BEEN OPPOSED BY THE MOSEEMS, WHO FEARED THEIR MINORITY WOULD BE ENGULFED BY THE HINDU MAJORITY.

¶ IN 1935 BRITAIN ATTEMPTED TO ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ THROW A SINGLE GOVERNMENTAL MANTLE OVER THE VARIED PEOPLES OF THE CROWDED PENINSULA IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT. THIS PROVIDED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERATION IN WHICH IT WAS SOUGHT TO HOLD INTO A SINGLE GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL LEGISLATURE REPRESENTATIVES OF SELF-GOVERNING PROVINCES AND THE STATES GOVERNED BY THE

¶ AT THE START OF THE PRESENT WAR, However CONGRESS PARTY GOVERNMENTS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING PROVINCES RESIGNED WHEN BRITAIN REFUSED TO CONSIDER ~~XXXXXX~~ BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR, DEMANDS FOR DOMINION STATUS. THE BRITISH GOVERNORS HAD TO TAKE OVER THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

AUG 9-1940

¶ MOHANDIS K. GANDHI, THE VETERAN, WIZENED LEADER OF THE NATIONALISTS, HOWEVER, HAS REFUSED TO BE STAMPEDED, DESPITE DEMANDS OF A MORE RADICAL WING OF HIS PARTY, INTO SANCTIONING NEW DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGNS TO ENFORCE THE DEMANDS FOR PROMPT ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ INDEPENDENCE, ~~XXX~~

¶ BUT HE HAS INSISTED BRITAIN, IF SHE REALLY IS FIGHTING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD, SHOULD SET AN EXAMPLE IN INDIA.

30.24-4239

INDIA--BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GIANT PATCHWORK KNOWN AS INDIA IS A CONFUSING COMPLEX OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL RIVALRIES OVER WHICH BRITAIN GRADUALLY GAINED DOMINANCE IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

INDIA'S SIZE AND DIFFICULT GEOGRAPHICAL NATURE MAKE FOR LACK OF UNITY. IT IS RICH IN MANPOWER AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

WITH 6,000 MILES OF LAND FRONTIER AND 5,000 MILES OF SEABOARD, INDIA HAS AN AREA OF MORE THAN 1,808,000 SQUARE MILES, AND A CROWDED POPULATION OF MORE THAN 350,000,000.

THESE MILLIONS--BETWEEN ONE-FIFTH AND ONE-SIXTH OF THE EARTH'S POPULATION--PRESENT ALL SHADES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VARIATION, FROM FABULOUSLY RICH MAHARAJAHS TO POVERTY-STRICKEN "UNTOUCHABLES."

WITH THE BLOOD OF MANY RACES IN THEIR VEINS, THESE PEOPLES SPEAK MORE THAN 200 LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS AND PRACTICE MANY RELIGIONS, SOME OF THEM BITTERLY ANTAGONISTIC TO ONE ANOTHER.

THE VAST HINDU GROUP HAS 240,000,000 ADHERENTS IN INDIA, THE MOSLEMS SOME 77,000,000.

INDIA IS DIVIDED POLITICALLY INTO A BRITISH INDIA OF 11 PROVINCES WHICH ARE GOVERNED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CROWN, AND A NATIVE INDIA OF MORE THAN 560 STATES RULED WITH VARYING DEGREES OF AUTHORITY BY NATIVE PRINCES WHO HOLD THEIR POWER THROUGH TREATIES AND ALLIANCES WITH BRITAIN.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE GREAT HINDU MAJORITY AND THE MILITANT MOSLEMS, WHO PROVIDE SOME OF THE BEST FIGHTING MEN IN THE BRITISH INDIAN ARMY, AND THAT BETWEEN THE NATIVE PRINCES, WHO DEPEND LARGELY ON BRITISH SUPPORT TO HOLD THEIR THRONES, AND THE INDEPENDENCE-SEEKING MASSES LED BY THE CONGRESS PARTY, HAVE FURTHER COMPLICATED BRITAIN'S PROBLEMS.

EIGHT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS CONTROLLED BY THE CONGRESS PARTY RESIGNED EARLY IN THE WAR BECAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION WITH BRITAIN'S PROMISE OF POST-WAR DOMINION STATUS. THE BRITISH GOVERNORS HAD TO TAKE OVER.

THE INDIAN PRINCES HAVE STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT OUT OF THEIR WEALTH, DRAWING ON SOME OF THE LARGEST FLRTUNES IN THE WORLD. INDIAN TROOPS, ESPECIALLY SIKHS AND GURKHAS, FORM AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE BRITISH "MIDDLE EASTERN COMMAND," ARRAYED IN EGYPT, PALESTIN AND EAST AFRICA FOR DEFENSE OF THE EMPIRE'S LIFELINE TO INDIA AND THE ORIENT. THEIR NUMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED, BUT THEY HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED AT SCORES OF THOUSANDS.

WE1250PED

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AUG. 8-(AP)- DONALD COSTER, OF NEW YORK AND MONTREAL, WHO WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AT AMIENS MAY 20 WHILE SERVING WITH THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE SERVICE, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ABOARD THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR ENROUTE TO NEW YORK.

AUG 9 1940

THE GERMANS LATER RELEASED COSTER AND THREE AMERICAN CO-WORKERS UNDER COSTODY OF THE BELGIAN RED CROSS.

COSTER SAID FRENCH TROOPS MADE NO ATTEMPT TO DEFEND AMIENS BUT 300 BRITISH SOLDIERS DID AND WERE ALMOST WIPED OUT.

"I AM GOING BACK TO ENGLAND AS SOON AS [redacted]
I CAN" HE SAID.

NEW YORK, AUG. 8-(AP)-AN APPEAL FOR ITALIANS IN BRAZIL TO WIN THE SUPPORT OF BRAZIL TO THE FASCIST CAUSE, AGAINST BRITAIN, WAS HEARD TONIGHT FROM RADIO ROMA, OFFICIAL ITALIAN SHORT WAVE SYSTEM, BY CBS.

AUG 9-1940

CBS 23 AUG 1150P

NEW YORK, AUG. 8-(AP)-ROCKED BY TWO SHARP EXPLOSIONS AFTER A MYSTERIOUS FIRE THAT FLARED FROM STEM TO STERN, THE LIVERPOOL-797,$ NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER LISTA WAS BEACHED IN THE LOWER HARBOR TODAY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENTS AND THE POLICE SABOTAGE SQUAD INVESTIGATED THE CREW AND CARGO OF THE AMERICAN-OPERATED SHIP, WHICH HAD BEEN TRADING BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

THE SHIP STILL BLAZED TONIGHT AS TWO FIREBOATS PUMPED WATER INTO HER.

AUG 9-1940

HER CREW OF 34 ABANDONED SHIP AND WERE TAKEN ABOARD A TUG TO THE GOVERNMENT BARGE OFFICE FOR QUESTIONING. NONE WAS INJURED.

MARINE AUTHORITIES SAID THE 3,671-TON LISTA WAS DELAYED THREE DAYS IN SAILING DUE TO DIFFICULTIES IN SIGNING ON A CREW, A NOT UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE ON SHIPS BOUND FOR WAR ZONES.

THE COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING COMPANY, OPERATORS OF THE VESSEL, SAID SHE CARRIED A GENERAL CARGO FOR LIVERPOOL. THEY DENIED REPORTS THAT MUNITIONS WERE ABOARD.

ONE EXPLOSION APPEARED TO COME FROM THE GALLEY. BOTH WERE UNEXPLAINED.

THE LISTA LEFT NEW YORK LAST NIGHT AND A FEW HOURS LATER AT 2:30 A.M. (EST) RADIOED SHE HAD ENGINE TROUBLE AND WAS UNABLE TO PROCEED.

THREE TUGS, ONE ACTING AS A RUDDER, WERE BRINGING THE SHIP IN WHEN FIRE SPURTED FROM HER IDLE ENGINE ROOM.

(EDS-READ FIGURES SECOND LINE "LIVERPOOL-BOUND" ETC)

MQ934PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, AUGUST 9)

- - -

JAPAN IS CLOSING "THE OPEN DOOR"
IN NORTH CHINA (500)

AUG 9-1940

- - -

BY J.D.WHITE

(ADVANCE)...PEIPING, NORTH CHINA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-WHILE THE WORLD IS ABSORBED IN EUROPE'S WAR, JAPAN IS QUIETLY BUT FIRMLY CLOSING WHAT IS LEFT OF THE "OPEN DOOR" TO FREE TRADING IN NORTH CHINA.

NEW RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS, ANNOUNCED BY THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL, COMPLETE AN AIRTIGHT SYSTEM OF OFFICIAL PERMITS FOR BOTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

THIS SYSTEM PUTS CONTROL OF FOREIGN TRADE IN JAPANESE HANDS.

EXPERIENCE IN MANCHOUKUO (WHERE JAPAN ASSERTS SHE MAINTAINS THE OPEN DOOR) INDICATES THAT THE DOOR REMAINS OPEN TO FOREIGN TRADE BUT THE TREND IS TOWARD CONTROL BY JAPANESE INTERESTS.

IN ESSENCE, THE LATEST RESTRICTIONS HERE PROVIDE COMPLETE

30.24-424

CONTROL OF ALL IMPORTS FROM ANY PART OF THE WORLD (INCLUDING JAPAN) WITH THE EXCEPTIONS OF PERSONAL BAGGAGE, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, SAMPLES, AND PERIODICALS.

SIMILAR CONTROL HAS LONG PREVAILED FOR EXPORTS.

CONTROL IS ACHIEVED THROUGH ALLOTMENT OF OFFICIAL PERMITS BASED ON PROOF THAT FOREIGN-EXCHANGE FOR PAYMENT HAS BEEN BOUGHT AT THE OFFICIAL RATE AND THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS, WHICH INCIDENTALLY LOP OFF 10 PERCENT FOR THEIR SERVICES.

NO ONE CAN EXPORT OR IMPORT UNLESS HE CONFORMS TO THESE RULES. IN CONFORMING, HE MAY FIND HIS APPLICATION THROWN OUT IF IT IS DEEMED "UNNECESSARY" BY JAPANESE OFFICIALS IN THE VARIOUS OFFICIAL BANKS, CUSTOMS HOUSES, AND "IMPORT-EXPORT ASSOCIATIONS" WHICH HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED TO HANDLE ALL FOREIGN TRADE.

AUG 9-1940

BEEN ORGANIZED TO HANDLE ALL FOREIGN TRADE.

THE NEW IMPORT RESTRICTIONS MAY PRESAGE SHARP CURTAILMENT OF ALL IMPORTED NON-ESSENTIALS.

GASOLINE RATIONING IS EXPECTED TO RESULT. IN GENERAL NORTH CHINA IS LIKELY TO ACHIEVE FAIRLY SOON THE SAME CONDITION AS MANCHOUKUO AND JAPAN AS FAR AS FOREIGN ARTICLES ARE CONCERNED.

IN JAPAN, GASOLINE IS RATIONED, FOREIGN GOODS VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT FOR THE MASSES, AND MATCHES ARE RATIONED AT THE RATE OF FIVE DAILY PER FAMILY.

IN MANCHOUKUO, COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR ARE VERY RARE. DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF THE LARGEST COAL MINES IN THE WORLD, COAL IS SCARCE DURING THE QUASI-SIBERIAN WINTER.

NORTH CHINA ALSO EXPECTS THE USUAL CURTAILMENT OF FOREIGN LIQUORS AND TOBACCOS.

ONE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF THE NEW MEASURE IS "TO CONCENTRATE AVAILABLE FOREIGN-EXCHANGE FOR APPLICATION TO FOOD IMPORTS." IN VIEW OF THE RECENT NEAR FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA, THIS IS A NATURAL OBJECT. NORTH CHINA IS CHRONICALLY UNABLE TO FEED HERSELF, AND HUGE IMPORTS OF FLOUR MUST BE MADE FROM ABROAD EVERY YEAR.

ANOTHER ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF THE NEW MEASURE IS TO ENFORCE USE OF THE CURRENCY OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

THE NEWLY COMPLETED CONTROL OF FOREIGN TRADE IS PART OF THE GENERAL BELT-TIGHTENING PROCESS WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE ENFORCING THROUGHOUT JAPAN, MANCHOUKUO, AND CHINA, AND IS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE VAST NEW MATERIALS MOBILIZATION PLAN RECENTLY ANNOUNCED FOR THESE THREE COUNTRIES.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE OFFICIALS, IS FIRST TO PROVIDE JAPAN WITH THE SINEWS OF WAR, AND AFTER MILITARY DEMANDS ARE SATISFIED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE DAILY LIFE OF THE CIVIL POPULATION.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, MOVED AUGUST 7.)

KA1258AED

30.24-4241

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 9-1940

AUG. 8, 1915--FRENCH ARTILLERY AND BAYONET CHARGES CHECK GERMAN ATTACKS IN ARGONNE.

R704AED

British Drive Off Nazi Planes, Raid Bases in Holland

RAIDERS RANGE FAR AND WIDE OVER BRITAIN

AUG 10 1940

Scattered Towns Bombed. Nazi Planes Roar Over Scotland And Wales

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Aug. 10—German bombing planes dropped their deadly explosives on southeast, northeast and northwest England early today and were heard over Scotland and Wales in wide-ranging attacks.

Two men were killed and several persons were injured in one raid on a northwest England town. Several houses were damaged.

Throughout the embattled areas, anti-craft batteries pumped projectiles into the sky.

Flashes And Loud Explosions

When raiders dropped several bombs in northwest England, vivid flashes lit the sky from at least three separate points.

In the northeast, there was a succession of loud explosions as the raiders rumbled over several cities.

Tremendous explosions were heard as bombs fell in two places ashore and several spots just out to sea from a southeast town.

The attackers earlier had veered off in the face of hot anti-aircraft fire, but circled back to deposit their loads despite renewed big-scale anti-aircraft and machine gun fire from the ground.

At one place in southeast England, one German plane made a "hit-skip" raid, dropping four large bombs and speeding out to sea.

Number Of Homes Damaged

Several bombs were dropped last night in a residential district in southwest England, damaging a number of homes.

It was reported that no serious casualties were "believed" suffered and that people trapped in two houses were rescued.

Another lone raider injured several persons and damaged several shops and houses with four bombs in southeast England. Most of the injured were hurt by flying glass.

During yesterday the Nazis made scattered raids, and at least three of their bombers were reported shot down in the northeast coastal region. The crew of four of one raiding bomber shot into the sea leaped into a rubber boat and was captured.

Damage was reported in several regions and there were "some" casualties, the Air Ministry announced.

In a town in the Midlands, an 18-year old boy was killed and his parents and two sisters injured by a bomb that fell squarely on their home.

Hamburg Docks Bombed

Docks at Hamburg, supply depots at Hamm, Soest and Cologne, and several German airdromes were bombed in the British Air Force's nightly visitations to Germany, the Ministry announced last night.

Minelaying by airplanes is a regular feature of the Royal Air Force's night operations and "continues to cause serious damage to enemy shipping and dislocate his coastal shipping," according to last night's communique.

The text of the communique:

"Bomber command aircraft made daylight attacks yesterday (Thursday) on the airdromes of Schiphol (near Amsterdam) and Valkerburg, near Maastrict (the Netherlands). One of our aircraft did not return.

"Aircraft of the coastal command on patrol off Le Havre (France) yesterday afternoon shot down an enemy twin-engined fighter in flames.

"Among the military objectives in Germany bombed last night were the Hamburg docks and the supply depots at Hamm, Soest and Cologne, and several enemy airdromes. One of our aircraft is missing.

"Minelaying by our aircraft in enemy harbors and estuaries, which is a regular feature of our night operations, continues to cause serious damage to enemy shipping and to dislocate his coastal traffic."

High Cost Of Air Raids

The German campaign of mass air attacks on these islands, according to some British observers, is costing the Nazis a great deal more—in money, morale and Messerschmitts—than the defenders.

This claim that air invasion is thus far a bankrupt strategy was put forward on the basis of an official check-up of the results of Thursday's vast raid by 400 German planes on English Channel shipping.

Official Score Of Air Battle

For this, said the Air Ministry, was the score:

German planes destroyed—60.
British planes lost—16.

British shipping destroyed, both by air and the torpedo-boat attack that ushered in the air assault, 5,039 tons. Seven ships in a convoy were acknowledged damaged, but all were declared taken to port.

[Associated Press Editor's Note: The German score sheet was far different: Berlin claimed that forty-nine British planes were shot down and 72,000 tons of British shipping sunk.]

From all this, unofficial commentators reached the conclusion that the net German loss in money was some $2,000,000—aside from the far heavier German casualties reported here.

The Balance Sheet

This is the way these observers cast up the balance sheet:

German losses in planes, $3,072,000—twenty-four dive bombers at $80,000 apiece and thirty-six Messerschmitt fighter planes at $32,000 apiece.

British losses in planes, $512,000—sixteen fighters at $32,000 apiece.

British losses in ships sunk or damaged, $500,000.

Net German loss, $2,060,000.

In addition, the British claimed at least 106 German airmen died, against 13 British flyers.

Says Hitler Must Strike

Alfred Duff Cooper, the British Minister of Information, told American correspondents at a tea yesterday afternoon that if Hitler hopes to win the war this year, he must attempt the invasion of England, regardless of what he does in Spain, Africa or the Balkans.

He suggested that the newspapermen think over whether the Germans were likely to attack simultaneously in all quarters, as some persons had predicted.

Nazis Resume Plane Attacks On England

AUG 10 1940

New Report Places Reich Loss at 60 In Channel Battle

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Germany paid with loss of at least 60 planes for yesterday's wholesale aerial assaults on British shores and shipping, the Air Ministry reported today, as Nazi air attacks continued.

In all, the Ministry said, 60 German planes were destroyed "and many others damaged"—a toll of about one in seven of "some 400" Nazi raiders it counted in the raids—the greatest attack in British history.

A loss of 16 British planes was acknowledged, but the Air Ministry said three pilots previously counted as missing now are reported safe, two of them wounded.

(The German high command asserted that British losses were 49 planes shot down near the Isle of Wight in the English Channel and off the port of Dover. German losses, it said, were only 10 planes shot down and two which had to make forced landings.)

Sinkings Multiplied by Three.

An authoritative source said the German communique, reporting 12 merchant ships totaling 55,000 tons sunk in the forays, "multiplied by three" the British losses.

Contrary to the German report, this source said, the attacked convoy "contained no tanker nor, indeed, any ship approaching the tonnage figures for single ships given in the German claim," mentioned an 8,000-ton tanker and two steamers of 5,000 and 4,000 tons.

German bombers were shot down today, one by anti-aircraft fire after it had bombed a northeast coastal town and the other by three Spitfires off the northeast coast. Three of the crew of the second Nazi plane were captured in a rubber boat.

Although the intensity of the attacks apparently had slackened, the Air Ministry reported scattered raids throughout last night and today. It disclosed there had been "some damage to property and some casualties, one of which was fatal," in Southwest England.

Casualties "Few."

Renewed bombardments of the Strait of Dover, the Bristol Channel, Northwest England and the Midlands also caused some damage and killed "some" persons. Casualties, however, were said to have been "few."

Seven persons were reported killed and twelve injured in collapse of part of a factory in the northwest. The building was surrounded by a military guard after the accident.

A communique said:

"Last night enemy aircraft dropped isolated bombs near the Straits of Dover, the Bristol Channel and in the northwest of England.

"Several homes were damaged.

"Five bombs are reported to have fallen in residential quarters of a midland town where one house was completely demolished and others severely damaged.

"Reports from all these areas indicate that the number of casualties was few but they include several serious injuries, some of which were fatal."

A grim order by the government to Britons to "stay put" lest they be killed was underscored in yesterday's day-long attack in which unofficial tallies reported that 800 Nazi planes roared over the Channel and inland in waves of about 80 planes each. One attack formation included 150 planes, bombers and fighters.

Press Warns of Mass Raids.

The press warned that the Germans now may stage raids of 500 planes at a time and the public was told to "stay where you are" in a leaflet published by the Ministry of Information and tucked under the doors of millions of homes in the United Kingdom today.

Yesterday's assault was the greatest ever leveled against this island seat of empire. At least 100 Germen airmen met death, it was claimed.

Last night British airmen were believed to have struck back. Ten German-controlled radio stations went silent, indicating they were shut down so as not to guide the Britons. They were the stations at Stuttgart, Brussels, Cologne, Hilversum, Leipzig, Berlin, Strasbourg, Frankfort, Saarbrucken and Hamburg.

The Ministry of Information warning to the public to "stay put" capped a five-day campaign designed to prepare Britons for mass aerial bombardment, if not actual invasion.

The government is represented as content with the navy's ceaseless patrol, Royal Air Force forays over the continental coastline and the army's "stand to" at the dangerous hours of dawn and dusk. The fighting services are secure against surprise, it is held.

To prepare the man in the street, Prime Minister Churchill himself opened the campaign Sunday by warning against "the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness." Since then First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander has warned that "hard knocks, stern trials and grievous tribulations lie ahead," and David Lloyd George, Prime Minister during the World War, has said "such a tempest as Britain has never before encountered is about to break upon her."

Today's pamphlet briskly told the average Briton that it contained "not simply advice," but rather "an order from the government."

"If you do not stay put you will stand a very good chance of being killed," it continued. Refugees, it said, would be machine-gunned by German planes and "turned off the roads by British troops."

Advice to people in battle areas was to "go into shelter and stay there." If, however, small parties of parachutists should threaten property in an area "not under enemy control," the householder, said the government, has "the right of every man and woman to do what he can to protect himself, his family and his home."

Newspaper forecasts of German raids by 500 or more planes each, added to the warnings of statesmen, produced a truculent attitude in London where, as in August, 1939, the most popular saying today is "let's have it and get it over with."

Neutral military observers in London speculated that the start of the Italian campaign against Britain in Africa might be the opening gun of a campaign in which Britain would be attacked at home and abroad.

30,24-4243

30.24-4243

They agreed generally, however, that invasion of Britain would be attempted only after a week or 10 days of protracted bombing. The Germans, they declare, are saving their air strength for such an attack, which they hold explains the comparative lightness of air attack on land objectives in past weeks.

The British announced last night the 7,769-ton British liner Kemmendine was 21 days overdue and must be presumed lost.

India Offer Criticized.

Two London newspapers criticized the government's offer of self-government to India after the war, an offer coupled with a plea for full co-operation in the war against Germany and Italy.

The Laborite Daily Herald said the offer did not go far enough and suggested it be made a basis for negotiation for a settlement to get India to throw her full weight into the war.

"This is no time for hedging and haggling," said the Herald, "but for bold statesmanship and for swift and generous and not tardy and grudging fulfillment of promises. If we had been wiser sooner the Italians would not be in Zeila today."

The Liberal News Chronicle took a similar view. Declaring "at our back we need a united and self-respecting India," the newspaper said, "Nothing would contribute more to fulfillment of that need than a specific offer by the British government to discuss dominion status here and now."

The government in its statement on India yesterday did not mention any specific plan for self-government for the rich Eastern possession, but rather stressed the need for India's help in the war.

[Berlin reports that its planes are strewing mines along the English coast.]

Text of British Communique.

The text of the British communique follows:

"Bomber command aircraft made daylight attacks yesterday on the airdromes of Schiphol, near Amsterdam, and Valkerburg, near Maastrict, in the Netherlands.

One of our aircraft did not return.

"Aircraft of the coastal command on patrol off Le Havre, France, yesterday afternoon shot down an enemy twin-engined fighter in flames.

"Among the military objectives in Germany bombed last night were the Hamburg docks and the supply depots at Hamm, Soest and Cologne and several enemy airdromes. One of our aircraft is missing.

"Minelaying by our aircraft in enemy harbors and estuaries, which is a regular feature of our night operations, continues to cause serious damage to enemy shipping and to dislocate his coastal traffic."

Mine Laying And Protection

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Aug. 9—Aerial mine laying has become standard practice for both sides and "continues to cause serious damage to enemy shipping and to dislocate his coastal traffic," the British said tonight.

In combatting German mine warfare the British now have devices for protection against magnetic mines which are reported highly effective.

Grocery Warehouse In London Burns

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—A huge quantity of groceries and other provisions was destroyed today by fire in a Thames-side warehouse which broke out shortly after midnight and burned for hours.

Cause of the fire could not be determined immediately. The first warning came when police noticed a red glow inside the building, near the Tower Bridge. Within a few moments the interior was a mass of flames. The roof collapsed soon after arrival of the fire engines.

Two firemen were taken to a hospital, one overcome by smoke and the other injured in a fall.

Throughout the blackout hours a British plane patrolled overhead, presumably guarding against the possibility German warplanes would be drawn by the blaze, which could be seen for miles.

Sometimes this port is closed while minesweepers clean up after the aerial visitors, but interruption of normal trade is slight and life ashore, while bound up in a new set of rules for self-preservation, goes on pretty much as usual.

4 Quiet Nights Since June 24

Here they count the nights when there are no air-raid alarms—and there have been just four since June 24.

Many bombs have dropped in the open country. One farmer threw open his damaged home to sight-seers—and charged them a small fee, which he gave to the Red Cross.

On one occasion bombs fell near the village where Queen Mother Mary spends much of her time.

One night a bomb blew a signalman out of his box and damaged a railway siding at the docks, but work soon was resumed.

Hospital Damaged By Bomb

When a bomb fell near a group of several hospitals it tore a wall off a building, leaving its floors exposed like a doll's house and bringing the adjoining house down on the heads of an old couple in the cellar.

It took a few hours to erect tarpaulin covers across the open side of the hospital. The next day it was usable again.

Canadian-born M. P. Replaces 16 Planes

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Garfield Weston, Canadian-born Member of Parliament, gave a check for £100,000 to Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, today to replace the sixteen British fighter planes lost in yesterday's big air battle over the English Channel.

In announcing the gift the Ministry said that the wealthy Member of Parliament, who was born in Toronto, handed over his check with the remark, "the pilots we cannot replace."

The Ministry said that the gift was for "sixteen Hurricanes and Spitfires to replace the total losses sustained by Britain in Thursday's battle over the English Channel."

Continuing their attacks into the night, German bombers were reported to have attacked airplane factories at Liverpool and Bristol and airdromes and anti-aircraft batteries in southern England.

Nazis Revert to Mines.

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Germany is reverting to use of magnetic mines strewn in English harbors to re-enforce her counter blockade and also reports success against a new British defense, ship-towed barrage balloons.

The High Command announced today that its huge mine-laying seaplanes were able to continue the sowing of mines off British ports according to plan, after reporting forty-nine British planes shot down and 72,000 tons of British shipping sunk in yesterday's giant dive-bombing and torpedo boat attacks on convoys off Dover and the Isle of Wight.

Nazis Claim 49 Planes, 12 Balloons Shot Down

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Aug. 9—The German high command announced today that forty-nine British planes were shot down in the heavy air fighting yesterday near the Isle of Wight in the English Channel and off the port of Dover.

The high command said twelve British "barrier balloons" were destroyed by Nazi Messerschmitt fighting planes in the attack on Dover, and reported ten German planes shot down, while two others had to make forced landings.

Mine Laying Continues.

The communique said German mine-laying planes continued their operations off English ports "according to plan," while other airforce units again attacked airplane plants, anti-aircraft defense positions and other objectives in Britain.

Two British planes were reported shot down by anti-aircraft batteries in raids on Germany last night in which "isolated bombs" caused "immaterial damage." Several civilians were said to have been injured at a small frontier town.

Thirty-three Spitfires were among the British planes destroyed, the communique said.

The daily communique said that Messerschmitt fighters punctured and sent into the sea near Dover twelve of the big gas balloons which Britain has been trying as a new defense weapon against attacks on her convoys. The balloons, attached to ships, were intended to keep deadly dive bombers at a distance.

Plan Is Not Disclosed.

The Germans did not disclose the plan according to which mines are being scattered in British waters. But it was assumed that the High Command was reverting to its methods of last winter when magnetic mines were sown thickly at entrances to vital British ports where, the Germans said, they destroyed many ships.

The High Command said that big air battles developed yesterday when clouds of Nazi dive bombers, escorted by pursuit and destroyer planes, attacked in the English Channel, and that thirty-three of the R. A. F. planes shot down were Britain's vaunted Spitfires.

The Germans admitted losing but ten of their own, plus two which were forced to make landings.

Bristol Channel Still Open Despite Nazi Magnetic Mines

English West Ports Close While Sweepers Clean Up After Aerial Visitors, Otherwise Little Affected

[*By the Associated Press*]

A Port of Western England, Aug. 9—Despite magnetic mines strewn by low-flying German planes and the harassment of aerial bombardment, Bristol Channel, England's great maritime gateway to the west, still is open to ships of the seven seas and their cargoes for embattled Britain.

The aim of the mine-laying planes is not always good. One mine fell on land, damaging a farm and blowing out the window of a seventeenth-century village church.

Some people sleep all night in public shelters. Others sleep downstairs in their homes. And there are some who wait up, playing cards or chatting, until about 3 or 4 in the morning and then, "if Jerry is not coming tonight," they go to bed reasonably sure of unbroken sleep.

Children Play Raid Wardens

Afternoon naps are popular.

Hotels serve a "late air-raid breakfast" for nervous guests who have spent the night in the cellars.

Children make a game of the air raids. Many may be seen wearing "tin hats" made of cardboard, bearing the words "Junior Warden"—just like daddy wears when he goes to his ARP post.

"It is hard to keep the kids out of the shelters," said one mother. "They play wardens all day. Then they are not frightened when they have to go to the shelters at night."

Both Sides Lay Mines by Air

Each Report Enemy Shipping Is Disrupted—German Supply Bases Bombed.

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Docks at Hamburg, supply depots at Hamm, Soest and Cologne, and several German airdromes were bombed in the British air force's nightly visitations to Germany, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Minelaying by airplanes is a regular feature of the British air force's night operations and continues to cause serious damage to enemy shipping and dislocate coastal shipping, the Air Ministry said tonight in its regular communique.

This story is illustrative:

A neutral ship was in harbor several weeks ago. Thinking it a waste of electricity to keep the gear in operation, the master ordered it switched off.

When the engineer turned the switch the ship blew up. It had been anchored over a magnetic mine.

Nazis Warn Frenchmen In Brutish Service

Ship And Plane Crews Told They Won't Be Treated As "Prisoners Of War"

Berlin, Aug. 9 (AP)—Responsible German sources warned the crews of French ships and planes in the service of England today that they "have no claim to treatment as war prisoners."

The statement came in answer to a British Admiralty announcement that French warships and planes now in English possession will fly the French national colors as well as blue flag with a Red Cross in the center.

"The blue flag with a Red Cross is not a recognized state flag which justifies war acts by vessels flying it," these sources said. "Therefore, warships and airplanes with the French national colors and pretending to fight for France are guilty of a breach of armistice treaty, and put themselves outside application of the laws of war.

"We will act against these units by every means. Their crews, no matter what their nationality, have no claim to treatment as war prisoners."

The implication was that such captives would be treated much more rigorously than prisoners of war.

R.A.F. Bombs Fall in Denmark

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP via radio).—British planes flew over Danish territory last night and dropped four bombs which exploded harmlessly in a meadow near Tadborg, near the German border, the Berlin radio reported tonight.

BAN ENGLISH BROADCASTS

Germans Order Belgium And Northern France Not To Listen

Berlin, Aug. 9 (AP)—Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, German military commander for Belgium and Northern France, today forbade the population to listen to English radio broadcasts.

Another decree prohibited the unauthorized wearing or possession of uniforms and insignia of the German army, the Nazi party or its various formations.

British Shoot Down 15 Italian Planes in Air Battle in Libya

Big Victory Claimed; Fascist Advance on Berbera Admitted

AUG 10 194

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 9.—Italians in British Somaliland pressed an advance toward Berbera, capital and principal port, the British admitted today as they claimed a smashing victory in the biggest air battle of the African war in Libya.

An army communique said the Italian columns of motorized troops which seized Hargeisa and Oadweina early this week, were continuing a northward march through the barren rock hill roads toward the coast, which they aim to seize for an Ethiopian outlet on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

Hargeisa is about 100 miles from Berbera, Oadweina about 80.

The air battle was fought yesterday, when the British attacked an Italian force apparently convoying caravans of supplies to desert forces concentrating on the Egyptian border.

The middle eastern command here said 15 Italian planes were destroyed when a British force, outnumbered more than two to one, fought over Italian Libya.

The British said the battle took place "some distance west of Sidi Omar," when the Britons apparently set out to break up Italian troop and supply concentrations being prepared for Italy's main offensive against Egypt and Suez.

The British admitted the loss of two planes.

(The Italian communique said losses and planes engaged were in a reverse ratio. Five British planes were shot down and two Italian, the communique said, although the Italians were outnumbered, 27 to 16.)

(This battle was fought at about the same time the British reported smashing 60 planes from a German air armada which attacked convoys in the English Channel.)

Sidi Omar is a small Libyan town about 8 miles from the Egyptian frontier and lies southwest of Salum, Egypt.

The Italians twice raided Berbera, the capital and principal port of the protectorate.

The British said that one of the bombers was damaged and that there were no casualties.

R. A. F. Bombs Hargeisa.

The Italians already have occupied Zeila, a small harbor 150 miles west of Berbera, near the French Somaliland frontier, and Hargeisa, native camel-breeding center on the mountain highway 100 miles from Berbera, and Oadweina, near Hargeisa.

The British said they bombed Hargeisa yesterday, hitting barracks and bungalows in which troops were believed quartered.

(The Italian communique today reported the capture of Hargeisa, which the British admitted had taken place Monday.)

The British South African [illegible] force operating from Kenya also bombed Elwak, a small frontier post in Italian East Africa.

The British were convinced, however, that the Italian Somaliland campaign was but a feint, intended to draw British attention to a sector some 2,000 miles from the main African offensive intended by the Italians—the not-as-yet-launched campaign in Northern Egypt to reach the Suez Canal.

Seapower Need Emphasized.

While the Italians may try to take Somaliland with the idea of consolidating a hold on the East African "horn" and the Red Sea, they cannot interrupt British communications along this "lifeline" without seapower, the British said.

The British believed that as long as the British Navy is dominant, Premier Mussolini's main objective must be Suez and ejection of the British from the Mediterranean.

Controlling Suez, they believed themselves in a position to starve out the Italian force in East Africa, which is without means of steady replenishment of men and supplies.

All Egypt was on the alert for this main offensive, which the British said several days ago is about ready and may not be delayed much beyond August 15.

Leaves Canceled.

Leaves of all officers and men were canceled by the police commandant "as a precautionary measure against emergencies."

Police were urged to keep a vigilant watch for "maintenance of public security and safeguarding of public security."

Egypt generally received calmly reports of heavy Italian troop movements on the Libyan-Egyptian border and of Italian plans to start an offensive in the western desert in an effort to crack British bases.

She is determined to keep out of war unless directly attacked by Italy, informed sources asserted, and is confident British forces are more than adequate to cope with any Italian threat.

Such was her confidence in the British and her desire to lessen the danger of being drawn into conflict with Italy that she withdrew her own well-equipped troops from along the Libyan frontier several [illegible] ago.

The country's unworried attitude in face of Italy's massing of troops was typified today in the fact that the Premier and members of his cabinet arranged to go to their country homes to spend the week end.

Adheres to Policy.

The government is adhering to its policy that Egypt will not declare war unless she is openly and directly attacked—that is, that her cities are bombed and her territory invaded.

Egypt has taken the position that Italian air raids on Alexandria and other British bases within her territory are not attacks against this country, but against the British.

Egypt and Britain have an alliance, but it is purely defensive, not requiring Egypt to fight alongside the British. Under the alliance, however, Egypt is giving every supply and communication facility to aid the British.

Whether hostilities with Italy also would bring a declaration of war against Germany was a matter of speculation, but was regarded by observers as a natural development.

Relations With Axis Severed.

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Germany after the war started last fall and took similar action against Italy when she entered the conflict in June.

Recently there has been a steady stream of anti-Italian statements from high officials of the Egyptian government declaring an Italian victory would mean the ruin of Egypt and that the nation must stand by the British.

Bahideine Barakat Pasha, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, in a statement published today, declared that "the real interest of Egypt is that England win this war."

He asserted Egypt's independence would vanish and she would become a mere cog in the Roman Empire should Italy conquer.

READY TO JOIN FORCES WITH GREAT BRITAIN

'Desert Terrible Enemy,' Press Choruses Warning To Duce's Legions

200,000 Men Being Hurriedly Trained, Army Commandant Says

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 9 (Via Radio)—The German wireless reported tonight from La Linea, Spain, that a bombing plane of unidentified nationality had bombarded the Rock of Gibraltar and British warships anchored in the port last night. It added that the extent of damage was not known.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 9—Egypt, a neutral thus far in the developing desert war of the Near East, prepared tonight to join forces with the outnumbered British at the moment Italy's African armies make their expected attack upon this ancient land.

The nation's press chorused this warning to Premier Mussolini's armies:

"The desert is a terrible enemy! It is the tomb f those who traverse it!"

An Italian invasion, the newspapers added, would end as did the first Napoleon's costly retreat on the plains of Russia.

200,000 Men In Training

Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, commandant of Egypt's territorial army, declared in a speech that "any aggressive action against Egypt will cost the invader very dear," and disclosed that 200,000 men were being hurriedly trained.

Egypt is tied to Britain by a purely defensive alliance which does not require her to fight alongside the British. However, Egypt has given Britain supply and communication aids, has broken off diplomatic relations with both Germany and Italy and has warned Italy that she would fight if she is invaded or her cities are bombed.

Italians As Fighters Discounted

The newspaper *Balagh* remarked that while the Italian forces were estimated to be ten times superior to the British in numbers, their fighting ability was not impressive.

As to rumors that there are as many as 120,000 German troops among the Italians in Libya, the paper said these forces were "technical and official" and "more symbolic than effective."

Here and elsewhere in Egypt specially-trained policemen are standing by to cope with any Italian attempt to emulate the Germans and land parachute troops.

British Claim Big Air Victory

An overwhelming victory in the biggest air battle yet fought in the Near East was claimed by the British as they calmly watched the maneuvers of Italian troops in British Somaliland, adopting the attitude of "wait and see."

This aerial engagement was fought yesterday—military news travels but slowly in these hot wastes—over Italian Libya, and fifteen Italian planes were declared by the British to have been sent down in flames.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Italian version was that five British planes and two Italian planes were shot down and that the Italian fighters were outnumbered twenty-seven to sixteen.]

The British asserted that their own formation was outnumbered two to one, but that nevertheless only two British aircraft were lost.

Blasting Italian Supply Bases

The British are sending their planes out regularly to blast at supply bases of the anticipated offensive into Egypt.

Far to the southeast, in British Somaliland, the Italians—who already had occupied Zeila, Hargeisa and Oadweina—called a brief halt in their drive toward the important port of Berbera and then moved on again.

A British communique announcing that the Italians were advancing told also of new Italian air raids at Gebeit in the Sudan, where it was said "a few civilians" were slightly injured, and in the western desert on the British Egyptian base at Mersa Matruh. There was no damage at Mersa Matruh.

30,24-4245

30.24—4245

Berbera Raids "Ineffective"

Two "entirely ineffective" air raids on Berbera also were reported.

Berbera is about 150 miles across the Gulf of Aden from the British protectorate of Aden, and is strategically important in the Italian effort to interrupt British Red Sea communications.

Moves in the Somaliland front merely convinced the British command here that the Italian purpose was to divert attention from the expected main thrust at Egypt.

British Warships Bombed.

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Italian airplanes bombed British warships in the Gulf of Aden yesterday, but caused no damage, the Admiralty announced tonight.

A British naval plane attacked and damaged Italian military headquarters at Zeila, in British Somaliland, the communique added.

The communique read:

"Early yesterday morning a Walrus aircraft of the fleet air arm operating from H. M. Australian cruiser Hobart carried out dive bombing tactics on the Italian military headquarters recently set up at Zeila, in Somaliland, which were dameged.

"The Walrus aircraft also machine-gunned military targets, damaging lorries and staff cars and causing casualties to Italian military personnel. The Walrus then returned undamaged to its ship.

"Italian aircraft yesterday made bombing attacks on our warships in the Gulf of Aden. The Italian aircraft flew high and no damage or casualties were caused by their bombs."

Italians Claim Victory.

ROME, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command claimed today a victory for its air force in a fierce air battle over the Libyan-Egyptian frontier. It said that five British planes were shot down to two of the Italians, although the latter were outnumbered by sixteen to twenty-seven.

The high command also announced that Italian troops, spreading their occupation of British Somaliland, had taken the town of Hargeisa, in the southwestern part of the protectorate about thirty-five miles from the border of Ethiopia.

[The capture of Hargeisa, the port of Zeila and the town of Oadweina by the Italians was acknowledged by the British on Wednesday. They reported that Hargeisa and Zeila had been taken on Monday and Oadweina on Tuesday.]

Liveliest Battle So Far.

Stefani, the Italian official news agency, said that the British air squadron which the Italians fought yesterday on the Libyan frontier "was evidently intended to support some offensive action planned against our forces."

The agency indicated that the Italian planes were escorting troop movements, saying that they were engaged in "usual scouting flights and protective cruising."

The air battle, Stefani said, was the liveliest thus far, adding that each Italian plane was kept busy fighting speedy British Gloster Gladiators, five of which were shot down in flames.

The pilot of one Italian plane, Stefani said, bailed out and dropped safely behind his own lines when his plane crashed.

MORE CIVILIANS QUIT THE GIBRALTAR REGION

War Zone Redefined There to Include French North Africa

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Aug. 9 (AP)—Algiers, Tunisia and French Morocco as well as the unoccupied French territory in France will be regarded by Britain as war zones, a communique in the Gibraltar Official Gazette said today.

An order was issued for 1,200 more civilians to leave Gibraltar by tomorrow.

A quantity of shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns at Gibraltar has fallen in Algeciras, but no injuries have been reported.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, Aug 9 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today stated:

Fuller reports of yesterday's actions over the Channel show that sixty enemy aircraft in all were destroyed and many others damaged. As already announced, sixteen of our fighters were lost, but three of the pilots now are reported to be safe, two being wounded.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security issued the following communiqué:

Shortly before midday a single enemy aircraft crossed the northeast coast of England and dropped a number of high explosive bombs.

Damage was done to houses and industrial property in a coastal town and there were a number of casualties, one of which was fatal. Anti-aircraft guns and Royal Air Force fighters engaged the enemy bomber and shot it down into the sea.

Later the Air Ministry announced:

Bomber command aircraft made daylight attacks yesterday on the airdromes of Schipol [near Amsterdam] and Valkerburg near Maastricht [the Netherlands]. One of the aircraft did not return.

Aircraft of the coastal command on patrol off Le Havre yesterday afternoon shot down an enemy twin-engined fighter in flames.

Among the military objectives in Germany bombed last night were the Hamburg docks and the supply depots at Hamm, Soest and Cologne and several enemy airdromes. One of the aircraft is missing.

Mine-laying by our aircraft in enemy harbors and estuaries, which is a regular feature of our night operations, continues to cause serious damage to enemy shipping and to dislocate his coastal traffic.

A communiqué issued by the Admiralty stated:

Early yesterday morning a Walrus aircraft of the fleet air arm operating from H. M. Australian cruiser Hobart carried out dive-bombing attacks on the Italian military headquarters recently set up at Zeila, in Somaliland, which were damaged.

The Walrus aircraft also machine-gunned military targets, damaging lorries and staff cars and causing casualties to Italian military personnel. The Walrus then returned undamaged to its ship.

Italian aircraft yesterday made bombing attacks on our warships in the Gulf of Aden. The Italian aircraft flew high and no damage or casualties were caused by their bombs.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 9 (AP)—A Royal Air Force communiqué today said:

The biggest aerial battle so far fought in Libya between fighter aircraft took place yesterday when a formation of Gladiators engaged a much larger force of Italian Cr.32s and 42s.

Although outnumbered more than two to one, the Gladiators engaged the enemy and pressed home their attack with such determination that fifteen Italian aircraft were destroyed. Two of our aircraft so far have failed to return to their bases. This air battle took place some distance west of Sidi Omar.

Berbera was raided yesterday by three Cr.42s and later by a small formation of enemy bombers. It was reported that one of the bombers was damaged by ground defense fire. There were no British casualties.

On Aug. 7 our bombers attacked Hargeisa. Hits were registered on barracks and bungalows believed to contain troops. The frontier post of ElWak was raided by bombers of the South African Air Force.

A British Army communiqué stated:

Western Desert: Matruh was raided yesterday by one enemy aircraft, causing no damage or casualties. All areas very quiet.

Sudan: On Aug. 7 slight damage was done by enemy aircraft at Gebeit. A few civilians were slightly injured.

Somaliland: Enemy columns from Hergeisa and Oadweina are reported to be advancing northward. Patrols along the coast between Berbera and Zeila report the situation normal. There were two entirely ineffective air raids on Berbera.

Palestine and Kenya: Nothing to report.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué follows:

As already announced, our speedboats attacked a strongly armed convoy the night of Aug. 7. In spite of determined resistance by the accompanying enemy destroyers and by other guarding ships and the heavily armed ships themselves, we succeeded in sinking one tanker of 8,000 tons, one steamer of 5,000 tons and one steamer of 4,000 tons. A smaller tank ship was set afire. Our speedboats returned safely.

On Aug. 8 German diving and fighting units, protected by pursuit and destroyer airplanes, attacked south of the Isle of Wight a British convoy which was heavily protected by air and naval forces.

As already announced, twelve merchant ships of a total of 55,000 tons were sunk, and seven more merchant ships were heavily damaged. The total number of British vessels sunk or heavily damaged yesterday by the German Air Force was twenty-eight.

Off Dover our Messerschmitt airplanes destroyed twelve enemy barrier balloons.

In the course of the German air attacks big air battles developed in which, altogether, forty-nine British airplanes were shot down near the Isle of Wight and off Dover by our pursuit and destroyer airplanes, including thirty-three of the Spitfire type. Ten of our own planes were lost, while two had to make forced landangs.

In the course of the night our fighting airplanes attacked airplane industrial plants around Liverpool and Bristol, as well as harbors, airdromes and anti-aircraft positions in South England.

We were able to continue the laying of mines by airplanes off British ports according to plan.

In the course of last night British raiders entered Germany at different points. Some of these enemy airplanes were forced to return by our strong defense, or prevented from dropping their bombs.

Isolated bombs caused immaterial damage to buildings and fields. Civilians were injured in a small village in a frontier district. Two enemy airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 9 (AP)—The text of today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In North Africa, on the Cyrenaican [Egyptian-Libyan] border, sixteen of our fighting planes engaged in furious combat against twenty-seven British planes. Although outnumbered, our brave pilots succeeded in shooting down five enemy planes. Two of ours failed to return to their base.

In British Somaliland our troops occupied Hargeisa.

Rumanian Shift

By Ed Kennedy

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Aug. 9—A proposal for "definite separation" of the Rumanian and Hungarian peoples was Rumania's answer today to Hungarian demands for three-fourths of the province of Transylvania.

The plan would involve vast transfers of people, but only a small cession of territory by Rumania to Hungary, as outlined in a broadcast last night by Premier Ion Gigurtu.

Axis Makes Demands

The Premier said Rumania, which already has ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina to Russia, had been called on by the Rome-Berlin axis to make further sacrifices in order to preserve peace in southeastern Europe, and was ready to do so.

Cites Figures As Proof

But he made it clear the country was not ready to yield to Hungary's present demands for the lion's share of Transylvania, which Rumania gained through the World War breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In declaring the territory ceded to Hungary need only be very small, Gigurtu cited the following figures:

That in the 22,312 square miles of Transylvania there are only 1,800,000 Hungarian, compared to 3,700,000 Rumanians, while there are 50,000 to 80,000 Rumanians in Hungary.

The Premier declared Rumania in her own interests was following wholeheartedly a pro-German and pro-Italian policy.

Country Would Benefit

In making the sacrifices requested by Rome and Berlin, he said, Rumania would gain a more homogenous country and benefits through collaboration with the Axis powers. Through this "salvation policy," he asserted, Rumania would be saved from "the evils of Judaism."

Gigurtu expressed confidence negotiations with Bulgaria over the southern Dobruja would be concluded, though he advised Bulgaria also to be moderate in her claims as the best way to preserve a lasting peace. Simultaneously, however, there were reports of delay in the start of negotiations expected to begin this week at Craiova.

Negotiations Starting Soon

CRAIOVA, Rumania, Aug. 9 (AP).—Official quarters said today Rumanian-Bulgarian negotiations for the cession of Dobrusja to Bulgaria would begin this week end in King Carol's country palace at Segarcea, a village twenty miles from here.

AUG 10 1940

Berlin Calls for Action

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—The German radio quoted tonight an authoritative admonition to Southeastern European countries, but clearly addressed to Rumania, to talk less and act more quickly in territorial revisions.

The article to be published tomorrow in the periodical Southeast Echo and described as emanating from an authoritative German source said public agitation in the affected countries—Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary—was useless. Such tactics, it said, certainly would not impress Germany.

AUG 10 1940

Red Grab In Rumania Meets Germany's Needs

Wheat, Barley And Rye Crops Removed From Easy Reach Of Nazis By Move

Bucharest, *Saturday*, Aug. 10 (AP)—Wheat, barley and rye crops, large enough to cover virtually all of Germany's import needs, were removed from the Nazis' easy reach by Soviet Russia's grab of the Rumanian provinces of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, the Rumanian Institute of Business Research disclosed today in a statistical survey.

The Russian territorial haul more than wipes out Rumania's usual export surpluses of those three grains, as well as of corn, with which Rumania ordinarily could supply half the German needs, the institute disclosed.

The institute's figures gave the nation's crop loss from the Russian move as thirty-five per cent. of the nation's wheat, thirty-eight per cent. of barley, fifty-three per cent. of rye and twenty-three per cent. of corn.

(Simultaneously with this report, the German press asserted that harvest prospects in Germany assured an adequate winter food supply for Germany and that Balkan crops "hiw "while not record breakers," are more than sufficient to feed southeast Europe.)

To Renew Italy-Spain Rail Link

La Junquera, Spain, Aug. 9 (AP)—Road and railroad communication between Italy and Spain will be renewed tomorrow across France, it was reported tonight at this border town.

AUG 10 1940

ITALY STUDIES BLASTS

42 Dead in Explosions at Two Arms Plants.

ROME, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Italian officials went to two provincial towns today to investigate the causes of munitions plant explosions which took a total of forty-two lives and injured several hundred persons.

Two blasts which shook the Tiatenza munitions factory near Genoa killed thirty-nine workers and injured hundreds of others, seriously damaging nearby barracks and shattering windows in many houses.

Later an explosion in the percussion cap department of a munitions plant at Lecco, on Lake Como, at the Swiss frontier, killed three persons and injured six.

LITHUANIANS DEFY SOVIET IN BERLIN

Legation Officials Refuse to Hand Over Premises on 'People's Mandate'

AMERICANS FLEE KAUNAS

They Report That Sovietization of Former Baltic State Is Proceeding at Rapid Pace

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—Russian officials who sought to take over the Lithuanian legation were turned away by the Lithuanians today, despite the fact that Lithuania has been incorporated into the Soviet Union.

The Russians protested and expostulated, speaking first cajolingly and then sharply, it was said, but it did no good. Eventually they retreated to their own embassy, leaving Lithuanian Minister Kazys Skirpa (the Russians call him the ex-minister) firmly intrenched at least until morning.

Mr. Skirpa refused to see his Russian callers who came up in a big black diplomatic car this afternoon. They were met by First Secretary Stasys Kuzminskas. They asked him to surrender the legation. Mr. Kuzminskas demanded to know in whose authority the request was made.

"By the authority of the Lithuanian people, who have spoken in a solemn referendum," the Russian spokesman replied.

The First Secretary said no credible information had been received to that effect and that he did not think it worth disturbing his Minister with such a matter.

German spokesmen chuckled but had no comment.

At the Latvian and Estonian legations, minor officials permitted the Russians to take charge.

Rome Legations Taken Over

ROME, Aug. 9 (AP)—Diplomatic circles heard tonight that Russia had taken control of the Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian legations with the consent of the Italian Government, which thus tacitly recognized Russian absorption of the three Baltic States.

Status of Baltic Envoys To Holy See Is in Doubt

Russian Embassy Displaces 3 Accredited to Rome

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 9 (AP).—The question of the status of diplomats accredited to the Holy See from the three Baltic countries recently absorbed by Soviet Russia was raised today in foreign circles after Pope Pius XII received Stanislav Girdvainis, Lithuanian Minister to the Holy See, in private audience.

At the same time, the Soviet Russian Embassy to Italy took over diplomatic representation at Rome of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

A diplomatic source said the Baltic Ministers to Italy had refused to recognize Russia's incorporation of their countries in the Soviet Union.

It was not ascertained whether diplomats to the Holy See would take the same attitude and continue to be recognized by the Vatican.

Britons Urged to Quit Listening to Haw Haw

Nazi Lies Like Parachutists, Government Warns

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Ministry of Information is trying to persuade Britons that Lord Haw Haw, Germany's top-flight English language propaganda broadcaster, isn't worth listening to.

One ministry advertisement gives this answer to the question of "What do I do if I come across German or Italian broadcasts when tuning my wireless?":

"I say to myself, 'Now this blighter wants me to listen to him. Am I going to do what he wants?' I remember that German lies over the air are like parachute troops dropping down on Britain—they are all part of a plan to get us down—which they won't.

"I remember nobody can trust a word Haw Haw says. So, just to make them waste their time, I switch 'em off or tune 'em out!"

BRITISH SEE COTTON LOSS

London, Aug. 9 (AP)—Financial circles declared today that the Government's purchase of the entire 1940 Egyptian cotton crop probably would result in a net loss, although the British and Egyptian Governments made a profit on a similar deal during the World War.

R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for foreign affairs, said in announcing the deal earlier this week that Britain would bear the whole of any loss but would share any profits equally with the Egyptian Government.

The crop, of 1,600,000 bales (800,000,000 pounds) is to be bought at prices of about 14.25 to 15.25 cents a pound.

During the World War both France and Italy, as British allies, were large consumers and the Mediterranean was open to traffic. India, Japan and some Balkan countries are expected to be the principal consumers this time.

+08 ROME AUG 9 — RX STATES.

INFORMANTS SAID SECRETARIES SURRENDERED THE LITHUANIAN AND ESTONIAN LEGATIONS TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR NIKOLAI GORELCHIN AFTER THE MINISTERS REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

THE QUESTION OF THE STATUS OF BALTIC DIPLOMATS ACCREDITED TO VATICAN WAS RAISED IN FOREIGN CIRCLES AFTER POPE PIUS XII RECEIVED STANISLAV GIRDVAINIS, LITHUANIAN MINISTER TO THE HOLY SEE, IN PRIVATE AUDIENCE.

AUG 10 1940

A DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID VATICAN AUTHORITIES TOOK UNDER CONSIDERATION HIS REQUEST FOR CONTINUED RECOGNITION.

THE LATVIAN AND ESTONIAN LEGATIONS TO THE VATICAN HAVE BEEN ONLY NOMINAL FOR SOME TIME.

RQ737PED

African Tribes Add To Britain's War Chest

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Word having spread to the far corners of the British Empire that the Great White King needs help in his war against Germany, gifts have arrived from African tribesmen and Pacific islanders to swell Great Britain's war chest.

They included fifty live turtles and 1,680 cases of rum.

Northern Ireland Bars Strikes

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug 9 (AP).—An order banning strikes and lockouts in Northern Ireland for the duration of the war was issued today by John Gordon, Labor Minister. An arbitration tribunal will be the final court of appeal if negotiations are deadlocked. The order is similar to one in force in Great Britain.

30,24-4247

30.24-4247

CLASS IDEA BARRED BY FRENCH LABOR

Defense of Nation Replaces Principle of Struggle.

VICHY, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—"Defense of the nation's interests" has replaced the former principle of class struggle as the cardinal policy of the French General Confederation of Labor.

Accounts of its recent meeting at Toulouse said that Leon Jouhaux, who as secretary-general of the organization was France's labor chief, had announced his intention to retire. The confederation, these accounts said, is now directed by four of his former assistants.

In its statutes the article proclaiming the necessity of the class struggle has been replaced by one stating that work cannot be considered merchandise and that wages cannot be fixed apart from all control simply for the benefit of the employee. The wording indicated that some kind of central control and liaison agency will be needed in place of the old methods which involved direct negotiation between capital and labor.

This appears to be in line with reported plans to organize a corporative system in France under which the State would be the arbiter.

War Fund Allotted

VICHY, Aug. 9 (AP).—A decree allotting 1,005,179,000 francs for additional military expenses during the third quarter of 1940 was published in the official journal today. The regular budget for 1940 already had authorized the government to spend 249,111,000,000 francs for war expenditures during the year.

[The franc is not quoted on international exchanges now. From the first of this year until the capitulation of France to Germany, its value ranged between $.0173 and $.0227.]

Most of the new allotment, 883,000,000 francs, is for the air force. A published tabulation indicated there were heavy bills left over from the war period still to be paid, one being of 400,000,000 francs for fuel and similar expenses.

An additional credit of 436,000,000 francs also has been opened for payment of accumulated bills for powder used during the war.

A treasury bond issue has been authorized to cover these expenses.

An office of foreign commerce has been established and attached the Ministry of Finance, charged with planning importation and exportation, granting licenses and keeping accounts.

French Air Force Lost 29 P. C. in 46 Days

VICHY, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—The French Air Force lost 29 per cent of its effectiveness in the forty-six days of the German western offensive, it was stated today by Le Petit Parisien.

The paper said that the German air material had been distinctly superior in quality to the French until the arrival of the American-made Curtiss pursuit planes.

French pilots generally fought against German flyers in the ratio of one to ten, it added.

PRISONERS' NEEDS NOTED

Camps in Nazi-Held France Are Short of Food and Medical Aid

VICHY, France, Aug. 9 (AP)—French war prisoners of Germany, 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 of whom are held in German-occupied France, are badly in need of food and medical attention, Richard Allen, European delegate of the American Red Cross, reported today after a tour of the twenty-eight prison camps.

Mr. Allen, after conferring here with the American Chargé D'Affaires, Robert D. Murphy, prepared to go to Geneva for negotiations to alleviate the prisoners' condition.

Mr. Allen reported the prisoners had a poor quality of bread and soup, a few vegetables, and meat once a week, when it could be obtained.

No medical supplies were available, he said, although one camp had a severe influenza epidemic and dysentery was appearing in many others.

Chautemps Faces Trial

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP via Radio).—Former French Premier Camille Chautemps will be taken before the Riom "war guilt" tribunal, the German radio reported today from Vichy. It said that Chautemps, who had been assigned to a diplomatic mission in South America for the Petain government, had been told to await the outcome of investigations concerning him.

Political circles, the radio said, believe that Chautemps, Vice Premier in the war cabinet of Paul Reynaud, sided with opponents of capitulation when France was on the verge of defeat by Germany.

French Press Warns Nazi Invasion Is Imminent

Vichy, France, Aug. 9 (AP)—The controlled French press concluded today that a mass German attack upon Britain was imminent. Telephone service to Switzerland from that part of France not occupied by German soldiers has been suspended since yesterday.

The newspaper *Le Temps*, now published in nearby Clermont-Ferrand, says German preparations on the French and Belgian coasts indicate an embarkment of troops for England will be attempted—if not at once, at least after airplanes have cleared the way.

Le Petit Parisien, in an account of the trip of one of its representatives through occupied France, says that train service has been reestablished from Paris to the Maginot Line area, but that it takes forty-eight hours to go from Paris to Nancy, where it previously took six.

NAZIS MOVING FAST IN ALSACE

Re-Germanizing Process Is Swiftly Advanced

LORRAINE ALSO TRANSFORMED

Both Provinces Already a Part of Reich's Postal System.

By CHARLES FOLTZ

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—The German Army of Occupation and the Nazi civilian officials in Alsace-Lorraine are rapidly putting the finishing touches to the re-Germanization of the two provinces which apparently await only the stroke of a pen on a peace treaty to make them once more officially part of the German Reich.

The Nazis are proceeding thoroughly in their transformation of the area won for Germany by Chancellor Bismarck, lost by Kaiser Wilhelm in the world war and now won again by Adolf Hitler.

Berlin reported only this week that Hitler had turned over the entire civil administration of the provinces, hitherto in military hands, to civilian officials.

In German Postal System.

Alsace and Lorraine have been incorporated, respectively, into the Baden and Saar postal systems. An ordinary German stamp is being used instead of the surcharged type introduced in German-occupied Poland or the French stamps used in other Nazi-occupied areas of France.

French is no longer recognized as the official language of the two provinces, where it formerly shared a place with the prevailing German in the law courts under French rule

Last night German soldiers removed the signs on Wildemann strasse, one of the main thoroughfares of Mulhouse, and put up new signs naming it Adolf Hitler street.

Editorial Similarity Crops Up.

In Metz, the picturesque Esplanade has been renamed Platz of Der Fuehrer. Mulhouse's Neuquartierplatz now is Reichsmarshal Goering Platz.

Name-changing is also extending to side streets, where the first signs to go are those on streets named after French generals of the Franco-Prussian and the world wars.

German newspapers in Strasbourg and Mulhouse recently carried similar editorials discussing "the future of Alsace within the German Reich."

The German authorities of both provinces are enforcing regulations aimed at keeping food prices at the level prevailing in the days before the German entrance in mid-June.

No Crops Till 1941.

Although many townfolk have returned to homes abandoned during the blitzkrieg, few farmers have come back and many are idle. New crops cannot be expected before 1941, since the fields have not been sown and are overrun with weeds.

Food shortage have been reported in Strasbourg, Mulhouse and Colmar and in smaller towns and villages, where German welfare organizations have opened food distribution centers supplied from Baden.

The dark brown uniforms of the German labor organization are now far more numerous in these provinces than the field gray army uniforms.

Germans, aided by French prisoners of war who volunteered to aid in reconstruction rather than remain in prison camps, are rebuilding roads, bridges, canals, railroads, power plants and even farmhouses throughout the battle areas.

Youngest Grandson Of Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm Interned By British

London, Saturday, Aug. 10 (AP)—Prince Frederick of Prussia, 29, youngest grandson of former Kaiser Wilhelm and a leading socialite in London before war broke out last September, has been interned under the aliens order, it was disclosed today.

Home Secretary Sir John Anderson told the House of Commons last February that Prince Frederick had been exempted from internment.

It is understood he has been sent to the Isle of Man.

The information was attributed to a Yugoslav newspaper.

The steamer, said the wireless, was en route from Baltimore to Durban, South Africa, adding:

"It had contraband cargo for the British on board, according to this report."

In Baltimore Five Days

Officials of the William H. Masson firm, Baltimore brokers who represented the Rad's owners here, said last night that no Baltimoreans were listed in the crew. Several men had been signed on when the ship sailed from here on July 13, but they were described as "foreigners."

The freighter was in Baltimore for five days and was tied up at the Pennsylvania Railroad pier at Canton. It sailed from here with a full cargo of fertilizer for Durban, South Africa.

The local representatives did not know the value of the cargo or the boat. The Rad was commanded by Capt. I. Franceschi and carried a crew of about thirty-five men.

British Troops Quit Shanghai

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 9—The war office announced today that "British troops at present stationed in Shanghai and in North China are being withdrawn for service elsewhere."

Freighter Out Of Baltimore Is Sunk By Sub Off Africa

Yugoslav Steamer Left Here July 13 With Fertilizer, But Nazis Call It "Contraband"

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 9 (via Radio)—The German wireless reported tonight from Belgrade that the 4,201-ton Yugoslav freigher Rad had been sunk by an unidentified submarine off the west coast of Africa.

Authoritative sources said the United States Government had been kept informed of Britain's intentions to withdraw the troops and Japan also had been notified.

(The United States has about 1,650 marines in China, in addition to naval units of the Asiatic fleet in Chinese waters. The marines are centered in Shanghai, with small detachments in Peiping and Tientsin.

(The Fourteenth Army Infantry, comprising 808 officers and men, was withdrawn from Tientsin more than two years ago, leaving only the marine forces to carry out what the State Department described as a "solely protective" mission.)

1,500 Troops Affected

These sources said the total number of troops affected was about 1,500, and that protection of British interests would be left to the International police force commanded by the municipal council which governs the Shanghai International Settlement.

No replacements for the British troops was planned. it was reported.

While the destination of the men was not given, it was considered unlikely they would be taken from the Far East. (Shanghai reports suggested Hongkong or Singapore as the destination.)

The troops in Shanghai consist of the Second Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, the First Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders and several platoons left behind when British soldiers were removed from North China. One company also is stationed at Tientsin.

Informed British said the question of shifting the British forces had been under consideration since before the start of the European war. They declined to comment when asked if the move now had any connection with the British-Japanese crisis, adding only:

"This step arises from the fact that Britain is at war."

The original purpose of keeping troops in China under the International Protocol of 1901, official spokesmen explained, was to protect British lives and property from banditry and Chinese violence.

They added that, with the development of the Sino-Japanese war, any practical reason for the existence of these troops disappeared and the Government had decided that "so useful a force" could be employed to better advantage elsewhere.

WITHDRAWAL BY BRITISH TO SHIFT CONTROL

Authority In Settlement Will Go To Tokyo By Military Seniority

American Officials Refuse To Discuss Possible Developments

AUG 10 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Aug. 9—Withdrawal of British troops from Chinese soil, announced today, will leave Shanghai's international defense forces, including about 1,000 United States Marines, under the formal command of a Japanese rear admiral.

American authorities refused to discuss possible developments.

Theoretically, at least, Rear Admiral Moriji Takeda, commander of the Japanese bluejacket garrison, could station his men in the British defense sector of the International Settlement.

This includes the important central district of the Settlement and the residential "extra-settlement" western area, where thousands of foreigners live, including Americans.

Marines Formally Under Him

In a formal sense, at least, as matters now stand, Takeda would direct the disposition of the armed forces, including the Fourth Regiment of the United States Marines, as ranking officer of those left in representation of foreign powers interested in the complex Shanghai community.

The British had preserved this command by posting a major-general, Frank Simons, but he will go with the British troops being moved to Hongkong or Singapore in accordance with British defense needs—as the move was explained both here and in London.

The American Marine commander is Col. DeWitt Peck.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman said the Japanese were "very pleased" over the British decision to withdraw.

He recalled that Japan had "suggested" that the forces of all belligerent powers be removed from China in order to prevent danger of clashes there and said he expected other belligerents would follow Britain's example.

Left To Marines And Japanese

Besides the British, American and Japanese forces here, there is a French garrison in the French Concession and a small Italian marine unit, but the French now are considered non-belligerents.

Moreover, they take no part in patrolling the International Settlement. Hence, the British withdrawal will leave the American marines and Japanese bluejackets, between whom friction has arisen frequently in the past, the only important elements of the Shanghai defense forces.

At the time of the "suggestion" that belligerent troops leave China the Japanese sent a copy of their memorandum to American officials, but said it was for "information only." Although Americans believe the Japanese would be glad to see the American regiment here and the small detachments at Peiping and Tientsin removed they have not yet given official notice of such a desire.

About 1,500 British Affected

The total number of British troops affected by the order is about 1,500.

Protection of British interests here will be left to small British naval units and to the police of the International Settlement, as well as the remaining units of the defense force.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Informed quarters in London said the question of shifting the British Far Eastern forces had been under consideration since before the start of the European war. They declined comment on its possible connection with the British-Japanese crisis.]

Typical of the disorder confronting the international forces in Shanghai was the assassination today of Ma Youfeng, described as a lieutenant of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-dominated Nanking regime. He was shot in the International Settlement and his assassin escaped.

Japanese In Command

AUG 10 1940

Shanghai, Aug. 9 (AP)—The impending withdrawal of British Army forces from Shanghai will make a Japanese admiral the commanding officer of the Shanghai defense forces, which include the Fourth Regiment of United States Marines.

Command of these forces, representing the chief foreign powers interested in the complex Shanghai community, goes to the ranking officer present. Britain has consistently kept a major-general in Shanghai at the head of her small force to ensure her the command.

Major General Goes

But with Maj. Gen. Frank Simons gone the senior will be Rear Admiral Moriji Takeda, commanding the Japanese naval garrison. The American Marine commander is Col. Dewitt Peck.

In theory, at least, Takeda could station Japanese bluejackets in the important central area of the International Settlement now patroled by the British, and in the western residential area, where thousands of foreigners live, including Americans.

The announcement by British military authorities that "British troops at present stationed in Shanghai and North China are being withdrawn for service elsewhere" means 10,000 British subjects and British investments estimated at £200,000,000 (approximately $800,000,000) will be left with British navy units as their only direct protection in event of an emergency.

British quarters refused to amplify the statement or give any hint as to the date of the withdrawal or the destination of the troops affected.

Japanese Are Pleased

A spokesman for the Japanese Embassy said the Japanese were "very pleased" to hear of the British decision. He recalled the Tokyo Government's request to the European belligerents to withdraw their forces from China, and said he expected the other powers would follow Britain's example.

Semi-official French quarters, however, said French troops in Shanghai would not be withdrawn.

British troops made their first appearance in Shanghai in June, 1842, when a force of 2,000 men marched into the city after shelling and occupying the Woosung forts in a drive from the sea.

The contemplated withdrawal will leave no British troops on Chinese soil. But the largest number ever to be concentrated at Hongkong now are stationed at that British crown colony.

Reports of the withdrawal from Shanghai emphasized that defense needs motivated the order rather than compliance with repeated urgings of the Japanese-inspired Nanking Government for withdrawal of all non-Japanese foreign forces from Shanghai.

In addition to the British force of seventy officers and 1,500 men, foreign garrisons in Shanghai to protect Western interests include American forces of fifty officers and 1,000 men, French forces of forty officers and 2,000 men, and an Italian detachment of five officers and twenty men.

Singapore is Great Britain's great naval base in the Far East. The British Crown Colony of Hongkong has embarked upon thorough defense precautions, including the removal of women and children, as the Japanese forces in China established themselves on Hongkong's border and Japan increased her pressure for concessions from the British in the Orient.

British Move Viewed As Goodwill Gesture

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Japanese press displayed heavily today the news that Britain is withdrawing her troops from China, generally interpreting this as another move attempting a rapprochement with Japan on the eve of the "battle for Britain."

Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, was quoted in an interview in the newspaper *Hochi* as cautioning against anti-British demonstrations as a result of the current espionage cases, saying that retaliation was not the only British motive for arresting Japanese in Britain. He declined to amplify his remark.

AUG 10 1940

U. S. Position Unchanged By British Withdrawal

Washington, Aug. 9 (AP)—The United States adhered to its own position in China tonight despite the withdrawal of British troops from the northern part of that country.

At the same time it appeared that this country was sticking to its new embargo on exports of aviation gasoline in the face of Japanese objections.

The fluid is vital to its war machine, and Japan filed objections to the embargo in a note delivered here last Saturday. Today Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, handed a reply to the Japanese Ambassador, Kensuke Horinouchi. While the contents were not made public, informed quarters considered it unlikely that it promised any modification of the embargo.

U. S. Position Unaffected

Welles said the withdrawal of British forces from China would have no effect whatever on the American position at this time.

The United States keeps about 1,650 marines in China, most of them at Shanghai, for the protection of American interests and nationals. American forces have been maintained in some parts of China since the Boxer uprising at the turn of the century. In addition, American naval vessels have been stationed in Chinese waters for a century.

Japanese requests for withdrawal of all foreign military forces from China since the European war began have gone unheeded by the United States.

Welles said any question of enlarging the American patrol areas upon the departure of the British probably would be worked out for the time being, at least, by the American military authorities in China. He discounted reports that additional marines had been ordered from Honolulu to increase the China garrisons.

Tokio Group Wants War.

TOKIO, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported tonight that the small Rightest East Asia association Toa Kyokai had handed a petition to leading members of the Cabinet demanding an immediate declaration of war upon Great Britain because of the arrests of Japanese in London.

AUG 10 1940

Massing Near Indo-China

HONGKONG, Aug. 10 (Saturday) (AP).—The Reuter's (British) news agency reported today that Japanese warships and transports were arriving daily at Waichow, Hainan and other Japanese bases near French Indo-China.

AUG 10 1940

30,24-4249

30.24-4249

TOKYO--FIRST ADD PETITION X X X IN LONDON.

THE NEWSPAPER HOCHI AT THE SAME TIME REPORTED THAT 27 MEMBERS OF THE ROTARY CLUB AT SHIZUOKA HAD DECIDED UPON DISSOLUTION OF THE CLUB ON THE GROUNDS IT HAD BEEN PUBLICLY SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE.

(JAPANESE AND FOREIGN BUSINESS MEN MAKE UP THE ROTARY MEMBERSHIP IN JAPAN.)

AUG 10 1940

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED SOMETARO SHEBA, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE TOKYO ROTARY CLUB, AS SAYING THAT THE SYSTEM OF THE 47 ROTARY CLUBS IN JAPAN AND MANCHOUKUO WOULD BE REVISED AT A FORTHCOMING CONVENTION IN CONFORMITY WITH THE NEW NATIONAL STRUCTURE OF JAPAN AND THAT DISSOLUTION WOULD BE UNNECESSARY.

MT505PED

AUG 10 1940

Chungking, Aug. 10-(Sat)-(AP

The *Central Daily News*, official organ of the Chinese Government, declared today that China would take "adequate steps to back French Indo-China with force" if Japanese aggression undermines that colony's territorial or political integrity.

The declaration followed unofficial reports that China's Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, had moved some of his best divisions to the support of the Yunnan and Kwangsi provincial troops near the Indo-China border.

Chinese-language papers featured reports that the Japanese were reinforcing heavily their units operating within Chinese territory adjacent to Indo-China, but a military spokesman said such Japanese troop movements did not necessarily foreshadow a Japanese offensive.

It was possible, he said, that the Japanese were sending back to the south the units which they withdrew early in the summer for Yangtze valley operations.

NANKING OFFICIAL SLAIN IN SHANGHAI

Terrorists Strike Blow in Foreign Area.

AUG 10 19

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Ma You-feng, described as a lieutenant of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-dominated Nanking regime, was shot to death tonight in the International Settlement by an assassin who escaped.

This was the first political killing in the Settlement since extra police measures against terrorism were adopted on August 6.

Windsors Full Of Enthusiasm Over Early Visit To New York

Duke Wants To See Sights After 16 Years—Duchess, Away 8, "Excited" At Being So Near Home

AUG 10 19

[By the Associated Press]

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 9—The Duke of Windsor, recalling that the Woolworth Building was the tallest building in New York on his last visit, said today he would go back soon with his American-born Duchess to see the sights.

Both the Duke and Duchess talked enthusiastically of their prospective visit to the United States, but they did not set the date. Presumably they will wait until after the Duke moves on to the Bahamas and gets acquainted with his new post as Governor there.

"The Duchess hasn't been to the United States for eight years and I haven't been for sixteen years, so it's certainly time we went," the Duke observed. "The last time I was there the Woolworth Building was the highest in New York—that rather dates me."

The Duchess said she was anxious to go back to see the homefolks and that she was "excited" at being so close to home as Bermuda, adding:

"You can imagine how thrilling it is."

The Duchess expressed keen anticipation at living in the Bahamas and laughingly put in a plug for the Caribbean winter playground by expressing the hope that a "great many Americans" would visit there.

The royal couple at their first interview since arriving yesterday aboard the American Export liner Excalibur, constantly switched the subject to American topics.

They sat together on a divan in the spacious living room of Government House, exchanging amused whispers while reporters plied them with questions.

With American informality, they swapped small talk, but steered clear of official topics. There was no hint when they might go to the Bahamas.

British censors, acting in accordance with wartime regulations, held for examination today 120 of the 700 bags of mail carried by the American Export liner Excalibur, which made a special stop to land the Duke and Duchess of Windsor here yesterday.

The mail will be forwarded to New York aboard a later vessel.

Dinner for Windsors.

Meanwhile, the royal couple, after spending their first night at Government House, planned a shopping trip in Hamilton this afternoon. Tonight they will be given a private dinner by the governor of this island colony, Maj. Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard. The colonial secretary and the admiral commanding the Royal Navy's American and West Indies Squadron, Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, will be among the guests.

Before the Windsors go on to Nassau, where the Duke will be governor and commander in chief, he will inspect the troops garrisoned at Bermuda, a small part of which he reviewed yesterday during the reception at the Royal Yacht Club.

It was at this reception that social precedent was set by the governor's sister, Mrs. Hastings Brooke, and Admiral Purvis' wife, who curtsied to the Duke but greeted his American-born Duchess with friendly bows.

Automobile Attracts Attention.

Hamilton had three principal topics of conversation—the Duke's friendly, informal manner and youthful appearance, the Duchess' simplicity and the Duke's four-door sedan, which was put ashore from the Excalibur, together with a sports trailer and enough luggage to fill two trucks.

The sedan was an object of considerable curiosity. Many Bermudians, living on an island where fire engines and municipal service trucks are the only motor vehicles allowed, never had seen a passenger automobile.

"The Duchess hasn't been there for eight years and I haven't been for sixteen years, so it's certainly time we went," the Duke said in an interview while en route to his post as Governor of the Bahamas.

AUG 10 1940

"When I was last in the United States the Woolworth Building was the highest in New York—that rather dates me," the Duke commented.

The Duchess said she was "excited" at being so close to home.

"We hope a great many Americans come to the Bahamas," she said laughingly in talking of that American-favored resort.

She said she was especially eager to see her family.

Seizure Of U. S. Mail Fails To Bring Comment

Officials At Washington Appear Unperturbed At British Action In Bermuda

AUG 10 1940

Washington, Aug. 9 (AP)—Officials appeared unperturbed today by the removal of 120 bags of mail from the American Export liner Excalibur when it stopped at Hamilton, Bermuda, yesterday to land the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

While the British seizure and examination of American mail was a source of annoyance to the American Government earlier in the war, there was no indication that an issue would be made of this case.

Windsors Coming To U.S.

Soon, Too, Says Duke; Wife Hasn't Been Back For Eight Years

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor said today he and his American-born Duchess would visit the United States "soon."

Windsors Cause Boost In Tourists For Bahamas

Steamship Company Reports Increase Of 20 To 30 Per Cent.

New York, Aug. 9 (AP)—Appointment of the Duke of Windsor as Governor of the Bahamas has boosted tourist traffic to the islands by twenty to thirty per cent., the Eastern Steamship Lines said today.

The company's 6,185-ton liner Acadia leaves New York tomorrow with 200 passengers, a twenty per cent. increase above the normal. Approximately 300 booked sailings for the following Saturday.

AUG 10 1940

Appointment Is Announced

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The appointment of the Duke of Windsor to his post in the Bahamas, made public July 9, was thus formally announced tonight in The London Gazette:

"Downing Street.

"7th August, 1940.

"The King has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., G. B. E., I. S. O., M. C., to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bahama Islands."

Explosives For China Reported Held At Manila

Informants Say Ammunition From Panama Freighter Was Stored After Closing Of Burma Road

Manila, Aug. 9 (AP)—Reliable sources said today that a cargo of ammunition consigned to China by way of Rangoon and the Burma Road has been unloaded here from the freighter William Tupper, which is under Panama registry.

Reliable informants said 2,500,000 rounds of ammunition had been unloaded and stored in bonded warehouses. The shipment included more than 2,000,000 rounds of TNT.

The cargo, these informants said, was addressed to the Southwest Transportation at Rangoon and was bound for Chungking via the Burma Road, closed by the British recently. Manila agents of the line obtained permission to store the explosives here, awaiting trans-shipment to China.

The William Tupper sailed from Tacoma. Shipper of the cargo was listed as the Criterion Trading Corporation.

German's Arrest Ordered

Buenos Aires, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior tonight announced that all police in Argentina had been ordered to seek and arrest a German called Carlos Arnold "for activities against the peace and sovereignty of this country."

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD GERMAN XXX OF THIS COUNTRY" ([redacted]).

ARNOLD, WHO IS 29 AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE LIVED IN THIS COUNTRY FOR 11 YEARS, WAS ACCUSED BY BUENOS AIRES POLICE OF INTRUDING IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF VARIOUS POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS, SYNAGOGUES AND THEATERS, MOST OF THESE ACTIVITIES HAVING OCCURRED IN 1934 AND 1935.

WITH SEVERAL FOLLOWERS, THE POLICE SAID, HE ENTERED A MOTION PICTURE HOUSE, CAUSING DISORDER AND PREVENTING THE EXHIBITION OF A JEWISH FILM.

THEY ADDED THAT HE APPEARED TO BE AN EMPLOYE OF "THE GERMAN BENEFICENCE AND CULTURE CIRCLE" AT A SALARY OF $125 PER MONTH, AND THAT HE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE MADE A TOUR OF THE ARGENTINE INTERIOR.

RQ725PED

Thousands From U. S. Join Canadian Forces

Air Service Reported To Be Far More Popular With Americans Than Army

Ottawa, Aug. 9 (AP)—Several thousand Americans were unofficially reported today to have joined up with the Canadian air force here and in England as pilots, observers, air gunners, mechanics and instructors.

The National Defense Department said it could not provide any figures because until recently every man enlisting in Canadian forces had to say he was a British subject and had to take the oath of allegiance. Since this stipulation was dropped there was a spurt in enlistments for the air force.

It was reported unofficially that 100 Americans were in the first division of ground troops to go overseas, and the air force is far more popular with Americans than the army.

U. S. Cruisers at Recife.

RECIFE, Brazil, Aug. 9 (A. P.)—The United States cruisers Wichita and Quincy arrived here today on a tour of South American ports.

British Cruiser Quits Montevideo

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 9 (AP)—The British auxiliary cruiser Arndale sailed tonight after a twenty-four-hour stay in Montevideo. Her destination was not given.

FRENCH SHIP TAKEN OVER

St. Malo Will Sail In Future Under Canadian Flag

An East Coast Canadian Port, Aug. 9 (AP)—The French steamship St. Malo, held in port after the French capitulation to German arms, has been taken over by the Canadian authorities, it was stated authoritatively tonight. The vessel will sail in future under the Canadian flag.

It was said some of the French crew "probably would be repatriated" and others likely would sail on their vessel when she goes into Canadian service.

RIBBONS SCARCE IN CANADA

Supplies For Military Decorations Being Depleted

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 9 (AP)—One effect on France's capitulation is a scarcity of ribbons for decorations for Canada's armed forces.

Medal ribbon came from the silk manufacturing districts of France, now cut off. Ribbon still is avaible for the less frequently awarded decorations, but supplies for the general service medal and the victory medal are being depleted rapidly.

Cudahy Called Home as Welles Reproves Him

Envoy Expected to Resign After U. S. Reprimand on Interview on Belgium

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, was reprimanded publicly by the State Department today for his press interview in London on Belgian food conditions and other aspects of the German occupation of that country and was called home to report to the department. It was expected by his friends here that he would resign from the diplomatic service on his return home by clipper plane. He will leave London tomorrow by plane for Lisbon and is expected here next week.

The State Department, in a public statement, declared the remarks were made in "violation of standing instructions" and disclosed that President Roosevelt had "requested" the diplomat to return for "consultation."

Mr. Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium until foreign diplomatic missions were ordered out of there last month by Germany, drew sharp criticism in the British press for an interview in London in which he asserted that Belgium would face near-famine conditions by mid-September unless it received American food supplies.

This was widely interpreted as a hint that American food should be allowed through the British blockade.

In commenting on the German occupation he also was quoted as saying he thought German soldiers behaved possibly "better than United States soldiers would have done."

Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, said he was sure "no one will question the sincerity of the ambassador's sympathetic interest in the future well-being of the Belgian people, an interest which is shared by the people of the United States." But he declared that "certain of the views expressed by the ambassador are not to be construed as representing the views of this government."

Mr. Cudahy's assertion about food conditions in Belgium drew a rejoinder from the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

"Any coming European shortage or famine," it said in a statement, "will be due to Germany's providing better for the Reich than for the peoples it has conquered." This indicated that Britain would refuse to relax the blockade to permit food shipments to Belgium.

The Presidentially approved censure raised again the question of Mr. Cudahy's future. Before his departure from Belgium, there were reports he might resign to run for Governor of Wisconsin.

President Roosevelt said at the time he hoped the resignation report was not true and commended his work abroad. This was taken to mean that Mr. Cudahy might be assigned another diplomatic post.

His return under fire, however, was expected by friends of Mr. Cudahy here to result in his early resignation.

Mr. Cudahy has served abroad since soon after President Roosevelt took office, first as Ambassador to Poland, then as Minister to Eire, and since last January as Ambassador to Belgium.

He is fifty-two years old, a member of the Cudahy meat packing family, and a resident of Milwaukee, where he was a lawyer and head of real estate companies until he became a diplomat.

The text of Mr. Welles's statement follows:

"I have now received from the American Embassy in London a transcript of the note of the press interview given by Ambassador Cudahy in London, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, last.

"From the transcript, it would appear that Ambassador Cudahy received at an informal gathering some American correspondents and some representatives of the British press who had requested interviews with him.

"As I previously stated, the ambassador's interview was given without prior authorization from, or without prior notification to, the Department of State.

"I am sure that no one will question the sincerity of the ambassador's sympathetic interest in the future well-being of the Belgian people, an interest which is shared by the people of the United States. Nevertheless, the interview given was in violation of standing instructions of the Department of State, and certain of the views expressed by the ambassador are not to be construed as representing the views of this government.

"The incident illustrates once again the importance which must be attributed by American representatives abroad to the department's instructions to refrain at this critical time from making public statements other than those made in accordance with the instructions of the Department of State.

"By direction of the President, Ambassador Cudahy has been requested to return to the United States immediately for consultation."

[The rebuke administered to Ambassador Cudahy is the second handed out by the State Department to an American envoy since the war began. James H. R. Cromwell, American Minister to Canada, was rebuked by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for his remarks supporting the Allied cause in an address in Canada last March. Mr. Cromwell resigned in May to devote his time to his candidacy for Senator from New Jersey.]

3924-4251

30.24-4251

'I Do Not Retract Word,' Paper Quotes Cudahy

Envoy Says He Will Return To America With Story Of Fortitude Of British

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Aug. 10—The *Daily Mail* today quoted John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, as saying "I do not retract one word from what I said" in the interview which resulted in his censure by the United States State Department.

The *Mail* said Cudahy declared "undue publicity has been given to my speech of the other day." He was criticized for his remarks on conditions in Nazi-held Belgium.

Done My Job, He Says

"I have done my job and I return to the United States with reports of great efforts being made by Great Britain that should inspire my countrymen," Cudahy told the *Mail*.

"I leave confident that this little country of yours will defend itself to the last man and woman and will never be conquered.

Followed Instructions

"The President knows that I am on my way home, back to the United States. I received certain instructions from him when I left and I am carrying them out."

Earlier Cudahy told the Associated Press he had "no comment" on the State Department action.

He will fly tomorrow to Lisbon to take a clipper plane home.

Cudahy Off Tomorrow.

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, who has been here in conference with Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, is flying early tomorrow for Lisbon to take a Clipper for home, it was announced tonight.

The announcement said the departure was according to the Ambassador's original plans.

Tax Snarl Delays Defense

Stimson and Compton See Ship, Plane and Gun Output Slowed by Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson and Lewis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told a congressional committee today that profit limitations and business uncertainty over tax legislation had delayed the production of airplanes, guns, ships and other vital items of the defense program.

The two testified with regard to an excess profits tax containing various provisions designed to speed armament manufacture. One section would permit the cost of plant expansion to be deducted from taxes over a five-year period. Another would lift present profit limitations imposed by the Vinson-Trammel act.

William S. Knudsen, Defense Commissioner in charge of production, who likewise appeared at the tax hearing, said that the projected Vinson-Trammel suspension and plant expansion provisions had given rise to the feeling that "we are going to have fairly clear sailing from now on."

He also testified that an army of 2,000,000 men could be completely equipped by 1944, but subsequently said he wished to withdraw that estimate and submit a brief on the subject later.

Ready to Answer Questions.

The big, ruddy business executive appeared before the committee without a prepared statement. Right off, he said he was ignorant of procedure, and, stuffing both hands into trouser pockets, offered to answer any questions he could.

When Representative Robertson, Democrat, of Virginia, asked whether he indorsed the excess profits tax, he replied that he had only read the specific proposal before the committee today and was not prepared to express an opinion on it, but that as to "principle" he was not for such a levy.

Mr. Compton strongly recommended that any plant expansion legislation enacted be made retroactive to cover existing contracts, "if it can be done without seriously impairing the tax features of the bill."

A number of contractors already have risked their money for plant expansions in the interest of national defense, he said, and he thought they should be accorded the same treatment as future contractors.

Only 33 Plane Contracts Signed.

Mr. Stimson testified that the army had been able to sign contracts for only thirty-three of 4,000 planes appropriated for during June, "chiefly" because of uncertainties over tax legislation. Nor was the airplane industry unique in this regard, he said, declaring the problem of expansion applied also to makers of tanks, artillery, ammunition and the like.

Mr. Compton said that the navy had one contract involving $10,000,000 for five-inch guns for six new vessels. But the six sub-contractors involved refused to accept business under the 8 per cent profit limitation of the Vinson-Trammel act.

There was an aircraft company which made a contract on the act's 12 per cent profit limitation for planes but before the contract was awarded the profit was cut to 8 per cent and sub-contractors refused to do the work, Mr. Compton said.

Other Handicaps Cited.

Citing other examples of Navy Department handicaps, Mr. Compton said that one firm which normally produced 100 airplane motors monthly increased its production to 700 by expansion privately financed.

The navy would like now to have production stepped up to 1,400 monthly but, Mr. Compton said, the company felt unjustified in proceeding with such an $18,000,000 expansion because of amortization uncertainties. The same difficulties were encountered, he added, in connection with a 60,000-ton special steel order which necessitated construction of a new plant.

Mr. Compton said that there was a total of $1,250,000,000 in pending navy contracts of all sorts and that the program was being delayed because business wants to know "why take a chance."

Mr. Stimson described at length the difficulties of awarding contracts under the June plane appropriations.

The fault has not been with the defense advisory commission, he said, and "the representatives of industry have been earnest" in a desire to co-operate with defense agencies.

Calls Problem Difficult.

"The fact is," Mr. Stimson said, "we have all been facing a difficult problem with an earnest effort to co-operate."

"That problem arises in a large part from the fact that the entire program of airplane construction is so large that it necessarily involves a great expansion of existing plant facilities and the construction of new ones to meet the requirements of our army in the present emergency."

He went on to say that risks were inherent in any business enterprise and that industry might be expected to undertake normal risks.

"But the risk to industry of undertaking at the request of the Government, to expand at its own expense its plant capacity, and then being left, upon a sudden cessation of the emergency with these expanded facilities useless," Mr. Stimson continued, "is one that is entitled to special consideration.

Plane Building Speeded.

"Under these circumstances, the uncertainty of future taxation affected by this expanded construction not only fails to give the special consideration above mentioned but penalizes the situation."

Despite the delay in awarding June contracts, the Defense Commission reported that America's expanding aircraft factories were turning out warplanes now at the rate of 10,800 annually. Mr. Knudsen said in a radio broadcast last night that the 18,000-a-year mark would be passed by next January.

Morgenthau Asks New Taxes To Meet Six Billion Deficit

Urges Congress to Enact Excess Profits Levy to Cover Arms Spending—Debt Limit Increase of $9,000,000,000 Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau, forecasting a $5,700,000,000 Federal deficit this year, urged Congress today to open another source of Government revenue and provide a better distribution of defense costs by enacting an excess profits tax.

An eventual increase in the present $49,000,000,000 Federal debt limit to permit more deficit financing was predicted by Mr. Morgenthau, while Daniel W. Bell, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, said that at the present rate of defense expenditures it would be necessary to increase the limit by about $9,000,000,000 next summer unless new taxes were raised.

Appearing before a joint meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury also proposed prompt action on pending tax legislation, because he said it would facilitate the execution of defense contracts.

"The national defense program," he said, "places upon us the duty of reconsidering certain features of the tax structure now, in order to obtain a rapid expansion of production for defense and a better distribution of its cost to the taxpayer."

The excess profits tax has been estimated by experts to yield $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 a year.

12 Billions Spent.

The Treasury and Budget Bureau have calculated that, as of August 5, the Treasury faced expenditures of more than $12,000,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, Mr. Morgenthau said. Revenue estimates, he reported, totaled $6,367,000,000 including the new defense taxes recently enacted.

Unless new taxes were enacted, he continued, virtually all of the new $49,000,000,000 Federal borrowing power would be exhausted by June 30, 1941.

"On the basis of these estimates," he said, "it is obvious that in view of the requirements of the defense program the present debt limitation of $49,000,000,000 will sooner or later need to be increased."

The increase, however, might be postponed until next year, he added.

Barrier of Uncertainty.

He also called attention to provisions of the pending excess profits tax bill which would suspend the profit limitations on warplane and warship contracts under the Vinson-Trammell act and authorize manufacturers to speed up amortization, for tax purposes, of new factories built for defense production.

"There has arisen in the minds of contractors who desire to do business with the government," Mr. Morgenthau said, "a barrier of

uncertainty as to the conditions under which they will operate.

"In some cases, on this account, contractors have been hesitant to accept Government contracts. To remove this hesitancy, it has been my opinion that immediate steps should be taken to obtain adequate remedial legislation.

"The Treasury Department accordingly presented to the committee a plan for an excess profits tax, with corresponding changes in the amortization rules and the Vinson-Trammell act."

25 to 40 Per Cent Tax.

Discussing the revenue situation, Mr. Morgenthau said that provisions of the recent defense tax bill "were sufficient to meet the situation as it existed at that time."

"With the rapid deterioration of world conditions, however," he continued, "it became necessary to plan for an expansion of the program for national defense, and the President requested the Congress to provide additional funds for this purpose."

He presented a tabulation showing that already approved or pending appropriations and contract authorizations for the army and navy totaled $14,702,000,000, composed of $6,809,000,000 for the army and $7,893,000,000 for the navy.

Asserting that passage of the bill would help speed up the national defense program, he said, "It is therefore essential that differences as to details of the bill be not allowed to stand in the way of early passage of this urgently needed legislation."

The excess profits provisions would tax at rates ranging from 25 to 40 per cent the extra profits corporations might make in 1940 and succeeding years over either a fixed percentage of their capital investment or their average earnings in the 1936-39 period.

WHEELER DARES DRAFT BACKERS TO URGE WAR

Senator Suggests They Ask Declaration if They Fear Invasion.

CONSCRIPTION DEBATE OPENS

Holman Says Military Leaders Told Him of Danger of Attack on Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, challenged proponents of conscription legislation today to advocate publicly a declaration of war against Germany if they fear a Nazi attack on the United States within six months.

During debate on the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service bill Senator Lucas, Democrat, Illinois, demanded to know why Senator Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut had voted for millions of dollars in defense appropriations after Senator Danaher said he saw no immediate danger to the country. Senator Wheeler went to Senator Danaher's defense.

"I didn't vote for those appropriations because I was afraid Mr. Hitler, Mr. Mussolini or the Japanese Government was going to come over here and take over the United States of America," Senator Wheeler declared.

He added that if advocates of the pending legislation believed Germany would follow the battle of England with an attack on the United States, they ought publicly to advocate a declaration of war against Germany now.

"Those men who stand here and say that Germany is going to attack us in three months or six months—why don't they have the courage to go to the people of the country and say 'let's declare war?'" Wheeler shouted.

"It's nonsense," he added.

Danger in Alaska.

Senator Holman, Republican, of Oregon, said that he had learned "from authoritative military sources" of imminent peril of the invasion of Alaska from the Pacific and the endangering of the entire Pacific Slope.

He interjected his statement without amplification while Senator Sheppard of Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and others were discussing the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service bill, enactment of which Senator Sheppard called "a tragic necessity" because rearmament must be accomplished speedily.

Taking issue with Mr. Sheppard, Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, declared he could show "innumerable recruiting stations that have declined to take recruits because their quotas have been filled."

"If they haven't got more men, isn't it because they haven't set their quotas high enough?" he asked.

Senator Sheppard contended that War Department experience showed that there was no possibility of obtaining the 400,000 new enrollees sought by the army by October through voluntary enlistments.

Lack of Equipment.

The Michigan Senator replied that army officials had testified before congressional committees that complete equipment for an army of 750,000 men would not be available until 1942. He said that the possible addition of about 396,000 National Guardsmen and reserves to the 273,000 now in the regular army would give this country an armed force approaching that figure.

"The doctrines and agressions of certain dictator-controlled nations become every day more menacing toward the free and independent democratic countries," Senator Sheppard asserted in urging adoption of the measure, which would require an estimated 12,000,000 men from 21 through 30 years of age to register.

"The bloody conflicts they have imposed on many of such countries outside the United States and are still imposing on those countries," he continued, "call for the immediate establishment by the United States of a nucleus of armed forces in the air, on the sea and on land properly equipped and capable of expansion within an adequate time into proportions sufficient to overcome attack on the United States or the Western Hemisphere.

"The time element is a tragic necessity, because the voluntary system cannot accomplish the emergency work absolutely needed."

Army Needed Now.

Mr. Sheppard contended that a larger army was needed immediately to protect American interests in the Western Hemisphere, warning that if the Panama Canal were put out of commission, "our navy would be helpless."

"There can be no withdrawal from Panama, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or Alaska without vital disaster," he warned. "To permit these strategical areas to fall into the hands of any enemy would jeopardize the security of the continental United States itself."

Previously Mr. Sheppard had announced that the Military Affairs Committee would invite Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York and Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas to testify in open hearings next week on legislation to set up a home guard.

Several suggestions, including one by President Roosevelt that world war veterans be called into home guard service, have been considered by the committee, the chairman said.

He said Gov. Lehman had proposed that additional units of the National Guard be organized and equipped with Federal funds to take the place of any that might be drawn into Federal service under legislation approved by the Senate yesterday.

Gov. O'Daniel suggested that Congress authorize the setting up of State troops, equipped and maintained by the State, he pointed out.

NAZI INFLUENCE IS SEEN IN U. S. WAR INDUSTRY

Arnold Says "Economic Fifth Column" Divides Loyalties Of Business

Claims Evidence Germans Control Patents Vital To Defense

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 9—An "economic fifth column," Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, declared today, has placed many businessmen engaged in America's vital defense industries "in the impossible position of divided loyalties."

"This is not a malicious fifth column and must not be attributed to espionage," Arnold said, adding that "no moral issues are involved, but merely the enforcement of law."

Evidence Is Claimed

He explained that evidence of German control of patents important to the war industries of the United States had been uncovered by Federal grand juries operating in New York and other key cities, investigating production restriction and price fixing.

Declining to give specific instances of German patent control, Arnold said that it must be attributed to normal business trends.

Here to take temporary charge of the inquiry started by his assistant, Samuel S. Isseks, Arnold said that Federal juries now sitting in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis and other key centers were being used as "a fluid system to handle the emergency."

Juries Ready To Act

The juries, he said, were prepared to return indictments wherever they found production restriction or price-fixing in industries affecting the country's armament program, and to investigate anti-trust law violations occurring in the food, fuel, housing, drug or other vital industries. Arnold cited the World War price of potash—$400 a ton—as an example of "production restriction and price-fixing" against which he said the Government intends to guard at this time.

"It is not our purpose to go after big industries and call businessmen names," he said, "but merely to enforce the law."

No Limit To Size

"It is easy to see how such monopolies of production and prices are sapping the life out of the country," he added, explaining that establishment of a competitive system in all fields would tend toward lower prices.

"You can be as big as you want," he added, referring to business, "provided you pass along the savings to consumers."

The President said that restriction such as that proposed in the amendment—which was defeated—might tie things up in an emergency. He said he understood the amendment would have permitted service in the nation's possessions and the Philippines, which is a very different thing.

One Exception, He Says

Mr. Roosevelt said he did not believe National Guardsmen had ever left the United States when a state of war had not been declared, with the possible exception of the punitive expedition against Pancho Villa into Mexico in 1916.

On the trip he started tonight, the President will go first to new Hampshire to visit the Portsmouth Navy Yard, then the Boston Navy Yard and the Army Arsenal at Watertown, Mass.

The Presidential yacht Potomac will be used for part of the trip and Mr. Roosevelt said he expected to put into a little cove at Nahant, Mass., tomorrow, to see his youngest grandchild, Haven, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt.

Navy vessels, which will cost approximately $181,900,000, are under construction or have just been launched in the area the Commander in Chief will visit.

To Remain Near Base

Chances Of Guard Leaving U. S. Slim, Roosevelt Says

President Gives Odds At 100 To 1 Against Outside Service—Starts Inspection Tour

[By the Ass

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 9—President Roosevelt, who left tonight on a week-end inspection tour of vital New England coastal defense units, said today the chances were 100-to-1 against the National Guard serving outside the limits of the United States, or its possessions, in peacetime.

Mr. Roosevelt made the observation after a reporter remarked that Senator McNary (Rep., Ore.) Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, had voted for an amendment to the training bill which would have confined Guard activities to continental United States.

Asked whether there was any possibility of his inspecting Pacific Coast defense bases this summer, Mr. Roosevelt said that he would try to be no more than twelve to fourteen hours from Washington at any time.

He told his questioner that if he had thought twice he would realize a West Coast inspection would violate what the President termed one of the essentials—that the President must be within easy reach of the capital at all times under existing conditions.

Sometime during the New England trip, Mr. Roosevelt said, he would have Col. William Donovan give him a personal report of the recent mystery mission which Donovan carried out in Europe for Secretary of the Navy Knox.

30,24-4253

30.24-4253

Colonel Donovan, World War commander of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" returned last Sunday on a camouflaged British flying boat and has already reported to Secretary Knox.

The President disclosed that at a

ociated Press]

conference yesterday with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and his Vice-Presidential running mate, it had been decided that the Secretary would formally accept his nomination in Des Moines on August 29.

Mr. Roosevelt said, in answer to a question, that he thought Wallace would resign from the Cabinet whenever he started on a campaign trip, but that no plans for any such tours were discussed at yesterday's meeting.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt will attend the first army maneuvers in upstate New York during the inspection trip has not been determined.

Asked if he was pleased that Wendell Willkie had voiced approval of the New Deal farm program, Mr. Roosevelt replied that I had not read the Republican Presidential nominee's remarks on the subject.

International Affairs

A series of questions turned the conference toward international affairs, and brought assertions from the President that:

The "Cartel' plan for bulwarking pan-American economy against inroads of the totalitarian economic system was a misnomer; that the original objectives had not been changed, and that methods still were being studied.

The $500,000,000 fund which the administration has suggested be made available for loar to Latin American nations probably would be supplemented by similar financial backing in those nations themselves.

There is nothing ne / on the problem of bringing refugee children from Europe to this country, a problem which he said presented not a question of theory, but one of safety. If one in any Government, he said, wants the responsibility of loading boats with children without promises of safe conduct and reasonable assurances that the promises will be kept.

To Discuss Problem

The refugee problem probably would be discussed with Clarence Pickett of the American Friends Service League in Philadelphia, who was an overnight guest, with his wife, at the Roosevelt home.

The President said he hadn't the faintest idea whether American policies would be affected by the reported withdrawal of British troops from the International Settlement in Shanghai.

As for his own future plans, the President said he had one definite date, to attend here on August 31 an annual meeting of the Roosevelt Home Club, made up of loyal Democrats in and around Hyde Park.

He added that he hoped, sometime in September, to keep a long-deferred engagement to dedicate the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

War Department officia[ls] to discuss the matter but tative sources described t[he] jected sixty to seventy-ton ta[nks] a[s] intended to be capable of speeds u[p] to fifty miles an hour and equippe[d] with heavy guns and latest-typ[e] automatic weapons.

Construction of the huge tanks the first large ones to be built since the World War days, is a departure in Army planning. Adolf Hitler's swift conquest of the Lowland countries and France prompted the change, it was understood.

2,900 More Marines Will Be Sent to Cuba

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9 (AP).—The Navy moved today to strengthen the garrison of its station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, an important base for warships guarding the eastern approaches to the Panama Canal.

The Department announced that the 2,900 officers and men of the First Marine Brigade would be moved to Guantanamo from Quantico, Va., during September.

The announcement said the shift was "for the purpose of preliminary training of this force in view of extensive maneuvers planned during the Winter in the Caribbean area."

Press officers said the maneuvers would be carried out by the marines and that they would involve landings and other operations. Similar maneuvers are conducted each year, they said.

The Army has been using "light" and "medium" tanks, weighing about twelve and eighteen tons, respectively, and is estimated to have 2,800 of these on hand or on order. It was said that the projected program envisages a doubling of this total.

The American Car and Foundry Company of Berwick, Pa., recently received a $10,352,000 order to build 627 light tanks, and the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal is now turning out a number of medium type.

Secretary Morgenthau disclosed yesterday that the British Purchasing Mission, which is planning to place hundreds of millions of dollars of munitions orders here, is furnishing technical experts for the United States Army to advise on tank construction.

Army Orders Fifty Giant Tanks As Start of Program to Build 500

$5,689,725 Contract to Baldwin Locomotive Works Calls for 60 to 70-Ton Machines Capable of 50-Mile-an-Hour Speed

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The Army has begun a building program which contemplates a fleet of 400 to 500 powerful "land battleships"—heavily armed, high-speed tanks weighing sixty to seventy tons.

President Roosevelt's National Defense Advisory Commission revealed the program with the award of a $5,689,725 contract to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, for "heavy tanks."

GEN. SUMMERALL URGES U. S. PREPARE

Warns "There's Less Time Than You Think" For Defense Work

Nation Should Stand Ready For Worst, Former Army Chief Believes

SKETCH MATERIAL

[By the Associated Press]

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 9 (AP)—A warning that "there's less time than you think" for the United States to prepare her defenses comes from Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

A leader in battles in the Philippines, the Boxer Rebellion and the World War, the white-haired ex-warrior believes his country should stand prepared for the worst.

"Any man not conscious of the dangers which threaten our country today is not thinking and is not perceiving,' the 73-year-old General said.

"Less Time Thank You Think"

"There's less time than you think."

The day after that assertion, General Summerall was "drafted" to serve on a new State committee to prepare this State for a part in the gigantic National Defense program.

His new duties are far different from the ones which carried him over the globe during 39 years in the army. He tackles them, however, with no less ardor.

Twenty-two years have passed since General Summerall led the first division in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Second Marne and Meuse-Argonne offensives. For conspicuous gallantry in action while in command of the division, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Cited For Bravery

On July 15, 1900, Summerall's battery sailed from Manila to join the China Relief Expedition at Taku, the Boxer Rebellion having flamed. With his battery the future general participated in successful assaults against Chinese positions at Pietsang and at Yangtsung.

His most noted part in this conflict took place on August 14 and 15 when his platoon of field guns with the storming troops blew open the gates of the four successive walls of Peking.

For conspicuous gallantry in action he was recommended for promotion to major. President McKinley cited him for bravery.

He engaged in numerous exploits during the Philippine insurrection.

Born near Lake City, Fla., General Summerall was educated in various schools and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1892. After serving at many posts, he became colonel of field artillery in May, 1917. He was at once appointed a member of a board to study the organization, training and operation of the British and French armies.

Held Other Posts

He was given command of the Fifth army corps in October, 1918. He served with the Peace Commission in Paris, resuming command of the First division at Camp Taylor, Ky., in September, 1919.

Other posts entrusted to this educator who warns of the need for quick preparedness were the command of the Hawaiian department and of the Second corps area, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y.

President Coolidge chose him for Chief of Staff of the army in November, 1926, and in February, 1929, he was promoted to general. He retired March 4, 1931, and took over the presidency of The Citadel, South Carolina's Military College, six months later.

F. B. I. Urges Alertness In Ferreting Out Spies

Calls Upon New York State Law Enforcement Agencies To Cooperate In Work

New York, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today called upon State, county and municipal law inforcement agencies in New York to unite in ferreting out spies and saboteurs in the national defense program.

At the first of a State-wide series of conferences between F. B. I. officials and community police and Sheriffs, B. E. Sackett, local bureau chief, asked that private citizens as well as policemen be on the alert.

The conferences are being held at the direction of President Roosevelt, who designated the F. B. I. as a national clearing house to receive and investigate information affecting the nation's welfare. Arrangements for expediting handling of work relating to violations of the espionage, sabotage and neutrality acts occupied the meeting today. No specific plans were made public.

Ship's Master Puzzled By Fire On Freighter

Norwegian Vessel's Captain Testifies Before Board Probing Explosions

New York, Aug. 9 (AP)—Capt. Oscar Christensen told a board of inquiry today that he was completely perplexed as to the cause of a fire which swept the Norwegian freighter Lista yesterday, touched off a series of explosions, and forced the vessel to beach in lower New York Bay.

He insisted before examiners of the Bureau of Marine Inspection that when the small freighter left its Brooklyn pier late Wednesday, its newly repaired engine-room equipment was in apparent good order and that the crew of twenty-seven, of whom nineteen were new men, apparently was not dissatisfied at the prospect of the Liverpool-bound ship's journey to a war zone.

He denied that a "few barrels" of combustible in the deck cargo was gasoline, but added that he did not know exactly what it was. His cargo, he said, was of general nature, including steel billets, tobacco, machinery and lumber.

ADMIRAL SENT TO LONDON

Ghormley Assigned As Special Naval Observer

Washington, Aug. 9 (AP)—Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, assistant chief of naval operations, has been sent to the United States Embassy in London as special naval observer, the Navy Department announced tonight.

Lieut. Com. Bernard L. Austin and Lieut. Donald MacDonald were sent with him as aides. In addition to them, a naval attache is now at the London Embassy.

'Flying Laboratory' Off For War Courier Service

Hughes 'Round-The-World Record Plane Bought By British For London-Egypt Flights

New York, Aug. 9 (AP)—Howard Hughes' famous "flying laboratory" in which he flashed around the world two years ago to set a globe-encircling record, left Los Angeles tonight heading for a wartime mission of courier service between London and Egypt.

It was bought several days ago for an undisclosed sum, sources here said, by the British Purchasing Commission.

Sources here said the ship was one of three similar ones purchased by the commission through the Charles H Babb Aircraft Sales Company for identical wartime service overseas. It was learned present plans call for the planes to be dismantled here and loaded aboard a Britain-bound ship.

2,900 U. S. Airplanes Sent To Great Britain

Purchasing Commission Estimates $2,000,000,000 War Orders Have Been Placed Here

New York, Aug. 9 (AP)—The British Purchasing Commission revealed today that 2,900 United States airplanes already had been delivered to Great Britain, and estimated Germany's chances of starving the British Isles by a blockade at one in 1,000.

The commission estimated at $2,000,000,000 the value of war orders already placed by Great Britain in the United States. It said the figure might even exceed that amount with orders filed for 11,000 airplanes, including the 2,900 already delivered, amounting to nearly $1,200,000,000.

Says Britain Has Ships Aplenty For Supplies

Spokesman Asserts Its Vessels Can Tranpsort War Purchases From U. S.

New York, Aug. 9 (AP)—England still has plenty of shipping to transport war purchases from the United States, despite intensified German air and sea attacks on her supply lines, a spokesman for the British Purchasing Commission said today.

More than 1,000 vessels are carrying supplies from North America to the British Isles, he asserted.

Pointing out England took over many ships from the Norwegian, French, Danish and Netherlands merchant marines since the invasion of those countries, the spokesman declared the British carrying fleet was larger than at the outset of the war. He estimated British war orders, together with contracts taken over from the French in the United States, now totaled between $2,000,000,000 and $2,500,000,000, aircraft purchases accounting for half the total.

New York, Aug. 9-(AP)-The American liner Excambion radioed today she had left Lisbon for New York with $2,535,931 in gold and an undisclosed number of passengers. The gold was believed in financial circles to be from Switzerland for the Federal Reserve Bank. ###

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

aug 9/40

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

The Idaho Falls Post-Register has asked me to indicate the "relative chances of the two belligerents for victory in case Hitler delays his invasion until after the middle of September when weather will probably force him to delay until next Spring."

That seems like rather a tall order to me, especially since I have firmly in mind that a prophet who makes a bad guess is without honor not only in his own country but all others. However. the question is legitimate and there may be some useful observations which can be made on the basis of facts at hand.

I have before me a partial answer, from the British viewpoint, countering the German claim that they are secure in all departments and have the battle of Britain in a sack. This is in the form of fourteen favorable factors which the military correspondent of the Yorkshire (England) Post claims for his country.

I want to give this summary first and my reason for quoting the Post is that it belongs, as I understand it, to the family of Anthony Eden, British war minister, and is popularly supposed to express his views frequently. I don't know that the following represents Capt. Eden's ideas, but I should be surprised if the Post published military opinions running counter to those of the British War Office. Here are the points:

"1. The German Army failed in June to follow up the withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force when there was a chance.

"2. We now have a mighty force in Britain and strong defenses.

"3. The Royal Air Force has achieved moral superiority.

"4. The blockade is closing the last loopholes for supply.

"6. We have more food and materials in this island than ever before, and the Navy sweeps the seas.

"7. Hitler's forces are widely dispersed on a sea-line from the Arctic to the Pyrenees.

"8. His vast coast-line has not ships enough to protect it or to escort maritime invasion.

"9. Italy's position is a burden to Germany, who may have to give material help, especially if Italy is attacked as our main offensive.

"10. Britain controls the Mediterranean and separates Italy from her colonies.

"11. We are confident of repelling massed air attacks and our fighter planes increase daily.

"12. We have achieved superiority in bombing and attack.

"13. We are united and resolute, while Hitler has trouble in the conquered lands, as well as in the Balkans.

"14. Russia again cramps German freedom."

If Herr Hitler doesn't win the conflict by blitzkrieg in the immediate future, it probably will settle into a war of attrition. The chief feature of this will be a starvation contest—blockade and counter-blockade. I see no reason to change the view expressed in this column before—that grains of wheat are likely to have more to do with the outcome of the war than will bullets.

The Nazis are making a terrific onslaught with bombers, U-boats and fast torpedo-boats in an effort (1) to break the British blockade and (2) to establish a counter-blockade. The destruction of shipping has been heavy. At the same time the English blockade has remained so tight that John Cudahy, American ambassador to Belgium, earlier this week in discussing the food situation said to newspapermen:

"If you gentlemen think the continent is a howling hell now, what do you think it will be this winter?

The other day the German radio quoted French political circles as saying the French Government had appealed to the United States to exercise pressure on Britain to ease the blockade. Berlin doesn't circulate statements like that unless the blockade hurts.

I believe the consensus of neutral military experts is that a short race and a fast one would suit Hitler, but that in a long run the advantage should be with the British because of vastly superior resources and command of the seas. Should Hitler be able to break the blockade and thus destroy his enemy's sea-control, he might have John Bull on the hip.

FOLO LONDON COTTON

CAIRO,EGYPT,AUG. 9-(AP)-THE PRESS TODAY HAILED THE FORTHCOMING FLOW OF MONEY INTO THE COUNTRY UNDER BRITAIN'S AGREEMENT TO TAKE THE ENTIRE COTTON CROP, COMING AT A TIME, THE EGYPTIAN MAIL SAID, WHEN EGYPT'S FINANCES ARE "IN SERIOUSLY DISORDERED CONDITION.

THE MAIL SAID THE DEAL WOULD INVOLVE £30,000,000 TO £40,000,000 (ABOUT $120,000,000 TO $160,000,000).

WD903AED

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 9-(AP)-TWO LATVIAN FREIGHTERS, THE EVERALDA AND THE SILTVAIRA, UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY TO CARRY MANGANESE TO BALTIMORE, MD., LAY IN THE HARBOR HERE TODAY, THEIR DESTINATION UNDECIDED BECAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S ORDER THAT ALL LATVIAN VESSELS RETURN HOME.

(LATVIA AND TWO OTHER BALTIC NATIONS, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA, WERE ADMITTED TO THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK.)

THE CAPTAIN OF THE EVERALDA, WHICH ARRIVED TODAY FROM BUENOS AIRES, REFUSED TO PERMIT THE LOADING OF THE CARGO AND SAID HE WOULD RETURN TO RUSSIA. THE SILTVAIRA ALREADY WAS LOADED BUT WAS PREVENTED FROM LEAVING IMMEDIATELY BY TWO THINGS--FIVE AMERICAN SEAMEN IN THE CREW REFUSED TO GO TO RUSSIA AND THE BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION LAWS DO NOT PERMIT THEM TO REMAIN HERE.

AN ATTACHMENT HAS BEEN SERVED AGAINST THE CARGO.

QQ123PED

30,24-4255

30.24—4255

PEIPING, CHINA, AUG. 9-(AP)-JOHN C.WILEY, U.S. MINISTER TO LATVIA AND ESTONIA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY WITH HIS WIFE EN ROUTE HOME VIA JAPAN.

WILEY, WHO WAS CALLED HOME "FOR CONSULTATION" BY WASHINGTON FOLLOWING DECISION OF THE BALTIC STATES TO JOIN THE SOVIET UNION, WILL REMAIN HERE 10 DAYS.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR TOLD CASUALLY TODAY OF A MILD IRONY THAT HARKS BACK TO THE DAYS "WHEN I WAS KING."

THE DUKE REMARKED THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAD NEVER VISITED THE BAHAMAS, WHERE HE IS TO BECOME GOVERNOR, HE KNEW HE HAD A SWIMMING POOL THERE, BUILT BY FORMER GOVERNOR SIR BEDE CLIFFORD.

"SIR BEDE SENT ME A CHRISTMAS CARD IN 1936 SHOWING HE HAD PUT 'E.R.VIII' IN THE TILES OF THE POOL," SAID THE DUKE.

"THAT WAS DURING MY 11-MONTH REIGN--WHEN I WAS KING.

"IT'S REALLY FUNNY THAT I SHOULD BE ABOUT TO USE THAT POOL NOW."

HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, AUG. 9-(AP)-GENERAL ISSAKU NISHIHARA, HEAD OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, RETURNED HERE BY PLANE FROM TOKYO TODAY.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE. HIS PLANE WAS ESCORTED TO THE LANDING FIELD BY THREE FRENCH PLANES.

JAPANESE PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE CALLED NISHIHARA TO TOKYO LAST WEEK FOR CONFERENCES ON JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARD FRENCH INDO-CHINA. NISHIHARA'S MISSION IS HERE TO MAKE SURE THAT NO WAR SU

INDO-CHINA. NISHIHARA'S MISSION HERE IS TO MAKE SURE THAT NO WAR SUPPLIES REACH CHINA THROUGH INDO-CHINA.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, AUG. 9--(AP)--COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF 1,000,000 MACHENISTS AND ENGIN EERS NOT DOING WAR WORK WAS ORDERED TODAY TO BEGIN AUG. 19. THE PLAN IS BE[illegible] REGISTRATION IS DESIGNED TO SHIFT 300,000 SKILLED MEN TO GOVERNMENT JOBS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T.)

APL 01740 YARBRO GHS CCC 106P

ROME, AUG. 9 (AP)--- ITALY IS TRYING TO SPEED UP PROPAGATION OF RABBITS.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI RECEIVED A PROGRESS REPORT TODAY FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RABBIT CULTIVATION ON ITS CAMPAIGN.

RAISING RABBITS FOR FOOD HAS ACQUIRED INCREASED IMPORTANCE WITH DRASTIC RESTRUCTION OF ORDINARY MEAT CONSUMPTIONS

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 9-(AP)-EGYPTIAN ARMY STYLE NOTE: SOLDIERS ARE DISCARDING THEIR TRADITIONAL RED TARBOUSHES IN FAVOR OF THE "FAROUKIA," A KHAKI CAP SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN FORCES' OVERSEAS CAP.

SEVILLE, SPAIN, AUG. 9--(AP)--TWELVE GERMAN PARACHUTIST OFFICERS, THE FIRST PARACHUTISTS TO BE CAPTURED IN BELGIUM WHEN GERMANY INVADED THE LOW COUNTRIES, ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE FROM FRENCH MOROCCO. [illegible] LEFT FOR MADRID EN ROUTE TO GERMANY. THEIR RELEASE WAS EFFECTED UNDER TERMS OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

AUG 10 1940

WASHINGTON, AUG. 9-(AP)-HERE ARE THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION BILL APPROVED BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY:

THE PRESIDENT COULD CALL OUT NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND ARMY RESERVES FOR A YEAR'S ACTIVE DUTY. THE EMERGENCY POWER WOULD EXPIRE JUNE 30, 1942. (ACTUALLY THE ARMY PLANS TO ORDER ONLY CERTAIN UNITS INTO SERVICE.)

THE GUARD COULD BE SENT ANYWHERE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, AMERICAN POSSESSIONS, OR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE CALL WHO HAVE WIVES OR CHILDREN DEPENDENT ON THEIR EARNINGS COULD RESIGN WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER THE BILL'S PASSAGE.

AUG 10 1940

EMPLOYERS WHO REFUSED TO REHIRE MILITIAMEN AFTER THEIR RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO PROSECUTION UNDER THE WAGNER ACT FOR AN UNFAIR LABOR PRACITCE.

MEN CALLED INTO TRAINING WOULD BE GUARANTEED DEBT RELIEF SIMILAR TO THAT EXTENDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE WORLD WAR. THIS INCLUDES A MORATORIUM ON INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE TREASURY AMENDED ITS REGULATIONS TODAY SO THAT AMERICANS NOW IN INVADED COUNTRIES MAY USE ANY WEALTH THEY HAVE IN THE UNITED STATES, PROVIDED THEY COME HOME.

UNDER PREVIOUS ORDERS SUCH WEALTH WAS "FROZEN."

WASHINGTON, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE BILL EMPOWERING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CALL OUT THE NATIONAL GUARD CONTAINS AN AMENDMENT DESIGNED TO PROTECT MILITIAMEN AND RESERVES AGAINST THE EVICTION OF THEIR FAMILIES OR THE LOSS OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY WHICH THEY ARE BUYING ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

THE PROVISION WAS ADOPTED IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT AT THE URGING OF SENATOR OVERTON (D-LA).

SPECIAL COURT ACTION MUST BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE SERVICE-MAN'S CREDITOR OR LANDLORD TO OBTAIN EITHER EVICTION OR THE REPOSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY INVOLVED. IN SUCH CASES THE COURT WOULD BE GIVEN WIDE DISCRETION TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT, OR TO REFUSE THE APPEAL OF THE CREDITOR. IN THE CASE OF EVICTIONS, HOWEVER, THIS WOULD NOT APPLY IF THE RENT WERE MORE THAN $50 MONTHLY.

AUG 10 1940

OVERTON'S AMENDMENT WOULD MAKE SOME PROVISIONS OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1918 APPLICABLE TO THE GUARDSMEN AND RESERVES CALLED INTO SERVICE.

CHAIRMAN SHEPPARD (D-TEX) OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THE SAME PROVISION APPLIED TO THE GUARD WOULD BE EXTENDED TO TRAINEES UNDER THE PROPOSED CONSCRIPTION PROGRAM.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, WAS PREPARING A MORE EXTENSIVE AMENDMENT THAN THAT INCORPORATED BY THE SENATE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BILL. THE DEPARTMENT'S AMENDMENT WILL PROBABLY BE OFFERED IN THE HOUSE.

30124-4257

30.24-4257

MONTREAL, AUG. 9--(AP)--MRS. EDITH ROGERS DAHL, WIFE OF THE AMERICAN FLIER WHO NARROWLY ESCAPED EXECUTION BY A FIRING SQUAD DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, SAID TODAY SHE HAD RECEIVED SO MANY THREATS FROM NAZI AND FASCIST SYMPATHIZERS IN THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY THAT SHE HAD DECIDED TO REMAIN IN CANADA FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

HER HUSBAND, HARRY DAHL, IS NOW AN INSTRUCTOR WITHTHE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AT CAMP BORDEN, ONT. MRS. DAHL SAID SHE HAD COME HERE TO BE NEAR HER HUSBAND AND TO ESCAPE FURTHER ANNOYANCE.

"THE G-MEN PROVIDED ME WITH A BODYGUARD," SHE SAID, BECAUSE OF THREAT MADE BY LETTER AND IN PERSON.

DAHL WAS CAPTURED BY GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S MEN WHILE SERVING WITH THE SPANISH REPUBLICNS. HIS WIFE WROTE FRANCO A LETTER, ENCLOSING A PICTURE OF HERSELF, PLEADING THAT HER HUSBAND'S LIFE BE SPARED. HER PLEA WAS GRANTED.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BRITISH

LONDON, AUG 11-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-NAZI WARPLANES STRUCK AT BRITAIN AGAIN LAST NIGHT, BOMBING THE BRISTOL CHANNEL AREA AND CAUSING SOME CASUALTIES, BUT A COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE RAIDS AS LESS SEVERE THAN USUAL AND CONFINED "ALMOST ENTIRELY" TO THE SOUTHWEST COAST.

THE MINISTRIES OF AIR AND HOME SECURITY, IN A TERSE ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID THAT A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN A BRISTOL CHANNEL TOWN AND A NEARBY RAILWAY EMBANKMENT WERE DAMAGED BY BOMBS.

"A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED, SOME OF WHICH WERE FATAL," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN AIR RAIDERS STABBED AT ENGLAND WITH EXTREME VIGOR YESTERDAY, BRITISH MILITARY MEN EXPRESSED BELIEF THE THREAT OF A BLITZKRIEG INVASION IS DWINDLING DAY BY DAY TOWARD A VANISHING POINT NEAR THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

MASS ATTACKS XXX 2ND GRAF.

Whistling Bombs Rained On British

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 10—German bombers, power-diving at 400 miles an hour, unloaded explosives in mass attacks today on British ships protected by balloon barrages and rained whistling bombs on coastal Britain in heavy "terror" raids.

The Germans attacking the balloon-protected ships off the southeast coast were reported to have been driven off without hitting their targets by anti-aircraft fire. (The Nazi high command claimed destruction of twelve of the big ballons, anchored to the ships by long cables, in Thursday's heavy air fighting over the English Channel.)

Aiming one of the biggest assaults of the war that the northwest coast has experienced, the Nazis dropped a dozen whistling bombs, with an ear-splitting screech.

Heavy explosive bombs, showered on another sector in that area, killed four persons, injured two and damaged residential property but missed military objectives.

Two men were killed and a number injured in a raid on a northeast coastal town.

In a second raid on shipping off the southeast coast, German bombers ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire, hurriedly deposited three bombs which missed their mark and scurried back toward France.

A single German plane bombed and machine-gunned a southeast town, causing casualties. It dropped twelve bombs before it fled with British fighters in pursuit.

Fifteen to twenty houses were damaged by bombs in another town in the same area.

A terse communique said the attacks were "spread over many districts." Areas in Wales and in northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast England were raided. One southeastern town was rocked by tremendous explosions as bombs fell in two places ashore and also off the coast.

At least seven bombs were dropped in the sea off a northeastern town, and others fell on a golf course. There were no casualties and broken windows were the only damage.

Several houses were wrecked when a bomb fell in a garden in still another northeastern town, blasting a crater twenty feet deep. A raid shelter only five yards away remained intact and the occupants were unhurt.

The Communique

The Air Ministry's communique:

"During last night enemy aircraft made bombing attacks which were spread over many districts. In a town in the northwest of England bombs destroyed several houses and caused casualties, some of which were fatal.

"At a number of places in the southeast and at a few places in the northeast, the southwest and in Wales bombs caused damage to houses. The casualties in these areas were few, but included one person killed."

Dover, Scoffing At Raids, Dares Hitler to Come

'Look Sharp or You'll Miss It,' They Say of Invasion, for 'It Won't Last Long'

DOVER, England, Aug. 10 (AP).—This eastern English port, just twenty-one miles by sea and three minutes by dive bomber from the nearest German forces on the Continent, shrugged off as routine tonight an air raid warning which capped a week heralded as the likeliest for a Nazi invasion.

There was brief warning, but no enemy planes were sighted. Nevertheless, patrol fighters streaked the skies, anti-aircraft gunners leaped to their battle stations and heavy explosions were heard.

Numbers of civilians stayed outside shelters to watch in vain for action. It was like a holiday crowd at the seashore to watch fireworks. Gathered on the chalk cliffs were sailors, soldiers and airmen on leave and couples gone a-courting.

A typical reaction to any mention of the threat of invasion came from a policeman. He said: "You won't find the people have got their wind up here. If Hitler does invade us, you willl have to look sharp or you'll miss it, because it won't last long."

One member of a barrage balloon squad said: "I wish he'd try to make a landing and be done with it. We don't like sitting around doing nothing."

A tradesman scoffed at the possibility of Hitler's making a successful landing. "If he expects to be crowned King of England, like they say he expects, he'll get a crown of airplanes instead."

In yesterday's raid German planes tried to shoot down barrage balloons protecting the harbor and were chased off by anti-aircraft guns. (The Germans said they shot down six balloons off Dover yesterday.)

But air raids are nothing new to Dover. Sometimes the town gets as many as seven a day.

British Submarine Lost, 12th Admitted by London

Odin, Long Overdue, Normally Carries Crew of 50 Men

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight that the submarine Odin was presumed lost. A communique said: "The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that his majesty's submarine Odin, Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Woods, R. N., is considerably overdue and must be presumed lost. The next of kin have been informed."

It was the twelfth acknowledged British submarine loss since the war began.

The Odin, an ocean-going submarine of 1,475 tons surface displacement, was the first of six of its class, built in 1928. It was 283½ feet long, carried a normal complement of fifty men, and was equipped with eight 21-inch torpedo tubes and a four-inch deck gun.

NAZIS RAID SEA BALLOON BARRAGE

BRITISH SEE SMALL CHANCE OF INVASION

They Believe Hitler Has Dallied Too Long—Germans Fail in Attack on Gas Bags, But Report Arms Plant Fired.

LONDON, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Although Nazi warplanes struck with renewed ferocity today, British military men express belief that the threat of a German blitzkrieg invasion is dwindling day by day and near the end of September will vanish.

Attacks by power-diving German bombers, which sprayed machine-gun fire and whistling bombs on British coasts and shipping, caused unstated damage and casualties. The British, however, expressed belief that they were primarily terror raids.

Sea balloon barrages, captive gas bags attached to ships by cables, to fence off the skies over British ships, were the objectives of repeated German raids during the day. The British said the Nazi planes were chased off by heavy anti-aircraft fire without scoring aiy hits.

[The Germans claimed to have destroyed twelve of the balloons on Thursday.]

British bombers carried out day and night raids on the Guernsey airdrome in the German-occupied channel islands yesterday and started several fires, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Munitions Factory Struck.

Night bombers also inflicted heavy damage on munitions factories in Germany, the British said.

A German seaplane base near Brest, France, also was attacked, with damage to hangars and anti-aircraft batteries, and fires were started when oil tanks were hit at Flushing, in the Netherlands, the British reported.

The price British defenses have exacted from the Nazi air raiders was credited by military observers with having turned aside any immediate threat of a German attempt to storm this island citadel either by sea or air.

The Britons said the reported destruction of sixty German planes on Thursday, about one in seven of the 400 raiders in the great battle over the English Channel, was just a taste of the medicine they are prepared to give invaders. The British losses were listed at sixteen. The Germans maintained, however, that they lost only ten planes, against thirty-seven British craft.

By the end of September, a protective mantle of fog should envelop the island and keep it shrouded through the long winter of short days and shorter sunshine. If an attempted blitzkreig is not launched before then, observers predicted, it will never come, for when favorable weather returns in the spring, the British are determined to seize the offensive.

Afraid It Won't Come.

"We're not afraid Hitler will try to invade us," one officer commented. "We're afraid he won't."

No longer haunted by expectation of a direct German assault at any moment now that this perilous week has passed, the British are increasingly aware of the mushrooming power of their own forces itching for a chance to take the offensive.

This week was one of the most favorable for sea-borne invasion because of high tides which would have carried Nazi troop barges farthest up British beaches.

Now, as far as Britain is concerned, the war of nerves is over. Today's wholesale raids were regarded as aimed to crack public morale which, the British say, is far higher than in jittery August, 1939, before the war began.

In one of the biggest aerial attacks that northwestern England has experienced, the Nazis dropped a dozen screeching bombs designed to destroy and terrorize bombarded civilians.

Four persons were killed, two injured and residential property was damaged elsewhere in the northwest, but no military targets were hit. In another town two men a' were killed and a number woun

Areas in Wales and across the length and breadth of England were raided in waves that lasted through the day and night.

A terse Air Ministry communique said that the attacks were spread over many districts and acknowledged that there had been damage to houses and some fatalities.

Clare Returns

Flying Boat Carries Four U. S. Youths Who Plan To Ferry British Planes

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—The British Overseas Airways plane Clare returned to her home base in the British Isles today after a round trip flight to New York. She brought four young Americans from San Francisco who said they would ferry British planes from factories to Royal Air Force bases.

However, it was believed that after a period of instruction the quartet would be used in piloting United States planes across the Atlantic.

The Americans, L. S. King, A. A. Craine, F. W. O'Hanlon and W. G. Moraga, said they have one-year contracts with the British Overseas Airways.

The twenty-six-ton plane, which left New York Thursday afternoon, landed ninety minutes ahead of schedule. It had left Montreal, Quebec, yesterday.

"We shall be engaged in ferrying planes from British factories to Royal Air Force stations in England," said King.

"It was all very sudd n. Representatives of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production asked us if we would like the job. We had approximately two days to catch the Clare and flew to New York from San Francisco, then took the train to Montreal.

"I believe the Ministry wants one hundred American pilots for this work quickly, another hundred later."

All four have more than 2,000 flying hours.

Picture Of Warplanes Falling Discredited

British Air Ministry Denies That Five Ships In Row Were Brought Down In Flames

London, Aug. 10 (AP)—A number of queries from the public regarding a picture printed in British newspapers purporting to show five German airplanes falling simultaneously in flames prompted the Air Ministry tonight to issue this communique:

"The Air Ministry desires it to be known that a photograph published yesterday and today which appeared to show five enemy aircraft falling in flames in line together during Thursday's attack on a Channel convoy was not an official photograph.

"No such incident was reported by our pilots who took part in the engagement."

Cudahy Waits In Lisbon for Clipper Plane

Declines to Discuss London Interview in Which He Urged U. S. Feed Belgians

LISBON, Aug. 10 (AP). — John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, who drew censure from the State Department at Washington for his remarks on conditions in Nazi-held Belgium, arrived here tonight from London.

Mr. Cudahy, who plans to fly to the United States by Clipper, had no statement to make on the interview in London last Tuesday, which drew a blast of criticism from the British press and orders for him to return to the United States to report.

"Discipline," he said, "dictates my silence until I have conferred with those in authority in Washington."

In his London remarks Mr. Cudahy said Belgium and other German-occupied territories now blockaded by the British Navy would face famine this winter if they did not receive food from America. He also commented favorably on the conduct of the German army of occupation.

Press Bitter

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 10—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, who created a sensation in London by advocating that the United States feed Nazi-occupied countries, left by plane for Lisbon today en route to the United States, to which he had been called home to report to President Roosevelt.

London newspapers, which have been attacking Cudahy bitterly for the remarks he made in a recent interview, headlined the news of his recall and reprimand yesterday by the State Department.

"Undue Publicity"

The *Daily Mail* today quoted Cudahy as having said, "I do not retract one word from what I said." He told the Associated Press last night "I have no comment to make."

The *Daily Mail* said Cudahy asserted "undue publicity" was given his remarks.

(He contended Belgium and other German-occupied territories now blockaded by the British navy would face famine this winter if they did not receive food from America. He also commented favorably on the conduct of the Germany army of occupation.)

The *Daily Mail* quoted a friend of Cudahy: "Mr. Cudahy knows he is to be censured and that may mean the end of his diplomatic career.

"In these circumstances it is likely that instead of remaining in the United States, he would come back to Europe to help with relief work, in which he is deeply interested."

Praises English Fortitude

The *Daily Mail* quoted Cudahy:

"I have done my job and I return to the United States with reports of great efforts being made by Great Britain that should inspire my countrymen.

"I leave confident that this little country of yours will defend itself to the last man and woman, and will never be conquered.

"The President knows that I am on my way back to the United States. I received ceretain instructions from him when I left and I am carrying them out."

Leaves By Flying Boat

Cudahy left early this morning by flying boat for Lisbon, where he will take a transatlantic plane.

The United States Embassy said his departure was in line with his original plans when he came to London.

The London papers said, however, that Cudahy received an unexpected cable from President Roosevelt yesterday afternoon at Ambassador Joseph Kennedy's country home, ordering him to return immediately to the United States.

In Washington the State Department yesterday reprimanded Cudahy publicly and announced he was being called home to report.

LONDON, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Prince Frederick of Prussia, 29 years old, youngest grandson of former Kaiser Wilhelm and a leading member of society in London before war started last September, has been interned under the aliens order, it was disclosed today.

Home Secretary Sir John Anderson told the House of Commons last February that Prince Frederick had been exempted from internment.

It is understood that he has been sent to the Isle of Man.

Brother Named King's Aide

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Appointment of the Duke of Gloucester as personal aide de camp to King George VI and chief liaison officer to general headquarters of the home forces was announced officially today. The Duke, one of the King's two younger brothers, holds the rank of major general.

30.24-4259

30.24-4259

LONDON, AUG. 10--(AP)--KING GEORGE VI INSPECTED 4,000 HOME-GUARDSME OF THE LONDON AREA TODAY AND WATCHED A SQUAD SHOOT DOWN AN IMAGINARY PARACHUTIST.

LONDON, AUG. 10--(AP)--HERE IS A 17-HOUR DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE CRE OF A 60-FOOT HIGH SPEED ROYAL AIR FORCE LAUNCH, AS TOLD TODAY BY THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE:

PICKED UP SEAMEN FROM SINKING SHIP; TOWED LIFEBOATS WITH OTHER SURVIVORS TO NAVAL VESSEL; SEARCHED FOR GERMAN AIRMEN SHOT DOWN IN AIR BATTLE; WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY NINE GERMAN PLANES, WHICH KILLED THE RADIO OPERATORS AND STARTED THREE FIRES ABOARD THE LAUNCH; DRIFTED WITH FOULED PROPELLORS UNTIL TOWED TO PORT BY ANOTHER BOAT.

DUBLIN, AUG. 10--(AP)--MORE THAN A SCORE OF BODIES, BELIEVED TO BE THOSE OF VICTIMS OF THE ARANDORA STAR TORPEDOING, HAVE BEEN WASHED ASHOR ON THE COAST OF EIRE DURING THE PAST WEEK. THE BRITISH STEAMER ARANDORA STAR, CARRYING INTERNED GERMANS AND ITALIANS TO CANADA, WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK JULY 3 WITH LOSS OF NEARLY 1,000 LIVES.

BELFAST, NORTHER IRELAND, AUG. 10--(AP)--LARGE-SCALE TRAFFIC IN ARMY TRAVEL WARRANTS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF A CIVILIAN WHO WAS SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS FOR OBTAINING TRANSPORTATION ON A POCKETFUL OF WARRANTS BY REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS A SOLDIER.

"SUCH TRAFFIC CONSTITUTES A DANGER TO OUR TROOPS," THE MAGISTRATE SAID. "UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS WOULD EASILY BLOW UP TRAINS OR SHIPS IF IT IS NOT HALTED."

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, AUG. 10--(AP)--THE SCOTTISH SOCCER SEASON OPENED TODAY--WAR NOTWITHSTANDING. THERE WAS A STRONG SPRINKING OF PLAYERS FROM ENGLISH CLUBS, REFLECTING THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ASSEMBLY FULL SCOTTISH LINEUPS. MANY FAMOUS PLAYERS WERE IN UNIFORM OR ENGAGED IN WAR WORK. ENGLAN 'S SOCCER SEASON BEGINS AUG. 31.

LONDON, AUG 11-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TODAY BY THE MINISTRIES OF AIR AND HOME SECURITY:

"ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY OVER THIS COUNTRY DURING LAST NIGHT WAS SLIGHT AND WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY CONFINED TO THE SOUTHWEST OF ENGLAND.

BOMBS DROPPED IN A TOWN IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL AREA FELL ON HOUSES AND SLIGHTLY DAMAGED A RAILWAY EMBANKMENT NEARBY.

REPORTS SO FAR RECEIVED SHOW THERE WERE A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, SOME OF WHICH WERE FATAL.

GERMAN PRESS DECLARES FOOD OUTLOOK GOOD

Says Nazis Won't Worry About Shortage in Any Occupied Territory.

BRITISH BLOCKADE IS BLAMED

Suffering in Low Countries and France Declared English Responsibility.

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—The Nazi press took a rosy view today of Germany's winter food prospects, but was less sanguine about occupied lands, over which it said Germany could not be expected to be too greatly concerned.

The newspapers said an adequate food supply for Germany is assured, and that even the Balkan crops, while not record breakers, are more than sufficient to feed the Southeast.

[This varied with statistics released by the Rumanian Institute of Business Research, which said the Russian grab of Bessarabia and the northern Bucovina included 35 per cent of the Rumanian wheat crop, 38 per cent of barley, 53 per cent of Rye and 23 per cent of corn—enough to have supplied Germany's import needs.]

While emphasizing Germany's food prospects, the German papers frankly were not optimistic about the occupied countries, particularly the low countries and France which they said were being pinched by the British blockade.

First Duty to Germans.

Germany's first obligation is toward Germans, the press asserted. While Germany will be actuated by humanitarian motives to some degree, she cannot be expected to concern herself too much over populations which fought Germany and now face want because they have ruined, neglected or deserted their own farms.

In a sarcastic reference to the British playwright and actor, Noel Coward, DNB, the official German news agency, quoted him as saying to the United States:

"For God's sake don't, because of impulse dictated by soft hearts, feed the starving continent, because if you nourish Adolf Hitler's victims you nourish Germany."

"That lets the cat out of the bag," said DNB. "Dutchmen, Belgians, Frenchmen and Poles now must starve for England after having failed to win the war for England—but the blame would be shoved onto Germany."

Danish Food Exports to Drop.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—A drastic curtailment of Denmark's exports of foodstuffs due to the stoppage of her fodder imports was foreshadowed today in a report of the Agricultural Council.

The council estimated that butter exports would drop by 100,000 tons, slaughtered pigs from 180,000 to 40,000 tons, eggs from 100,000,000 to 21,000,000.

Exports of live pigs will decline from 4,000,000 to 2,000,000, cattle from 3,300,000 to 2,800,000 and chickens from 12,000,000 to 7,000,000.

The report said Denmark must depend exclusively on her own harvests to feed her livestock.

NAZIS PUT FAMINE BLAME ON BRITAIN

Broadcaster Says Reich Itself Is Assured Of Food Aplenty

Adds Victor Is Under No Obligation To Feed Vanquished

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 10—Nazis are pressing a propaganda campaign designed to place upon the British blockade responsibility for any famine when wintere howls down upon this war-ravaged continent.

"Who in England has the right to speak of the necessity on the part of Hitler to supply relief to the peoples of the countries he has occupied?" asked a propaganda broadcaster who uses the air name of Okay.

"There is no necessity. There is no obligation—neither legal nor moral."

Addressed To United States

The broadcast today was addressed especially to the United States.

The broadcaster suggested that Great Britain could avert "a serious food shortage" without aiding Germany by loosening the European blockade.

Meanwhile, the German press, discussing harvest prospects, said Germany herself was assured an adequate winter food supply and that German surveys of Balkan crops indicate that, "while they are not record breakers," they will be more than sufficient to feed the southeast.

Victors Don't Feed Vanquished

Okay, the air propagandist, referring to a British statement that sending food to conquered France would relieve Hitler of the necessity of supplying like relief to the peoples of occupied countries, commented:

"Now, who in the world ever expected a victor to provide his enemies or former enemies wtih food?"

German press optimism over Germany's and the Balkans' winter larder did not extend to the German-occupied lands, especially the Low Countries and France which, the press argued, are being pinched by the British blockade.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Actually independent reports on the Balkan crops do not bear out the Nazi optimism for the Southeast.]

The German press said that Germany's first obligation is toward Germans and, while she should be actuated to some degree by humanitarian motives, she could not be expected to be too greatly concerned over the populations which fought Germany and now face need because they ruined or neglected their farms.

Blames Allies For Shortage

The semi-official *Deutsche Diplomatisch Politich Korrespondenz*, For-

especially in th
tries and Franc

"From the very beginning hunger was the war instrument of which the West powers hoped for the greatest effects against Germany," the publication said.

Referring to the English blockade, it said:

"England asks those in the world who out of a genuine feeling of charity would like to bring aid to the victims of the British war to harden their hearts. It (England) apparently forgets that the hour of need and hunger also can come for the English people in which others then will recall this attitude."

BRITAIN'S DOOM NOW AT HAND, HESS DECLARES

Peace Offer 'More Generous' Than Hitler's Never Made, Aide Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, Aug. 11—Exchange Telegraph reported early today a serious clash between Italian troops and Albanians near the Yugoslav border, in which the Italians suffered one hundred casualties.

The dispatch, from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said the Italians, who were attempting to mobilize certain classes of Albanians, burned three villages. It said the revolt was spreading.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 10—Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy for Nazi party affairs, declared tonight that the German nation was convinced that "the moment now is at hand to break England's power even to the ruination of the entire empire."

Speaking in Vienna Concert Hall at a ceremony marking the succession of a new Nazi district leader, Hess said Germany would "fight for the peace which the ruling English plutocratic clique derisively rejected when the Führer once more offered it to England after England's aides and accomplices were defeated.

Never Such "Generous Offer"

"Never in history was a more generous offer made to a land which is in the worst situation since its beginning," he declared.

The animosity of the German people toward England, he said, was "boundless."

"All of us," Hess went on, "know how widespread among our people is the conviction that there can be no peace in the world until England definitely has been struck down.

"Now, when all means of power of Germany and her ally Italy can be concentrated on England, the nation is saying that the moment is at hand finally to make a clean sweep—to break England's power even to the ruination of the entire empire."

Outcome Declared Certain

Germany and Italy were so superior to Britain, he asserted, that "there can't be the slightest doubt" about the outcome of the battle. England daily had been experiencing "tiny foretastes" of what is in store for her, he added, "and care has been taken that all doubts will be removed in England whether the Führer's offer (to halt the war) sprang from weakness."

Hess pictured constantly increasing numbers of German U-boats and airplanes against decreasing British shipping tonnage and a sinking British armaments industry.

"The harder our blow becomes, the nearer we approach peace," he concluded.

Germans' Raid Claims

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 10—The great British munitions works at Faversham, the Pobjoy aircraft works at Rochester, and Government shipyards at Sheerness and Chatham on the Thames were bombed, the high command announced today, in a resumption of large-scale raids on England.

Great fires and explosions resulted from attacks yesterday at Haversham and Rochester, in Kent, the command said, and "a great number of bombs of all calibers" hit the two shipyards in Kent at which Britain repairs damaged ships.

Newcastle Docks Damaged

Great damage also was done to the docks at Newcastle, England's big east coast seaport, the high command asserted, and a runway of the airport at Bristol, in the southeast, was destroyed.

The sinking by submarine of another ship of 8,700 tons was claimed.

Totaling their own victories in defense against air attacks, the Germans said 1,500 "enemy" planes had been brought down by anti-aircraft fire since the start of the war. Two British planes were shot down yesterday.

It was admitted that in yesterday's British raids some civilians had been injured and buildings damaged in German territory.

The high command's communique said:

"A submarine reported the sinking of an armed merchant ship of 8,700 tons.

"Armed reconnaissance against England continued on schedule, especially along the English east and south coasts, as well as the sea region north of Shetland.

"Our fighting planes attacked British armament plants, port and shipyard facilities as well as airports and anti-aircraft positions.

"Big Fires Caused"

"In the course of this action we succeeded among other things in effectively bombing airplane works of Pobjoy Airmotors and Aircraft, Ltd., at Rochester, and an explosives factory at Faversham which caused big fires and explosions.

"A great number of bombs of all calibers hit docks at Newcastle and Government shipyards at Sheerness and Chatham.

"Several Civilians Hurt"

"The runway of an airport north of Bristol was destroyed by bombs. Single enemy planes yesterday entered northern France, Belgium and Holland and at night western Germany.

"Military targets on Reich's territory were not attacked. However, several civilians were injured and a number of buildings damaged.

"Two of our own planes are missing.

"Two enemy planes were downed by anti-aircraft fire. With the destruction of these enemy planes German anti-aircraft artillery has downed a total of 1,500 enemy planes."

INDUSTRIAL RAIDS CLAIMED

Germans Say They Damaged British Arms Plants and Shipyards

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The German air force, bunching day and night raids on heavily industrialized Kent in Southeast England, was reported today to have set off great fires and explosions in some of Great Britain's biggest munitions and airplane factories and shipyards.

The munitions works at Faversham, the Pobjoy aircraft factory at Rochester and government shipyards at Sheerness and Chatham on the Thames were bombed heavily, the High Command reported, along with two other ship repair depots in Kent.

At Newcastle, east coast seaport, the High Command said, "great damage" was inflicted on docks, while at Bristol the airport runway was reported destroyed.

The Germans conceded that British bombers caused "some" casualties and damaged buildings in raids yesterday on Western Germany, Northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Two British raiders were reported shot down by anti-aircraft guns. Recapitulating the work of home defenders, the High Command said they had downed a total of 1,500 "enemy" planes since the war's start.

A pilot who participated in Thursday's first air attack on a British balloon barrage told in a German broadcast today of watching six of the big envelopes crash in blue and red flames. The pilot was identified as Aviator-Reporter Hans Theodor Wagner.

"Six went down," he said, "leaving long sheets of smoke behind them. Those miles of steel cables must have caused confusion and damage when they crashed down.

"A number of the barrier balloons were plainly visible near Dover. They were at a height of 2,000 meters, just below the cloud ceiling.

"When our first Heinkels reached the balloons volleys from their machine-guns tore up the well-rounded envelopes, and a moment later blurred flames quivered from within them.

"While the first balloon was quickly enveloped in flames and descended, British crews below at motor winches tried in vain to pull down the others or to release them so they could ascend into the clouds out of our view. But we were too fast and volley after volley penetrated the balloons."

Nazi Describes Downing Of Six British Balloons

Flyer-Reporter Goes on Radio to Tell of Air Attack

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP) (via radio).—A Nazi pilot who participated in Thursday's first air attack on a balloon barrage-protected British convoy told in a German broadcast today of watching six of the big rubber balls crash in blue and red flames.

The pilot was identified as Hans Theodor Wagner, an aviator-reporter.

"Six went down," he said, "leaving long sheets of smoke behind them. Those miles of steel cables must have caused confusion and damage when they crashed down.

"A number of the barrier balloons were plainly visible near Dover. They were at a height of 2,000 meters (6,560 feet) just below the cloud ceiling.

"When our first Heeinkels reached the balloons, volleys from their machine guns tore up the well rounded envelopes and a moment later blurred flames quivered from within them.

"While the first balloon was quickly enveloped in flames and descended British crews below at motor winches tried in vain to pull down the others or to release them so they could ascend into the clouds out of our view.

"But we were too fast, and volley after volley penetrated the balloons."

LITHUANIAN ENVOY IN BERLIN DEFIANT

Refuses to Surrender the Legation to Russia.

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Lithuania's Berlin legation maintained opposition today to Russian demands to surrender and appeared likely to raise a ticklish problem for Germany.

The German Foreign Office, unofficially at least, was confronted with the task of deciding whether or not Russia, through incorporation of Lithuania in the Soviet Union, has the right to take over the legation.

It was learned at the legation that so far there have been no official exchanges with the German Foreign Office respecting the Lithuanian position.

The Lithuanian legation was heartened by the refusal of the United States to recognize the aborption of the little Baltic States into the Soviet Union.

Officials of the Russian embassy, who already had occupied the Latvian and Estonian legations, called yesterday at the Lithuanian embassy and demanded the property be surrendered. Lithuanian officials refused. In the early morning, the Lithuanian Minister Kazys Skirpa, who escaped from Lithuania just ahead of the Russian forces of occupation, rushed off in an automobile to an unannounced destination.

NAZIS RUN FRENCH BANKS

Paris Bourse Is Closed Pending Country's Reorganization

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—Financial institutions in occupied France have been placed under German supervision by orders of the commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch.

Carl Schaefer was appointed German commissar for the Bank of France and director of the German supervising board for banks in France. He was president of the Bank of Danzig before that city's incorporation into the Reich.

2 Frenchmen Still Aid Nazis

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—Paul Ferdonnet and André Obrecht, French broadcasters of Germany's Stuttgart station, who were sentenced to death in absentia by a French tribunal on charges of treason, still are "going strong at their old job," informed quarters said today. A German spokesman praised M. Ferdonnet for his contribution to the German victory over France.

BERLIN, AUG. 10--(AP)--A GERMAN RADIO REPORT FROM VICHY SAID THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT TODAY PUBLISHED A LAW ORDERING OWNERS OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FORESTS TO FELL 50 PER CENT MORE TREES THAN NORMALLY, AND TO (TO FACILITATE THE MANUFACTURE OF CELLULOSE FOR MUNITIONS AND TO PRESERVE HER OWN FORESTS, GERMANY HAS ENCOURAGE INCREASED TIMBER CUTTING IN NORWAY.)

BERLIN, AUG. 10--(AP)--HENCEFORTH BRITONS OF MILITARY AGE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO TRAVEL TO TURKEY BY WAY OF FRENCH-MANDATED SYRIA, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY, BECAUSE OF A NEW DECREE BY SYRIAN AUTHORITIES. THE DECREE FORBIDS BRITISH SUBJECTS NOW IN SYRIA TO CROSS THE FRONTIER, THE RADIO REPORTED.

BERLIN, AUG. 10--(AP--VIA RADIO)--THE GERMAN RADIO, QUOTING "WELL INFORMED" TURKISH QUARTERS IN ISTANBUL TODAY, SAID A LAW IS BEING DRAFTED TO FORBID CIVIL SERVANTS FROM MARRYING FOREIGNERS.

3924 -4261

30.24-4261

Battleship Resolution Crippled, Italians Claim

Rome, Aug. 10 (AP)—Italy's air force struck new blows at British power in Africa today as land troops, fighting in the blistering desert heat, advanced past Adueins toward Berbera, British Somaliland port, and the Italian high command reported crippling of the 29,150,-ton British battleship Resolution.

The Resolution was damaged in an air-sea fight August 1, the high command said, suffering "serious damage, especially in the stern turret" under the pounding of Italian bombing planes.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In its August 2 communique the Italians said "a battleship" of the British Mediterranean fleet had been set afire in a fight off the Baleares Islands August 1, but did not identify the vessel.]

Port Of Berbera Bombed

While Italian troops pressed on toward the British Somaliland coast, Italian planes bombed Berbera, capital and chief port of the colony, damaging a ship in the harbor and setting fire to two grounded British planes. Other Italian planes, the communique reported, raiding the Egyptian coast near the border of Libya, bombed a railway station platform at Matruh and concentrations of mechanized equipment and other objectives at Sidi Burrani.

Balearic Islands August 1 and said a battleship was set afire and several other vessels damaged.)

The Berbera raiders were reported to have damaged a ship in the harbor and fired two grounded British planes.

Other Italian planes, operating along the Egyptian coast near the border of Libya, bombed a railway station platform at Mersa Matruh and concentrations of mechanized equipment and British positions at Sidi Barrani, the high command said.

British motor trucks were reported bombed at Buna.

British raids on Harrar, Massaua and Dura caused no damage, the communique said.

War In Africa: Berbera Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 10—Italian troops passed Adueins in their drive toward the coast of British Somaliland, the high command announced today. The communique also reported the bombing of Berbera, capital and chief port of the British colony, and damage to a British battleship.

"It also has been learned that the British battleship Resolution suffered serious damage, especially in the stern turret, in an air attack carried out by our bombing planes August 1. A destroyer also was seriously damaged," the communique said.

(An Italian communique August 2 reported Italian air bombardment of a British naval squadron near the

RIOM, FRANCE, AUG. 10--(AP)--ALMOST THE WHOLE RECENT PAST OF FRANCE'S NATIONAL LIFE--NOT MERELY THE QUALITY OF ITS MILITARY AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP--WILL BE EXAMINED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT HERE IN THE FORTHCOMING "WAR BLAME" TRIALS.

IT WAS EVIDENT TODAY, AS ACCUSATION PILED UPON ACCUSATION, THAT THIS EXTRAORDINARY PROSECUTION BY OFFICIALS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPE PETAIN WOULD BE MUCH MORE THAN A PROCEEDING TO LAY DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FRANCE'S CONFLICT WITH GERMANY AND HER DISASTROUS DEFEAT.

IT WILL PUSH BACK THROUGH THE YEARS INTO THE BROAD FIELDS OF DIPLOMACY, FINANCE, SOCIAL LIFE, SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS AND SECRET LODGES.

NAMES OF FORMER PREMIERS EDOUARD BALADIER, PAUL REYNAUD AND LEON BLUM ARE CONSTANTLY MENTIONED, ALONG WITH THOSE OF FORMER MINISTER OF COLONIES GIORGES MANDEL AND GUSTAVE MAURICE GAMELIN, THE DEPOSED FRENCH GENERALISSIMO.

THE CASE WILL BE A LONG AS WELL AS HISTORIC ONE: THE COURT IS EXPECTED TO TAKE FORMAL CHARGE SHORTLY. THE GOVERNMENT THEN WILL PRESENT ITS COMPLAINT AND SECRET INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS WILL BEIN.

•)09,)6 -5 523 3,8 91 -)) 582--WHICH WILL REQUIRE WEEKS--WILL THE OPEN TRIAL BE STARTED.

THE PRESS ALREADY IS SPOT-LIGHTING THE TRIAL BY ACCUSI

PRESENT ITS COMPLAINT AND SECRET INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS WILL BEGIN.

ONLY AT THE END OF ALL THIS--WHICH WILL REQUIRE WEEKS--WILL THE OPEN TRIAL BE STARTED.

THE PRESS ALREADY IS SPOT-LIGHTING THE TRIAL BY ACCUSING OLD-SCHOOL POLITICIANS OF KEEPING ALIVE A STATE OF DISSATISFACTION AND REFUSING TO COOPERATE WITH THE NEW REGIME. "SEVERE PUNISHMENT" IS SUGGESTED.

ONLY YESTERDAY THE CABINET ELABORATED METHODS FOR DISSOLUTION OF SECRET LODGES, ESPECIALLY FREE MASONRY, WHICH IS ACCUSED BY THE CONTROLLED PRESS OF BEING ONE OF THE CHIEF AGENCIES IN UNDERMINING FRENCH MORALE AND GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY.

ROME, AUG. 10--(AP)--WORK AT THE PIACEZNA MUNITIONS FACTORY, WHICH WAS DAMAGED BY EXPLOSIONS THURSDAY WITH LOSS OF 39 LIVES, CAN BE RESUMED IN ABOUT A WEEK, UNDER-SECRETARY OF WAR SODDU REPORTED TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI TODAY.

EXPERIMENTS BY THE SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT OF LEON BLUM WITH THE 40-HOUR WEEK ARE PARTICULARLY DENOUNCED IN INSPIRED EDITORIALS AS A FACTOR PRIMARILY TO BLAME FOR A SLUMP IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. NOW THE GOVERNMENT IS STUDYING MEASURES TO ESTABLISH A WORK WEEK OF ABOUT 50 HOURS.

IN THE FIELD OF FRENCH DIPLOMACY, SUCH COMMENT AS THIS, APPEARING IN LA TRIBUNA OF SAINT ETIENNE, IS ILLUSTRATIVE:

"WE ARE TOLD THAT FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS FRANCE, IN FOREIGN POLICY, PLAYED THE WRONG HORSE. THIS PERSISTENT ERROR OVER SUCH A LONG PERIOD WILL BE FOUND AT LEAST SINGULAR."

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 10-(AP)-ACCUSATIONS PILING UP IN FRANCE'S "WAR BLAME" CASE SOON TO BE TRIED BY THE NATIONAL SUPREME COURT HAVE EXTENDED TO EMBRACE THE FIELDS OF DIPLOMACY, FINANCE, SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS AND SECRET LODGES AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY LEADERSHIP.

INVESTIGATORS FOR THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL AT RIOM WILL SCRAPE BACK THROUGH MANY YEARS TO UNCOVER THE REASONS FOR FRANCE'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR IN AN UNPREPARED STATE.

THE COURT IS EXPECTED TO TAKE FORMAL CHARGE OF THE CASE SOON. THE GOVERNMENT THEN WILL PRESENT ITS DETAILED CASE AND SECRET INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS WILL BEGIN. ONLY AT THE END OF ALL THIS--WHICH WILL TAKE WEEKS--WILL THE OPEN TRIAL START.

AS PART OF THE BUILD-UP FOR THE TRIAL, IN WHICH ERSTWHILE POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS WILL FACE CHARGES, THE PRESS IS CALLING ATTENTION TO AN ALLEGED CAMPAIGN BY OLD-SCHOOL POLITICIANS TO KEEP ALIVE A STATE OF DISSATISFACTION.

ONLY YESTERDAY, THE CABINET DISCUSSED METHODS FOR DISSOLUTION OF SECRET LODGES, ESPECIALLY THE MASONS, WHO HAVE BEEN ACCUSED BY THE CONTROLLED PRESS OF BEING ONE OF THE CHIEF AGENCIES IN UNDER-MINING FRENCH MORALE.

THE 40-HOUR WEEK OF THE POPULAR FRONT GOVERNMENT OF FORMER PREMIER LEON BLUM HAS BEEN WIDELY LAMBASTED IN INSPIRED EDITORIALS AS ONE OF THE FACTORS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FALLING-OFF OF FRENCH ARMAMENT PRODUCTION.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 10-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL MAINTAIN STRICT CONTROL OVER ALL FOREIGN TRADE AND REFUSE ENTRY PERMITS FOR GOODS NOT JUDGED ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CONTROL WILL BE IN THE HANDS OF THE NEWLY-CREATED FOREIGN COMMERCE OFFICE.

SUPPLIES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY NOW IN FRANCE WILL BE TABULATED CAREFULLY AND EVERY STEP IN GRANTING IMPORT LICENSES WILL BE TAKEN WITH THE OBJECT OF HUSBANDING THESE FUNDS.

UNDER THE PRESENT INTERPRETATION, THE ORDER WILL PERMIT IMPORT ONLY OF FOOD AND OTHER BASIC SUPPLIES AND GOODS ESSENTIAL TO THE RESUMPTION OF PRODUCTION IN FACTORIES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FIVE PERCENT TAX ON WAGES IS AN AFTERMATH OF THE WAR. THE TAX, ORIGINALLY 15 PERCENT, WAS LEVIED DURING THE WAR ON WAGES OF ALL UNMOBILIZED MEN OF MILITARY SERVICE AGE. IT NOW HITS DEMOBILIZED MEN AS WELL.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG.10-(AP)-A PARTIAL SURVEY BY LOUIS HAUTECOEUR, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FINE ARTS, DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT MANY OF FRANCE'S MOST FAMOUS CATHEDRALS AND CHATEAUX ESCAPED THE SCOURGE OF THE GERMAN BLITZKRIEG, ALTHOUGH FOR SOME THE MARGIN WAS NARROW. OTHERS WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED.

ROUEN CATHEDRAL IS PRACTICALLY UNSCATHED, ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED BY WRECKED BUILDINGS.

THE FAMED CHATEAU AT BLOIS WAS SAVED BY THE WATCHMAN, WHO DYNAMITED BOMB-FIRED BUILDINGS ADJOINING IT.

30.24 - 4263

30.24-4263

HAUTECOEUR'S LIST OF OTHERS KNOWN TO BE UNDAMAGED INCLUDED THE CATHEDRALS OF AMIENS, LAON, SOISSONS, ORLEANS, CHARTRES AND BEAUVAIS AND THE CHATEAU OF COMPIEGNE, ALL THE LOIRE CHATEAUX EXCEPT AMBOIS, WHERE THE CHAPEL WAS PARTLY WRECKED.

ST.ETIENNE CHURCH AT BEAUVAIS WAS BADLY DAMAGED AND NUMEROUS CHURCHES IN THE SOMME AND EURE REGIONS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, INCLUDING THE CHURCHES AT ANDELYS AND GISORS.

THE CATHEDRAL AT MARSEILLE AND THE CHURCH OF ST.MICHEL AT BORDEAUX WERE DAMAGED SLIGHTLY.

THE CHECKUP HAS NOT YET REACHED REIMS, WHERE THE CATHEDRAL IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNHARMED, OR LILLE, CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE, WHERE DAMAGE IS SAID TO BE EXTENSIVE.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 10-(AP)-THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO DO SOMETHING TO RESTRICT THE USE OF ALCOHOL, BUT WILL NOT "MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE THE UNITED STATES MADE THROUGH TOTAL PROHIBITION," THE FRENCH PRESS DECLARED TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID MANUFACTURERS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE MAKING WINES, CIDER, BEER AND ALCOHOL DISTILLED FROM HOPS AND GRAPE JUICES. BOTH ECONOMIC AND HEALTH REASONS INFLUENCED ACTION AGAINST HARD LIQUOR.

PARIS, AUG 7-(DELAYED)-(AP VIA BERLIN)--THE NEWSPAPER LE MATIN REPORTED TODAY THAT CHARLES TRENET, POPULAR FRENCH SINGER, WAS ALIVE AND AWAITING DEMOBILIZATION. THE NEWSPAPER PARIS SOIR HAD REPORTED JULY 29 THAT TRENET WAS KILLED IN AN AIRPLANE CRASH BUT GAVE NO PARTICULARS.

Riviera Learns New Word—It's Verboten

Bathers Must Be Fully Clad—No Provocative Costumes To Be Allowed

Vichy, France, Aug. 10 (AP) — The French Riviera is undergoing an enforced reform.

Where once anything went, bathers under new decrees must wear complete bathing suits.

Entering or leaving the beach, bathers must be fully clothed. No bathrobe compromise is allowed. Since there are not enough bathhouses on some beaches during the crowded season, many bathers find it necessary to dress and undress on the sands, hiding behind beach parasols or fellow-bathers.

No shorts or other "provocative" costumes are permitted on the promenades at Nice, Cannes or other boardwalk and cafe-studded sea fronts.

5 Killed In Tuesday's Raid On Paris Airport

British Flyers Failed To Hit Any Strategic Points, Says Delayed Dispatch

Paris, (*Delayed*), Aug. 7 ((AP) via Berlin)—Two newspapers reported today that British planes flying at very high altitudes bombed Le Bourget airport and the outskirts of Paris Tuesday afternoon, killing five persons and wounding others, but failing to hit strategic points. No air raid alarm was heard.

The British Air Ministry announced on Wednesday, the date of this Paris dispatch, that a lone British bomber had swooped down on the great Parisian airport of Le Bourget and dropped bombs near the hangars so quickly that ground defenses were caught napping.

Italian Motorized Troops Push Into Somalia Despite Air Raids

British Bomb Fascists in Mountain Pass—Egypt Ready to Guard Suez Canal—Duce's Flyers Raid Aden.

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (A. P.)—Italian motorized infantry and guns continued the advance toward Britain's main positions in the hills south of Berbera in Somaliland today, the British admitted, despite heavy air attacks on Italian supply ports and military concentrations. At the same time, Egypt hastened steps to prepare for a possible coordinated Italian drive toward the Suez Canal.

A previous announcement said that the Italians had been bombed as they threaded their way through Karrin Pass in the hot, barren slopes east of Hargeisa, which the Italians occupied early this week, toward Berbera, principal British port overlooking the Gulf of Aden. Aden, 150 miles across the gulf, was bombed fiercely this morning by Italian raiders.

Karrin Pass is midway between Hargeisa and Oadweina, towns about eighty miles apart. The pass is seventy miles south of Berbera.

In one of the biggest raids aimed at Italian objectives yesterday, a Royal Air Force communique said, bomb hits set afire an Italian vessel and damaged other shipping in the harbor at Tobruk, Libya, where Italy supplies her forces.

British bombers, directed to their objectives by reconnoitering French pilots, also roared through heavy anti-aircraft fire to shower bombs on Italian positions near Hargeisa.

Another formation of British bombers raided Massaua, Eritrea, and reported direct hits on gun emplacements and several buildings in that Red Sea port.

Still another attack was made on the Italian airdrome at Neghelli, Abyssinia, where two Italian Caproni bombers on the ground were said to have been destroyed.

Egyptian Army Ready.

Meanwhile today Egypt warned her people against the mushrooming war of nerves already being fought, and simultaneously checked all defenses against the major military push the Italians are expected to launch from Libya.

Ready for active alignment with Great Britain's outnumbered African forces the moment Egypt is attacked the Egyptian regular army was prepared for instant action; anti-aircraft and coastal batteries were fully manned, and special police stood on guard against Italian attempt to land parachute troops Nazi-style.

While the Italian troops in British Somaliland were reported moving on toward the principal port of Berbera, 150 miles across the gulf from Aden, the seaport commanding the entrance to the Red Sea, this was regarded as a smoke screen, intended to draw attention from the main attack developing to the west of Egypt.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italy's North African commander, was apparently concentrating his efforts on perfecting a supply system for his army.

The problem facing the Italians was said to be that when Graziani moves, "all his Libyan resources must move with him." Water, food, gasoline and munitions would have to be kept on the move once the Italian offensive starts.

There were rumors of 120,000 German troops in Libya, but reliable informants said that the Nazi force amounted to not more than a few thousand assigned to help Graziani with the technical aspects of his drive.

CAIRO,EGYPT,AUG.10-(AP)-THE BRITISH AIR FORCE REPORTED HEAVY BLOWS ON ITALIAN SHIPPING AND MILITARY CONCENTRATIONS ADVANCING IN EAST AFRICA TODAY WHILE EGYPT HASTENED TO AUGMENT BRITAIN'S OUTNUMBERED FORCES AGAINST AN ANTICIPATED ITALIAN OFFENSIVE FROM THE LIBYAN FRONTIER.

IN ONE OF THE BIGGEST RAIDS AIMED AT ITALIAN OBJECTIVES YESTERDAY, A ROYAL AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE SAID BOMB HITS SET AFIRE AN ITALIAN VESSEL AND DAMAGED OTHER SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR AT TOBRUK, LIBYA, WHERE ITALY SUPPLIES HER FORCES.

BRITISH BOMBERS, DIRECTED TO THEIR OBJECTIVES BY RECONNOITERING FRENCH PILOTS, ALSO ROARED THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TO SHOWER BOMBS ON ITALIAN POSITIONS NEAR HARGEISA, BRITISH SOMALILAND, WHERE THE ITALIANS WERE REPORTED MAKING PROGRESS THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN PASSES TOWARD THE COAST.

ANOTHER FORMATION OF BRITISH BOMBERS RAIDED MASSAUA, ERITREA, AND REPORTED DIRECT HITS ON GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND SEVERAL BUILDINGS IN THAT RED SEA PORT.

STILL ANOTHER ATTACK WAS MADE ON THE ITALIAN AIRDROME AT NEGHELLI, ABYSSINIA, WHERE TWO ITALIAN CAPRONI BOMBERS ON THE GROUND WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

IN THE ATTACKS ON ITALIAN TROOPS DRIVING ACROSS BRITISH SOMALILAND, THE BRITISH REPORTED COUNTLESS BOMBS RAINED ON ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS AND TROOP COLUMNS IN THE KARRIN (CORRECT) PASS AREA, JUST EAST OF HARGEISA.

THE BRITISH SAID ALL THEIR PLANES RETURNED.

KARRIN PASS IS MIDWAY BETWEEN HARGEISA AND OADWEINA, TOWNS ABOUT 80 MILES APART, WHICH THE ITALIANS CAPTURED LAST WEEK IN THEIR DRIVE TOWARD BERBERA, THE CAPITAL ON THE GULF OF ADEN THE PASS IS 70 MILES SOUTH OF BERBERA.

(THE ITALIANS REPORTED TODAY THEIR TROOPS HAD DRIVEN TO A POINT BEYOND ADUIENS, EAST OF HARGEISA AND IN THE KARRIN PASS AREA. THE ITALIANS SAID THEIR BOMBERS RAIDED BERBERA ITSELF, DAMAGING A SHIP IN THE HARBOR AND SETTING FIRE TO TWO GROUNDED BRITISH PLANES.)

EGYPT WARNED HER PEOPLE, ETC., X X X PICKING UP PUG AT START.

ITALY INTENSIFIES WAR, BOMBS ADEN

Duce's Legions Advance On British Somaliland's Main Positions

English, Looking At Desert As Ally, Strike At Invaders From Air

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 10—Strong Italian armored columns, harassed almost continuously from the air, advanced through hot wastelands today on the main British positions in British Somaliland as air units stepped up the tempo of the desert war by fiercely bombing the protectorate of Aden.

The British—still apparently depending upon the impersonal malignancy of the desert to ... down many of the invaders as always it has done—were active mainly with their aviation.

British Counter-Invasion

One successful British ground action—a counter-invasion into Italian Ethiopia—was reported, however. British headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya colony, announced that their troops had occupied Korindil, an Ethiopian village near the Kenya frontier, after "slight opposition" and without suffering casualties.

British military headquarters told of heavily bombing the marching Italians as they wound through Karrin Pass just east of the town of Hargeisa; of raids on the harbor at Tobruk, Libya, in which one Italian vessel was set afire and others damaged; of successful attacks on gun emplacements and buildings in the Red Sea port of Massua, Italian Eritrea.

Far to the northwest, Egypt—the land of the Suez Canal and apparently the grand aim of Premier Mussolini's strategy—took every necessary step to range her fighting men with Britain's when the expected Italian invasion comes there.

Italians Mass Near Bardia

Tonight the entire Egypto-Italian frontier was calm. The British communique, for the first time this week, omitted any mention of the situation. Military sources said, however, that big Italian troop movements had been observed in the vicinity of Bardia, thirty miles within Libya.

The Italian air attack on Aden was one of a series of maneuvers suggesting a Fascist intention to break British Empire communication through the Red Sea.

Reports from Aden said one soldier and three natives were killed and that seventeen persons were wounded. Material damage was reported slight.

The Italian drive in the Somaliland was headed toward Berbera, the capital and principal port overlooking the Gulf of Aden. No details as to its success were given by the British, aside from the formal announcement that the advance was "continuing."

British Capture Village

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 10 (AP)—British headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya Colony, announced that their troops had occupied Korindil, a village on the border of Kenya Colony and Ethiopia, after "slight opposition" from Italian troops and without suffering casualties.

Four Killed in Aden, Raid

ADEN, Aug. 10 (AP)—One soldier and three natives were killed in the capital of this British protectorate this morning by raiding Italian bombers. Seventeen persons were

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 10-(AP)-EGYPT WARNED HER PEOPLE TODAY AGAINST THE MUSHROOMING WAR OF NERVES ALREADY BEING FOUGHT, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY CHECKED ALL DEFENSES AGAINST THE MAJOR MILITARY PUSH THE ITALIANS ARE EXPECTED TO LAUNCH FROM LIBYA.

READY FOR ACTIVE ALIGNMENT WITH BRITAIN'S OUTNUMBERED AFRICAN FORCES THE MOMENT SHE IS ATTACKED, EGYPT'S REGULAR ARMY WAS READY TO SWING INTO ACTION; ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND COASTAL BATTERIES WERE FULLY MANNED, AND SPECIAL POLICE STOOD ON GUARD AGAINST ITALIAN ATTEMPTS TO LAND PARACHUTE TROOPS NAZI-STYLE.

3024-4265

WHILE ITALIAN TROOPS IN BRITISH SOMALILAND WERE REPORTED MOVING ON TOWARDS THE PRINCIPAL PORT OF BERBERA, 150 MILES ACROSS THE GULF FROM ADEN, SEAPORT COMMANDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE RED SEA AND BRITAIN'S EMPIRE LIFELINE, THIS WAS REGARDED AS A "SMOKE SCREEN" TO DRAW ATTENTION FROM THE MAIN ATTACK MASSING TO THE WEST.

LATEST BRITISH REPORTS FROM THE EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN DESERT SAID, "ALL AREAS VERY QUIET." MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, ITALY'S NORTH AFRICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, APPARENTLY WAS CONCENTRATING HIS EFFORTS ON PERFECTING A SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR HIS ARMY.

THE PROBLEM FACING THE ITALIANS WAS SAID TO BE THAT WHEN GRAZIANI MOVES, "ALL HIS LIBYAN RESOURCES MUST MOVE WITH HIM."

MILITARY OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT WATER, FOOD, GASOLINE, AND MUNITIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE KEPT ON THE MOVE ONCE THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE STARTS. ANY ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH SUPPLY BASES TO THE REAR WOULD BE DOOMED TO FAILURE BY BRITISH BOMBING ATTACKS, THEY SAID, AND LONG SUPPLY LINES SIMPLY WOULD INCREASE THE TARGETS OPEN TO THE RAF.

SINCE ANY ATTEMPTED DRIVE ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST WOULD EXPOSE THE ITALIANS TO THE FURTHER HAZARD OF BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, GRAZIANI'S LEGIONS ARE EXPECTED TO LAUNCH THEIR DRIVE ACROSS THE DESERT. THIS BROUGHT WARNINGS FROM THE EGYPTIAN PRESS THAT THE DESERT WASTES WOULD BE AS REDOUBTABLE AN OBSTACLE AS THE BRITISH.

"THE DESERT IS A TERRIBLE ENEMY. IT IS THE TOMB OF THOSE WHO TRAVERSE IT," THE NEWSPAPERS CHORUSED, WHILE ABDEL RAHMAN AZZAM BEY, COMMANDER OF EGYPT'S TERRITORIAL ARMY, WARNED:

"ANY AGGRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST EGYPT WILL COST THE INVADER VERY DEARLY."

THERE WERE RUMORS OF 120,000 GERMAN TROOPS IN LIBYA, BUT RELIABLE SOURCES SAID THE NAZI FORCE AMOUNTED TO NOT MORE THAN A FEW THOUSAND ASSIGNED TO HELP GRAZIANI WITH TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF HIS DRIVE.

MEANWHILE, THE NEWSPAPERS WARNED THE PEOPLE OF "NERVE" WARFARE SUCH AS "CLANDESTINE AGITATION AND FALSE RUMORS," SAYING THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE AT PRESENT WAS CONFINED TO ATTEMPTS TO BREAK PUBLIC MORALE AS A PRELUDE TO ATTACK.

ONE PAPER SUGGESTED THE GOVERNMENT DECREE IMPRISONMENT AND SEVERE FINES FOR "RUMOR MONGERS."

CAIRO,EGYPT,AUG.10-(AP)-BRITISH AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE RAIDED ITALIAN SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR OF TOBRUK, LIBYA, SCORING DIRECT HITS ON ONE VESSEL WITH A SALVO OF BOMBS AND LEAVING IT IN FLAMES.

ALL THE RAIDERS RETURNED SAFELY, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ATTACKS ALSO WERE REPORTED ON POSITIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE ITALIANS NEAR HARGEISA, IN BRITISH SOMALILAND, AFTER RECONNAISSANCE BY FRENCH PILOTS COOPERATING WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

DESPITE HEAVY OPPOSITION BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND ITALIAN FIGHTER PLANES, ANOTHER FORMATION OF BRITISH BOMBERS RAIDED MASSAUA, ERITREA, SCORING HITS ON A JETTY, GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND SEVERAL BUILDINGS, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

AIRCRAFT OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA FORCE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BOMBED THE ITALIAN AIRDROME AT NEGHELLI, ABYSSINIA, DESTROYING TWO CAPRONI BOMBERS ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGING TWO OTHERS.

Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today stated:

During last night enemy aircraft made bombing attacks which were spread over many districts. In a town in the northwest of England bombs destroyed several houses and caused casualties, some of which were fatal.

At a number of places in the Southeast and at a few places in the Northeast, the Southwest and in Wales bombs caused damage to houses. The casualties in these areas were few, but included one person killed.

Another Air Ministry communiqué announced:

Yesterday afternoon R. A. F. aircraft made bombing and machine gun attacks on the enemy-occupied airdome at Guernsey and the seaplane base at Poulmic, near Brest. Damage was done to aircraft, hangars and airdrome defense posts.

The attack on Guernsey airdrome was continued in the evening by aircraft of the Coastal Command. The hangars and aircraft were repeatedly bombed and several fires were started.

Other aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed the oil tanks at Flushing [the Netherlands]. Fires broke out after the attack.

Munitions factories at Ludwigshafen and Cologne were the main objectives in last night's operations in Germany; our aircraft crews report that heavy damage was inflicted.

Other aircraft attacked railway communications in the Ruhr and airdromes in Germany, Holland and Belgium. From these day and night operations all our aircraft returned safely.

An Anson [twin-engined monoplane] of the Coastal Command was lost on routine patrol.

A communiqué issued by the Admiralty stated:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. submarine Odin (Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Woods, R. N.) is considerably overdue and must be presumed lost. The next of kin have been informed.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 10 (AP)—The text of today's R. A. F. communiqué:

Yesterday our bombers attacked shipping in Tobruk harbor. A ship alongside a jetty was hit with a salvo of bombs and set afire. The ship still was blazing when our aircraft, all of which returned safely, were twenty miles away.

One of two pilots shot down in the engagement [on Thursday near the Libyan-Egyptian border] in which fifteen Italian fighters were destroyed has been brought into our lines by our advance troops.

In East Africa [Italian] positions on the Hargeisa-Turgargen Road were attacked by our bombers after reconnaissance carried out by French pilots operating with the R. A. F. Bombs were dropped among anti-aircraft positions and troops in the Karrin Pass area.

In attacks on Massawa bombs were seen to fall close to a jetty. There was a direct hit on a cleared circle thought to be an anti-aircraft battery, and two direct hits were registered on buildings in the vicinity of the air force barracks. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced by our bombers, who also were attacked by fighters. Our aircraft returned undamaged. In another attack a bomb fell near a floating dock.

Our bombers raided a fuel dump at Mai Adaga, near Gura. One Italian fighter was shot down. Our aircraft returned with one of our observers wounded.

Aircraft of the South African Air Force bombed the Noghelli airdrome in Ethiopia. Two Capronis on the ground were destroyed, one being set afire, the other blown to pieces. Two other Capronis were damaged. Lorries were set afire and direct hits were registered on buildings, one being further damaged by an explosion after it had been hit. A machine-gun post was destroyed by a direct hit. Our casualties comprised one air gunner wounded.

A British General Headquarters communiqué said:

Somaliland: The Italian advance continuing toward our positions.

Other fronts: All quiet.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 10 (AP)—British military headquarters issued the following communiqué tonight:

Our ground forces yesterday occupied Korindil after slight opposition. We suffered no casualties.

Our bombers carried out a successful raid on Noghelli, two Capronis [Italian planes] being destroyed and two others damaged. In addition one machine-gun post was destroyed and a mechanical transport convoy carrying petrol and stores was set on fire. Hangars and buildings on Noghelli airdrome also were damaged by direct hits.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following communiqué today:

A submarine reported the sinking of an armed merchant ship of 8,700 tons.

Armed reconnaissance against England continued on schedule, especially along the English east and south coasts, as well as the sea region north of Shetland.

Our fighting planes attacked British armament plants, port and shipyard facilities as well as airports and anti-aircraft positions. In the course of this action we succeeded, among other things, in effectively bombing airplane works of Pobjoy Airmotors and Aircraft, Ltd., at Rochester and an explosives factory at Faversham, which caused big fires and explosions.

A great number of bombs of all calibers hit docks at Newcastle and government shipyards at Sheerness and Chatham. The runway of an airport north of Bristol was destroyed by bombs.

Single enemy planes yesterday entered Northern France, Belgium and the Netherlands and at night Western Germany. Military targets on Reich territory were not attacked. However, several civilians were injured and and a number of buildings damaged.

Two of our own planes are missing. Two enemy planes were downed by anti-aircraft fire. With the destruction of these enemy planes German anti-craft artillery has downed a total of 1,500 enemy planes.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 10 (AP)—The text of the communiqué issued today by the Italian High Command:

It has been ascertained that the British battleship Resolution suffered serious damage, especially in the stern turret, in an air attack carried out by our bombing planes Aug. 1. A destroyer also was seriously damaged.

In North Africa our bombing formations effectively bombarded the railroad platform at Mersa Matruh, concentrations of mechanized equipment and enemy positions at Sidi Barrani.

In East Africa our troops, in a rapid march, have occupied and passed beyond Adueina [Oadweina], in British Somaliland. Our aviation raided the port and airfield at Berbera, hitting a ship and setting fire to two enemy planes of the Gloster type on the ground.

Enemy motor trucks were bombed at Buna. Enemy raids on Harrar, Massawa and Dura had no results.

GIBRALTAR HAS REHEARSAL

New Guns and Planes Tested—Naval Battle Reported

LA LINEA, Spain, Aug. 10 (AP)—Anti-aircraft batteries and recently arrived airplanes at Gibraltar rehearsed today for expected air attacks.

The bursting shells at first were mistaken from the Spanish coast for an air raid.

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—A Reuters [British news agency] dispatch from Madrid reported a battle between British and Italian ships today several miles off the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean. Gibraltar authorities were said, however, to have reported no knowledge of the battle.

New Swiss Troops Called Up

BERNE, Aug. 10 (AP).—Swiss Generalissimo Henri Guisan, with government approval, called up three brigades of light troops today for service beginning Aug. 19, and five groups of exploration troops and five squadrons of dragoons for service beginning Aug. 26. The new units are to relieve other units released for harvest work.

GERMAN-SWISS PACT

Nazis to Send Coal Under New Trade Agreement

BERNE, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Announcement was made today of the signing of a German-Swiss trade agreement in which Germany agreed to supply Switzerland with coal for the winter. Coal has been this country's biggest worry since the collapse of France.

War Fails To Stop Swiss Glider Fans

Army Permits Clubs To Operate Away From Frontier Under Certain Conditions

St. Gallen, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (AP)—Army authorities who banned all flying because of the war reckoned without the Swiss glider enthusiasts.

After months of campaigning, glider clubs obtained permission for members to fly provided they stay away from frontier districts and military airdromes, take off without mechanical help, fly no higher than 500 feet, and stay up no longer than ten minutes.

TURKEY AIDS FRENCH

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 10 (AP).—The Red Crescent—the Turkish Red Cross—responded today to an appeal from the International Red Cross for aid for "millions of French refugees already on the verge of starvation" with 50 truckloads of supplies.

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, AUG. 10—THE GOVERNMENT, FORCED BY AXIS DESIRES TO NEGOTIATE FORTHCOMING TERRITORIAL CESSIONS TO BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, VENTED ITS WRATH TODAY ON THE JEWS.

IN PLACING NEW ANTI-JEWISH LAWS INTO FULL EFFECT, THE GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY WAS MOTIVATED BY THE FACT THAT THE MOST NATIONALISTIC RUMANIAN ELEMENTS, WHICH ARE OPPOSING ANY TERRITORIAL CESSION, ALSO ARE THE MOST ANTI-SEMITIC.

TAKING THEIR CUE FROM PREMIER ION GIGURTU'S ASSERTION THAT "OBEDIENCE TO GERMAN-ITALIAN WISHES, WHILE NECESSITATING "PAINFUL SACRIFICES" "AT LEAST" WOULD RID RUMANIA OF "JEWISH INFLUENCE," THE NEWSPAPERS DEVOTED MANY COLUMNS TO ANTI-JEWISH MEASURES AND RESULTANT "BENEFITS" TO NON-JEWS.

EXPLANATION OF THE LAWS THUS WAS GIVEN FAR MORE SPACE AND PROMINENCE THAN THE SPEECH IN WHICH THE PREMIER SAID IT WAS NECESSARY FOR RUMANIA TO GIVE UP PART OF HER SOIL.

POLITICAL CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF THE CONCESSION TO THE NATIONALIST ELEMENTS ON THE JEWISH QUESTION WOULD LESSEN THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE TERRITORIAL NEGOTIATIONS, AND PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT TO YIELD SOME LAND WITHOUT SERIOUS INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

LA LINEA, SPAIN, AUG. 10—(AP)—A LONE WARPLANE RAIDED GIBRALTAR AT 8:30 P.M. TODAY (12:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME), DROPPING SEVERAL BOMBS IN THE BAY.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRED AT THE RAIDER.

30.24-4267

(BERLIN POLITICAL CIRCLES REPORTED GERMAN IRRITATION--PRESUMBLY DIRECTED AT RUMANIA--OVER THE "SLOWNESS" WITH WHICH THE BALKAN STATES ARE NEGOTIATING THEIR TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN LINE WITH ADOLF HITLER'S PLANS FOR SOUTHEAST EUROPE.)

OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID CONFERENCES WITH BULGARIA'S REPRESENTATIVES WOULD BEGIN THIS WEEK-END IN KING CAROL'S COUNTRY PALACE AT SEGARCEA, A VILLAGE NEAR CRAIOVA, WHERE IT PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE CONDUCTED. BULGARIA CLAIMS SOUTHERN DOBRUJA, TAKEN BY RUMANIA IN 1913.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUNGARY OVER HER CLAIMS TO TRANSYLVANIA, ACQUIRED BY RUMANIA AFTER THE WORLD WAR, ARE TO FOLLOW.

A9

POLICE ARRESTED SCORES OF PERSONS YESTERDAY ON CHARGES OF SPREADING FALSE NEWS AND HUSTLED THEM OFF TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. ALL THE PRISONERS WERE IDENTIFIED WITH THE LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS, AND MOST OF THEM WERE JEWS.

SINCE THE NEW ANTI-JEWISH LAWS CUT OFF MOST OF RUMANIA'S 755,000 JEWS FROM PUBLIC OFFICE, MANY PROFESSIONS AND OTHER FIELDS, THEIR JOBS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO NON-JEWS, THE NEWSPAPERS POINTED OUT.

THE PRESS ALSO STRESSED THE FACT THERE WILL BE MANY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR GENTILES, SINCE JEWS ARE BARRED FROM ENGAGING IN MANY BUSINESSES, AND THE BAN ON JEWISH OWNERSHIP OF LAND WILL MAKE FARMS AVAILABLE.

IN PROHIBITING JEWISH PARTICIPATION IN PUBLISHING OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICALS, THE LAW IS SO FAR-REACHING AS TO PREVENT JEWS FROM SELLING PAPERS IN THE STREETS.

THE LAWS FORBID INTERMARRIAGE OF JEWS AND CHRISTIANS, AND PERMIT ANNULMENT OF EXISTING JEWISH-CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES UPON FORMAL APPLICATION.

OTHER PROVISIONS AFFECTING JEWS ARE TO BE ADDED LATER.

MANY JEWISH RESIDENTS ARE CONFUSED AS TO JUST HOW FAR THE LAWS WILL AFFECT THEM, FOR THE STIPULATIONS ARE SO LOOSE THEY MIGHT BE INTERPRETED TO PROHIBIT JEWS FROM ALMOST ANY GOVERNMENTAL, PROFESSIONAL, INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC OR SPORTS ACTIVITY.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 10-(AP)-THE SWISS ARMY COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FRENCH AND POLISH TROOPS INTERNED IN THE BERNESE OBERLAND, SOUTH OF BERN, WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO EASTERN SWITZERLAND. ABOUT 60,000 TROOPS IN ALL ARE INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND. THE SHIFT OF THE FRENCH AND POLISH SOLDIERS WAS DUE TO RECENT ATTEMPTS BY SMALL GROUPS OF POLES TO ESCAPE TO THE FRENCH FRONTIER AND TO FRENCH-SPEAKING SWITZERLAND.

BERLIN, AUG. 10--(AP)--A GERMAN RADIO REPORT FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY SAID A PARCEL OF EXPLOSIVES ADDRESSED TO AN ENGINEER IN A BIG SWEDISH INDUSTRIAL PLANT HAD BEEN FOUND AT A RAILWAY STATION NEAR UPSALA, SWEDEN

BALKANS

NEW YORK, AUG. 10--(AP)--THE BRITSH RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE RUMANIAN AND BULGARIAN CABINETS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE APPROVED AN AGREEMEN CEDING PART OF DOBRUJA TO BULGARIA. THE CABINETS MET LAST NIGHT. THE REPORT WAS HEARD IN NEW YORK BY N.B.C.

King Carol Reported On "Mystery" Trip

Leaves Bucharest For What Is Believed A Meeting With Boris Of Bulgaria

London, Sunday, Aug. 11 (AP)—A Reuters (British) dispatch from Bucharest said early today that King Carol had left Bucharest for an unannounced destination in Rumania.

The dispatch added that it was believed he might meet King Boris of Bulgaria, near Craiova, during the week end to discuss the Dobruja question.

Rumania has been ordered by Germany to negotiate directly with Bulgaria for a settlement of Bulgaria's claim on Southern Dobruja and with Hungary for a settlement of that nation's claim on the huge province of Transylvania.

Southern Dobruja was ceded to Rumania in 1913 after the second Balkan war. Rumania gained Transylvania from the collapsed Austro-Hungarian empire after the World War.

Bulgarian Minister To Moscow Returns

Christoff Goes Back To Sofia To Report To Government; Purpose Not Disclosed

Berlin, Aug. 10 (AP) (Via Radio)—The German radio reported tonight that the Bulgarian Minister to Russia had returned home to Sofia to report to his Government. It said his arrival caused a sensation in Sofia although the purpose of his return was not disclosed.

The German radio said the Bulgarian Minister had presented his credentials in Moscow only two weeks ago, but cable[illegible] from Moscow last Febu[illegible]d that the new Bulgarian [illegible]odor Christoff, had arrived and had been received by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

U. S. SEIZURES PREDICTED

Soviet Newspaper Sees Occupation of European Colonies

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP)—Red Star, Russia's army newspaper, asserted today that the United States was preparing to occupy the Western Hemisphere colonies of European nations as a prelude to armed intervention in the war. It stressed the United States program of rearmament and proposals for military training.

Referring to the July conference of American Foreign Ministers at Havana, the newspaper said:

"No doubt its real purpose was not the defense of British, French and Netherland colonies in the Western Hemisphere, but preparation to occupy these colonies."

"Actually the war in Europe has increased Anglo-American cross-purposes," Red Star added, charging the United States with trying to exclude Britain as well as other competitors from South American markets while Britain was turning toward compromise with Japan.

Germany Annoyed by Delay

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—German political circles showed irritation today—presumably directed at Rumania—over the "slowness" with which the Balkan nations were settling their disputes. German observers said there was too much haggling in negotiations that are expected to compose Balkan differences in accordance with German and Italian suggestions.

The press said that foreign—possibly "enemy"—influence was trying to thwart the Axis formula for the peaceful adjustment of Balkan issues. The authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said Germany was counting on common sense and a feeling of justice to prevail in the southeastern conferences and that the Axis was reluctant to resort to force.

"Attention is recalled to the statement that Germany and Italy have no desire to impose their ideas for a new order in the Southeast with the force they doubtless possess," Dienst aus Deutschland said, "but this must not be interpreted as a sign of weakness.

"There is sympathetic understanding for incidental difficulties. But Berlin will judge sternly if there should be any intervention of foreign interests whose only purpose is to defeat the establishment of a lasting peace in the Balkans."

Re[illegible] Naval Rule

Sailors Forbidden to Go Over the Heads of Immediate Superiors

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP).—Another step toward restoring rigid discipline in the Russian armed forces was taken today by Navy Commissar Nikolai Kuznetzov. He issued a special order forbidding sailors to address themselves to higher officers of the fleet over the heads of their immediate superiors.

His action was in line with similar moves of recent years, such as restoration of the military salute and formal military titles for commanders.

Declaring that Britain had been forced to make "sweeping changes in her Far Eastern policy," the paper said:

"No matter on what grounds the British withdrawal is based, there is no doubt that the British have accepted Japan's demands for withdrawal of armed forces of European belligerents from Japanese-occupied areas in China."

Coast Blockade Extended

Japanese naval authorities, meanwhile, proclaimed extensions of their blockade of the China coast by specifying a number of areas on the Fukien coast which would be closed to navigation August 15.

Strained Japanese-British relations appeared eased by the British withdrawal, but Chinese quarters found fresh cause for anxiety in reports of threatening Japanese troop concentrations along the French Indo-China border.

At Chungking, the central *Daily News*, official organ of the Chinese Government, warned that China would take "adequate steps to back French Indo-China with force" if that colony's territorial or political integrity should be menaced.

Unofficial sources said that China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek already had moved some of his best divisions toward the Indo-China border.

Reports from Hongkong said that Japanese warships and transports were arriving at Waichow, Hainan and other bases near Indo-China.

Despite these threatening indications, foreign military circles acquainted with climatic conditions said it was unlikely Japan would make any serious move in the direction of Indo-China before late September. Seasonal rains, intense heat and the danger of malaria would seriously impede any widescale operations before then, they said.

PRESSURE IN JAPAN APPLIED TO ROTARY

One Club Dissolved, Another Decides To Secede From Organization

Chosen Anti-British League Demanding Four Units Fold Up

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, *Sunday*, Aug. 11—Further pressure on Rotary clubs in Japan has resulted in dissolution of the small club at Tokushima and decision of the Osaka Club to secede from Rotary International in order to reorganize in conformity with the new Japanese national structure, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today.

The agency said that the Chosen (Korea) anti-British League was demanding dissolution of four Korean Rotary clubs.

Suspected Of Espionage

The newspaper *Hochi* reported yesterday that twenty-seven members of the Rotary Club at Shizuoka had decided on dissolution because the club has been publicly suspected of espionage.

The paper quoted the general secretary of the Rotary Club in Tokyo as saying that the forty-seven clubs in Japan and Manchoukuo would be revised at a forthcoming convention so that dissolution would not be necessary.

(Associated Press Editor's Note—Rotary in Japan at present comprises Japanese and foreign business men.)

Admiral Returns

Meanwhile, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former foreign minister of Japan, returning from a month's inspection trip in the South Seas, reported that when he arrived in Celebes, Netherlands East Indies, martial law was declared and 500 Chinese fled to the mountains "because of a rumor that I was heading a Japanese landing party."

When Admiral Nomura left Tokyo July 10 for his extensive trip through the British and Dutch possessions in the East Indies, the foreign office said that he was representing a private company and had no official connections.

bers of the Japan Young Men's Party marched to the British consulate in a downtown building and demanded that the premises be surrendered to them and that Japanese translators in the consular employ resign.

Press Assails American Consul

TOKIO, Aug. 10 (AP).—A Japanese newspaper dispatch accused the American Consul today of taking undue interest in negotiations between Japanese army men and officials of French Indo-China and said he was "clearly active for the purpose of sprinkling cold water on Japan-Indo-China negotiations."

The dispatch came to the newspaper "Yomiuri" from Hanoi, French Indo-China. It said a "strange American official" named Reed, once American Consul at Taihoku, in Japanese Formosa, "has been very active for no apparent reason since the arrival of Japanese inspectors." The inspectors are those sent to see to it that no goods are sent through Indo-China to China.

[Charles S. Reed 2d, of Sandusky, Ohio, former American Consul at Taihoku, is American Consul at Saigon, Indo-China.]

The dispatch said Gen. Rishihara, of the Japanese Army, who had returned Thursday to Hanoi from Tokio, was expected to start new negotiations today with Indo-China authorities.

Mention of Mr. Reed was the first indication that the Japanese were watching Americans as well as Britons in their present phase of Far Eastern activities.

Singapore to Broadcast News

SINGAPORE, Aug. 10 (AP)—A 100-kilowatt government radio station will be built here to broadcast British news and views over a wide Far Eastern area, it was announced today. Singapore is Britain's principal Far Eastern naval base.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS ATTACK

Town On South China Coast Reported Under Fire

Berlin, Aug. 10 (AP) (Via Radio)—Japanese warships attacked Haimen, twelve miles south of Swatow on the South China coast, and landed troops early today for an attack on the Chinese garrison there, the German radio said in a Tokyo dispatch.

GIVES QUEZON POWERS

New Bill to Meet Philippine Emergency Approved.

MANILA, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—A bill conferring wide emergency powers on President Manuel Quezon was given third reading and approval today by the National Assembly. It now goes to President Quezon.

The measure, designed to meet an emergency situation resulting from falling revenues due to disturbance of exports and imports by war conditions, was passed 62 to 1.

Assemblyman Juan Alano, the lone dissenter, contended that the bill was against the spirit of the commonwealth's constitution.

The President will have the power under the act to control farming, industries, wages, profits, hours of work, distribution of labor, transportation, including shipping, public service, rents and prices of prime necessities. He also may prohibit lockouts and strikes.

Windsor Interviewed, Duchess Prompts Him

[*By the Associated Press*]

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 10—The Duchess of Windsor, who will be First Lady of the Bahamas when the Duke goes there to assume his duties as Governor, already has proved of considerable aid to her husband in the islands.

Throughout the long interview they gave the press yesterday the Duke noticeably depended on the Duchess for whispered promptings. Both seemed amused at the opening formality of reporters, who had been coached carefully in the proper form of address.

Soon Make It Informal

The royal couple soon set the interview on such an informal plane that few bothered to say "Your Royal Highness" or "Your Grace."

In fact, virtually the only formality of their first day in Bermuda revolved about the Duke's golf match, in which he and Eldon Trimingham, prominent local merchant and member of Parliament, lost to the Duke's equerry, Captain Woods, and W. J. H. Trott, another prominent Bermudian. Officials refused to announce the score.

Maj. Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard, Governor of the Colony, gave a dinner for the Windsors attended by fourteen guests, including members of the Governor's household, the Duke's entourage, admiralty officials and the colonial secretary.

"Sold On That Trailer"

The Duke, asked what he would do in the Bahamas with the trailer they brought from Europe, said:

"I don't think we will have much use for it. But we are very sold on that trailer."

To which the Duchess added:

"Why, all refugees have trailers nowadays."

Windsors Bring Pink Sheets Along And Use Them On Ship

Duke And Duchess Spend Much Of Their Time At Sea In 9 By 16 Cabin

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Aug. 10—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor brought along two sets of pink sheets for their stateroom on their voyage from Lisbon to Bermuda, staff members of the American Export liner Excalibur reported on arrival today.

As soon as they got on the boat, the sheets were placed on the twin beds in the tiny main cabin of their suite—a room measuring only nine by sixteen feet, said Aurelio Gonzales, steward, who served the titled couple.

The Windsors ignored two adjoining bedrooms and spent much of their time in the little main room, which was almost a glorified bathroom, with shower and wash basin.

The Windsors ate "next to nothing," the steward said, having only toast and tea for breakfast, and, for dinner one night, only one sausage and a baked potato piece.

The Duke limited himself to one Scotch highball a day, which he mixed himself.

He always called the Duchess "dear," and she signed her name, on the ship's records and for autograph hunters, as "Wally Windsor."

The Duke was considerably irritated, crew members said, when British authorities in Bermuda seized 132 bags of American mail on the ship for inspection, but did not make any formal protest.

The Excalibur brought 129 passengers—only 33 of them American citizens.

Among the other passengers were Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland; William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy; and George Gordon, Minister to the Netherlands. The three seemed acutely aware of the State Department rule against unauthorized interviews, for all replied "no comment," to questions about conditions abroad.

Biddle said he had been recalled to Washington for "consultation" and would go to the Capitol today by train. Phillips said he would report to the State Department early next week. Gordon said his family is in Savannah, Ga.

The Excalibur's captain, S. N. Groves, said the Windsors spent much time on the bridge, where other passengers were not allowed.

"I could talk sailor language to the Duke," Captain Groves said. "He's a real sailor. He didn't seem to know much about his new post, and hardly ever said anything about it.

Impressed By Informality

"Both of them seemed most impressed by the informality on the boat. The Duke would take their three dogs walking on deck every day and when he went back by the fo'c'sle, the crew yelled things like 'H'ya, Duke—How ya doin', and he seemed to enjoy it.

"The Duchess said she was looking forward anxiously to visiting the United States again, that she hadn't been there in eight years and that it was high time she did."

Most of the Excalibur's passengers seemed to have enjoyed the unscheduled detour to Bermuda, except for a few who had been trying to make connections at New York with a South American boat.

The Duke, once an international sartorial leader, dressed quite informally most of the trip in slacks and polo shirts.

In The Far East: Japnaese Demands

Tokyo, Aug. 10 (AP) (Via Radio)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today that numerous anti-British leaflets were placarded on the walls of Tokyo last night by Nationalist groups calling for an "attack on England" and for Japan to "make use of the entire strength of our nation."

[*By the Associated Press*]

Shanghai, Aug. 10—A demand that the British defense sector in Shanghai be transferred to Japanese control to meet "the actual situation" created by British troop withdrawals was voiced today by the newspaper *Tairuku Shimpo*, regarded as the mouthpiece of the Japanese army in China.

Although the withdrawal of British troops was not entirely unexpected, the move stirred speculation as to the fate of huge British investments in Shanghai. The Chinese dollar slumped sharply. The latest quotation was 18.60 Chinese dollars to one United States dollar as compared with 17.38 previously.

Reports 50 Japanese March To Consulate

Osaka, Japan, *Sunday*, Aug. 11 (AP)—Domei reported today that fifty mem-

AUG 1940

30.24-4269

HAMILTON,BERMUDA,AUG.10-(AP)-THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ARE GOING TO CHURCH TOMORROW TO HEAR A SERMON BY BISHOP ARTHUR HEBER BROWNE--THEP MAN WHO ONCE ANGRILY TORE UP PICTURES O

HEBER BROWNE--THE MAN WHO ONCE ANGRILY TORE UP PICTURES OF THEIR WEDDING BUT LATER APOLOGIZED.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSEHOLD WILL ACCOMPANY THE ROYAL COUPLE TO BERMUDA CATHEDRAL FOR THE SERVICES.

THE PICTURE TEARING EPISODE WAS IN JANUARY, 1936, WHEN BRITISH OPINION WAS SHARPLY DIVIDED OVER THE DUKE'S RENUNCIATION OF THE THRONE, AND HIS MARRIAGE TO THE FORMER WALLY SIMPSON, AMERICAN-BORN DIVORCEE.

AUG 11 1940

BISHOP BROWNE, HEAD OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN BERMUDA, WALKED INTO THE OFFICE OF THE ROYAL GAZETTE AND COLONIST, A NEWSPAPER, RIPPED PICTURES OF THE COUPLE FROM ITS WALLS AND TOOK THEM AWAY WITH HIM.

SUBSEQUENTLY THE BISHOP SAID THE PICTURES HAD BEEN BURNED. HE OFFERED AN APOLOGY TO THE NEWSPAPER, ASKING THAT HE NOT BE CRITICIZED TOO SEVERELY FOR AN ACT DONE IN A FIT OF TEMPER.

BISHOP BROWNE WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE WORSHIP TOMORROW EXCEPT TO SAY THAT HE WOULD CONDUCT THE SERVICE "AS USUAL."

THE DUCHESS WENT SHOPPING TODAY FOR REED PORCH FURNITURE AND SOME GLASS HURRICANE GLOBES FOR CANDLES. SHE BOUGHT SEVERAL AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AT THE DRUGSTORE.

THE DUKE INSPECTED A CANADIAN REGIMENT ON WAR DUTY HERE.

ABOUT 40 HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THEIR WIVES ATTENDED A COCKTAIL PARTY GIVEN FOR THE DUKE AND DUCHESS ON THE TERRACE OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE BY MRS.HASTINGS BROOKE, SISTER OF BERMUDA'S GOVERNOR, MAJ.GEN.DENIS KIRWAN BERNARD.

THE ONLY FOREIGNERS PRESENT WERE THE UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL, WILLIAM H.BECK, AND MRS.BECK.

THE GOVERNOR'S AIDE-DE-CAMP TOLD THE GUESTS TO CURTSEY TO THE DUKE. HE SAID IT WAS UP TO THEM WHETHER THEY CURTSIED TO THE DUCHESS AND SEVERAL WOMEN, INCLUDING MRS.BECK, CURTSIED WHEN THEY WERE PRESENTED.

THE DUCHESS DRANK LEMONADE AT THE PARTY.

AFTER AN HOUR WITH THE GUESTS, THE DUCHESS TOUCHED HER HUSBAND'S ARM AND SAID:

"DEAR, I THINK IT'S TIME TO GO IN."

AUG 11 1940

Bermuda Censors Seize Mail From U. S. Liner

400 Bags Taken From American Export Ship En Route To Lisbon From New York

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 10 (AP)—British censors removed 400 bags of mail today from the Lisbon-bound American Export liner Exochorda, which stopped here as required by her navicert.

The chief censor explained that all ships proceeding to Europe must have navicerts, certificates from British consular authorities declaring that cargo is not of enemy origin or destination.

He said that because the Exochorda carried mail, her navicert required that she call at Bermuda so it could be examined.

Any mail released by the censor will be forwarded by the next available ship, as the Exochorda proceeded after surrendering it.

CANADA ACTS TO CURB RETAIL GASOLINE SALE

Limits Filling Stations and Pumps to Those Existing

TORONTO, Aug. 10 (AP)—An order prohibiting the establishment in Canada of any further oil filling stations was announced today by the office of G. R. Cottrelle, Oil Controller. It is effective immediately.

The installation of pumps and other equipment for use in the retail sale of gasoline and other petroleum products also is prohibited, although equipment required for reasonable and necessary repairs to existing installations will be allowed.

The regulations are designed to insure the "orderly conduct of the business in Canada," said C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

The Minister said he did not believe the order was a forerunner of general curtailment of the use of gasoline for private purposes in Canada.

American Questioned By Mexican Officials

Photographer Says He Took Pictures Of Children Giving Nazi Salute And Was Set Upon

Mexico City, Aug. 10 (AP)—Malcolm Bissell, 25-year-old free-lance photographer from Los Angeles, Cal., was questioned for two hours today when he went to the Interior Department offices to obtain a camera taken from him yesterday by officials of a German school.

Bissell said two school officials set upon him when he photographed children parading and "giving the Nazi salute." School officials denied such a salute was given and said the daily parade was part of a flag ceremony required by Mexican law.

Interior Department officials said that Bissell was not detained, but was questioned simply because the department wished to keep informed of activities of all foreigners in Mexico. Bissell said he was berated for "causing trouble," and was warned to "leave that school alone."

4 MORE CANADIAN WARSHIPS

Wife Of Quebec's Lieutenant Governor Christens Craft

An Eastern Canadian Port, Aug. 10 (AP)—Four more war vessels were added officially to the complement of the Royal Navy today when Lady Fiset wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec christened and launched one ship and presided over the christening of three others.

The vessels, all of the Corvette type were some of those ordered in Canada by the British Admiralty since the start of the war.

SUPPORTERS OF VOLUNTEER ARMY HOPEFUL

But Administration Chiefs Turn Cold Shoulder to Draft Compromise.

MALONEY SAYS HIS PLAN GAINS

Holman Declares Danger of an Invasion of Alaska Has Been Considered by Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Administration leaders turned a cold shoulder today to talk of a compromise in the Senate fight over conscription.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic floor leader, expressed the opinion to reporters that conscription and voluntary enlistments could not be linked successfully in such a system as that offered by Senator Maloney, Democrat, of Connecticut, as a substitute for the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

Mr. Barkley also said he thought opponents of the conscription legislation would muster their maxi-

REFERENDUM ON DRAFT URGED

mum strength on compromise amendments. He predicted that if such compromise attempts failed fewer than twenty-five Senators would vote against final passage of the bill.

Referendum Idea.

Opposition Senators, meanwhile, were reported to be discussing the possibility of a referendum vote on conscription at the November election. Some of these Senators said they were confident that given a chance to express its opinion at the polls, the country would show a majority strength against the draft.

Senator Maloney would require the registration of all men who have passed their twenty-first birthday and not reached their thirty-first, as would the Burke-Wadsworth bill, but he would delay the draft until January while voluntary enlistments were sought. If these enlistments did not fill the army's quota, conscription would be ordered.

Army enlistments totaled 23,442 in June and 31,958 in July, a peacetime record. The army's strength was 270,183 on July 31, and will be brought to 322,922 as quickly as possible.

Senator Maloney said that his proposal appeared to be attracting increasing support, despite administration opposition and the reluctance of conscription opponents to agree that the draft might be needed while the nation was at peace.

Backs Volunteer Service.

One of the latter group, Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, said that he was willing to have men from 21 through 30 registered in order to have the draft machinery ready if war came, but could see no reason for abandoning the traditional American peacetime policy of voluntary enlistments.

He predicted that supporters would find it necessary to compromise the Burke-Wadsworth bill before they could obtain Senate approval.

This view was echoed in private by one administration strategist, who said he had no doubt that some sort of conscription bill would be voted by the chamber. He said it was touch and go, however, whether the Maloney proposal or some similar compromise would be adopted.

The Senate will resume debate on the Burke-Wadsworth measure Monday after a week-end recess. The discussion began yesterday in a tense session.

Fears Invasion of Alaska.

While crowded galleries looked on, Senator Holman, Republican, of Oregon, excited the Senate with an assertion that he had learned from "authoritative military sources" of "imminent peril of invasion of Alaska" and the "endangering of the entire Pacific slope."

Senator Holman later explained to reporters that he was not referring to any immediate possibility of invasion, but regarded Japan as the No. 1 threat to American peace and looked to Alaska as the most vulnerable point of attack.

Senators Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, and Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, argued over the necessity of conscripting men to meet an attack which Senator Sheppard insisted was imminent and which Senator Danaher said he could not foresee in the immediate future.

Danaher Explains.

Senator Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, asked Senator Danaher why he had voted for recent large defense appropriations if he felt this country was not in danger. Senator Danaher in reply asserted that the Roosevelt administration had not properly attended to national defense.

This brought from Senator Barkley a charge that Senator Danaher was making a political speech.

The predictions of possible attacks on the United States brought a challenge from Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana.

"Those men who stand here and say that Germany is going to attack us in three months or six months—why don't they have the courage to go to the people of the country and say 'Let's declare war'?" he shouted.

"It's nonsense," he added.

Woodring Not to Testify.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Harry H. Woodring, former Secretary of War, said today he could not accept an invitation to testify before the House Military Affairs Committee on the Burke-Wadsworth military training bill because of previously accepted engagements.

Wheeler Hurls Challenge To Supporters Of Burke-Wadsworth Bill

Senate Proponents, Opponents To Resume Debate Tomorrow

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 10—A challenge to supporters of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill to submit the question of conscription to a referendum vote of the people was voiced today by Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), a leader of Senate forces opposing the measure.

Contending that popular sentiment definitely was against drafting young men into the army, Wheeler said that those who believed in the compulsory method ought to be willing to test the popularity of their views at the polls in the November general election.

"If the proponents of conscription feel that it is necessary to have the draft to save democracy, as they repeatedly have said, they ought to be willing to submit the question to the people because that would be the democratic way to ascertain the public viewpoint," Wheeler told reporters.

To Resume Debate Tomorrow

The practical difficulties of obtaining such a vote might be large but should not be insurmountable, he contended

Wheeler's challenge came as proponents and opponents of the Burke-Wadsworth measure prepared for resumption in the Senate Monday of debate which began yesterday with a routine explanation of the bill by Senator Sheppard (Dem., Texas) and flared almost immediately into a heated controversy as to whether the United States was likely to be attacked in the near future.

The Montana Senator's confident statement that public sentiment was opposed to conscription was quickly disputed by Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, who said he thought the weight of opinion in favor of drafting men would begin to be felt heavily as debate progressed.

Opposes Compromises

On the other hand, Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.), an opponent of conscription, said he thought that the Senate debate would build up so much popular opposition to the draft that even if he and others of like views were unsuccessful in defeating the measure in the Senate, it would almost certainly be compromised in the House.

Barkley said he was opposed to proposed compromises such as that outlined in a substitute bill by Senator Maloney (Dem., Conn.).

The Burke-Wadsworth measure would call for the registration of about 12,000,000 men 21 to 30 years old, and part of this number would be drafted by a selective system. Maloney's bill, however, would delay conscription until after a period of voluntary enlistments had elapsed.

Would Draft Others

If an insufficient number of men were obtained voluntarily within four months, enough more would be drafted to fill the army's quota of trainees.

One Senator who is in close touch with the parliamentary situation said it was his judgment that if a vote were taken Monday on the Maloney proposal, it would be adopted. He concurred with Barkley, however, in the view that as debate progressed more Senators would be found supporting immediate conscription.

This was said to be based largely on the belief that Hitler's long awaited *Blitzkrieg* against England might be launched in the next few days. A number of legislators have argued that a British defeat might put the United States next in line for attack.

Other Developments

The day brought these other developments in the field of national defense:

The WPA reported it had approved $7,225,000 worth of national defense projects during the last two weeks of July, bringing the total since July 1 to more than $27,000,000. The projects are comprised mainly of work on facilities for the army, including barracks, rifle ranges, airports and storage plants.

The Civilian Conservation Corps said that 400 enrollees would sail from Seattle on August 20 aboard the army transport Leonard Wood to build an army airfield at Matlakatla, Alaska. The field, located on Annette Island, will be used as an intermediate landing stage for army planes flying from Seattle to the Anchorage and Fairbanks Air Corps bases.

Urges Caution

The United States Chamber of Commerce cautioned that "while complete defense must be made effective promptly, yet in so doing we must not, by our own acts, lose at home that which we are properly preparing to defend against possible attack from abroad." The chamber said in a statement prepared by its national policy council that "primarily we must guard against any loss of these fundamental rights through Federal encroachment. We must be alert to the effect of greater debt, heavier taxation and increasing propaganada both from within and without."

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said the Treasury Department had informed her that costs incident to the training of apprentices would be deducted from gross income for Federal tax purposes. Miss Perkins commented that this was in accord with the Labor Department's "plans for stimulating expansion of apprenticeship in essential defense industries.

Glass Urges Immediate Passage Of Draft Bill

Lynchburg, Va, Aug. 10 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass tonight defended the principle of conscription and compulsory training and said that he had every reason to believe that the Burke-Wadsworth bill now pending in Congress would be passed without further delay.

Speaking in a nationwide broadcast, Senator Glass rebuked some of his Senate colleagues for delaying passage of the bill and expressed hope that there would be no more "hot air speeches" like those in the past few days.

"I have been ill and unable to be present in the debate," he said. "When I leave for Washington tomorrow I shall do all I can to bring about immediate action on compulsory military training."

Senator Glass warned that should England be defeated in the present war, Hitler will try to undertake to control its colonies in the Americas.

LEWIS OFFERS PLAN TO AVOID CONSCRIPTION

Suggests Shortening Term of Enlistment to a Year and Pay Equal to CCC

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP)—John L. Lewis offered an alternative to conscription today.

"Shorten the period of enlistment to one year and increase the pay of the Army, at least until it equals that of the boys in the CCC camps," the CIO president suggested.

'WILL ATTRACT MEN.'

"You will attract the young men who believe it their duty to the Government to be trained as soldiers."

Such a volunteer system, he ventured, would raise an army adequate for all of America's needs.

OPPOSED BY CIO.

Lewis, here on a tour of the Pacific Coast, said the CIO was "definitely opposed to conscription."

"So are the AFL and the five railroad brotherhoods," he added. "So are the youth of the nation, the women of the nation, the churches of the nation. It will not come to pass."

Police Fingerprint Employes of City

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP). — Photographing and fingerprinting of all municipal employes whose work takes them into any of this city's big chemical plants and power works was begun today by police in a move to forestall possible sabotage.

Military Group Urges Drafting In Emergency

Order Of Purple Heart Favors Conscription Only When Specific State Is Declared

Indianapolis, Aug. 10 (AP)—The military Order of the Purple Heart, organization of war veterans wounded in battle, went on record today favoring compulsory military training, but resolved that conscription of "men and wealth" should be resorted to only "if, and when, an actual, specific emergency is declared by a specific act of Congress."

The resolution, adopted at the final session of the order's eighth annual convention, in its original form advocated immediate conscription, but opposition developed on the convention floor.

Compulsory military training was proposed for men from 18 to 31.

STIMSON DATA SHOW BIG ARMY FUND RISE

$304,000,000 in '33 Compares With Billions for This Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Figures showing how funds for the Army have increased from $304,000,000 in the fiscal year 1933 to a prospective sum of more than $5,780,000,000 in the present fiscal year, ending next June 30, were made public today.

Secretary Stimson, in response to Congressional requests, submitted data showing that in the fiscal years 1933 to 1940 a total of $3,776,300,000 was made available to the Army, including direct appropriations and allotments from Federal emergency funds.

For the present fiscal year $2,900,400,000 has already been provided (including appropriations and contract authorizations) and a defense-minded Congress seems about to increase that to more than $5,780,000,000.

The following table, compiled from Mr. Stimson's data, shows appropriations (including transfers from Federal emergency funds) for the past nine years. The first column of sums shows funds for usual pay, rations, clothing, repairs, manoeuvres, etc. The second shows sums for new or extra equipment such as new aircraft, bombs, tanks, rifles, trucks, ammunition, etc.

(Figures Cited Are Given in Thousands)

Year.	Ordinary Expenses.	New Equipment.	Total.
1933	$285,220	$18,780	$304,000
1934	339,297	34,403	373,700
1935	367,994	21,906	389,900
1936	319,422	54,178	373,600
1937	356,385	63,215	419,600
1938	408,683	58,917	467,600
1939	501,341	84,559	585,900
1940	641,571	320,429	962,000
Totals	$3,119,913	$656,387	$3,776,300

30.24-4271

Human Cannon Ball Tired of Artillery

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 10 A. P.).—Paul Dennis, 18 years old, of near-by Askam, who earned his living by being shot from a cannon, wants to join the army.

But, the human cannon ball told Recruiting Sergt. Joseph Weimar, he wants to get in the Air Corps because he's tired of artillery.

Says V. F. W. Favors Universal Training

O. N. Brown, Commander, Asserts Organization Feels It Is Essential To Defense

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—Otis N. Brown, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, tonight declared that his organization favored universal military training as "essential to the effectiveness of a permanent and adequate national defense program."

Brown said in a broadcast address that during the World War 62,000 men died of disease and added that "thousands of these deaths would have been avoided if our soldiers had had the benefit of adequate training. . . ."

"Those who raise the hue and cry that universal military training service is a dictatorship technique which conflicts with American ideals," he said, "are raising a smokescreen to obscure the truth—either deliberately, or innocently."

Pinchot, 75, Supports Selective Service Bill

Ex-Governor Favors Sending Old Destroyers to England

MILFORD, Pa., Aug. 10 (AP).—former Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, asserted today, on the eve of his seventy-fifth birthday, that he was "vigorously for a selective draft," and expressed approval of Gen. John J. Pershing's proposal to send over-age destroyers to England.

"We have no time to fool away [illegible]ing experiments," Mr. Pinchot said in a statement. "There is no sense in following the example of nations which were destroyed by their failure to prepare in time."

Mr. Pinchot said "Pershing is everlastingly right. Sixty old destroyers will defend America better in Europe than here. They should be sent immediately."

Celebration of his birthday tomorrow will be postponed until his son and daughter-in-law return from a cruise. He plans to pass the day quietly in his home in this northeastern Pennsylvania community.

NEW TAX BILL SEEN AS BOON TO ARMS MEN

Clark Calls Profits Levy Meant to Sugarcoat Other Plans.

TREASURY DENIES INTENTION

Admits That Its Result Will Give Little Assistance to the Budget.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, charged at a tax hearing today that a pending excess profits levy was sugar-coated for a plan to permit munitions plants to deduct defense expansion costs from their taxable earnings.

The expansion amortization plan and a tax of 25 to 40 per cent on excess profits have been combined into a simple piece of legislation on which Senate and House committees started holding hearings yesterday.

Mr. Clark made his comment after John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had told the joint committee that the tax proposed would yield a net increase of $190,000,000 which the Government will collect on 1940 corporation income.

The Treasury, Mr. Sullivan explained, figured that the direct yield would be $225,000,000, of which $35,000,000 would be offset by a loss in individual income taxes due to smaller dividends to stockholders. For the years after 1940, he said, the Treasury estimated that the excess profits tax net yield would be $400,000,000 to $480,000,000.

"When the President proposes spending four or five billion dollars every time he gets back from a week end," Mr. Clark said to Mr. Sullivan, "$190,000,000 is a drop in the bucket, isn't it?"

Mr. Sullivan said it was a small item in the total budget picture.

Mr. Clark then declared that the tax was "sugar-coating to get the public to swallow the amortization plan for munitions plants."

Mr. Sullivan replied that he did not believe that was true. The excess profits tax was under consideration before the amortization proposal was brought up, he said.

Col. Fleming Says Wage, Hour Law Will Stay

Administrator Foresees No Relaxation Of Measure At Present To Aid Defense

Washington, Aug. 10 (AP)—Col. Philip Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, said tonight that "no relaxation of the wage and hour law at this time is either necessary or desirable" to facilitate national defense production.

In a broadcast address, Colonel Fleming said that experiences by Great Britain and the United States during the World War showed that after a certain point production declined instead of increased with a lengthening of work hours.

Say[illegible]ed Lewis Protest Board

N. Y. Times Reports Labor Coordinator Denied Communist Issue Raised In Appointments

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—The New York *Times* says that Sidney Hillman, labor coordinator of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and vice-president of the CIO, "has rejected" the protest of John L. Lewis, CIO president, of the exclusion of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America from Hillman's labor policy advisory committee.

Lewis sent his protest, the *Times* said, after James J. Matles, national director of the union, contended it had been denied committee representation "because of Mr. Hillman's belief that the union was 'tinged with red' and that it had not taken steps to 'square' itself politically."

In a letter to Lewis August 7, the *Times* said, Hillman "flatly denied that he had raised the Communist issue," and said that the sole factor involved in the appointment of sixteen AFL, CIO and railroad union leaders to the committee was the degree to which they could contribute to the task of national defense.

Training Put Before Arms

Officers at Maneuvers Say Troops Need to Learn Systems as Preliminary.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 10 (A. P.).—The First Army's commanding officers, while deploring equipment shortages in northern New York's big war games, pushed troops through grueling maneuvers today convinced that intensive training is more needed at present than modern arms.

Aids in the instruction program leading to the three-day battle opening August 19 asserted that many of the nearly 100,000 troops should have much more training before using the latest weapons.

Special training, for example, was ordered for a New England National Guard division which contains, officers said, about 600 rookies who never fired a rifle.

Col. James A. Stevens, regular army instructor, told the Twenty-ninth Division that the troops should learn new systems well, conceding, "Many of us have been confused by changing methods in army procedure."

Meanwhile, two generals, other officers and a group of newspaper men and newsreel camera men narrowly escaped a bombing when five pound flour sacks dropped by airplanes which were aiming at tanks, exploded at their feet.

At Watertown, the air defense command, created to co-ordinate units opposing bombing invasions, rehearsed for an airplane warning test Monday, when civilian watchers will telephone direction and the number of mythical bombers bent theoretically on destroying industrial centers.

Bullard to Be Spectator.

CAMP M'COY, Wis., Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard of New York, wartime Second Army commander, who led a half-million American troops through the Meuse-Argonne, will attend the Second Army maneuvers beginning here next Tuesday, it was announced today by Lieut.-Gen. Stanley H. Ford, present Second Army commander.

Scout Car New Weapon.

YELM, Wash., Aug. 10 (A. P.).—The army's latest weapon developed since Hitler's blitzkrieg in Poland, gets its first full-fledged test in the fourth army war games in southwest Washington next week.

The weapon is an armored scout car. It is capable of fifty miles an hour over fairly rough country, is plated with 3-16th-inch armor to stop machine gun bullets, weighs six tons, carries two 30 caliber guns, one 50 caliber and a submachine gun, and can maintain two-way radio communication.

Each car is manned by a crew of eight. It is built to flatten obstacles, including trees up to six inches in diameter, but for emergency use carries crosscut saws, axes, picks and shovels.

The cars have four-wheel drives, eight forward speeds, and develop more than 100 horsepower.

Training of the 40,000 men for the war games reaches its peak this week end. The northern army will be brought together as a whole for the first time today, passing in review before Lieut.-Gen. John L. Dewitt and Gov. Clarence Martin and Gov. Charles Sprague of Washington and Oregon.

Overcome Nature's Attack.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Overcoming nature's own blitzkrieg—the most serious tropical disturbance in Louisiana in years—50,000 National Guardsmen settled down today to their most extensive peacetime maneuvers.

Trucks and guns were dug from the bogs in the wake of the storm and camp was made at last. Men from the Carolinas to Arizona began whipping their companies into shape for army corps maneuvers starting late next week.

Gravel roads were cut to ribbons by the heavy army trucks, bridges washed out, hundreds of trucks stuck, many with heavy guns, and the guard had to meet the problem alone.

Men who in civilian life sat behind desks or worked behind counters are building roads, repairing bridges, getting motorized equipment out of mud holes, and studying military subjects like university students before exams.

Tank Start In 6 Months

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Aug. 10 — Officials of the Baldwin Locomotive Works expect to begin "within six months" production of $5,689,725 worth of giant tanks for the United States army.

Information on the design of the huge seventy to eighty ton "land battleships" remained a secret, but announcement that fifty had been ordered slipped out in a routine statement yesterday by the National Defense Commission.

William H. Harman, vice-president of the Baldwin Works, said he expected the order to "be signed and delivered next week after a few minor changes have been completed," and added:

"We will be able to build the tanks with our present facilities, for there isn't much difference between building locomotives and building tanks. It will take about six months to clear up the engineering details and then we can start turning them out rapidly."

Washington observers expected the huge machines to resemble those used successfully in the German assault on Belgium and France.

U. S. Motorized Unit May Get Air Power

[By the Associated Press]

Fort Knox, Ky., Aug. 10—The United States Army's new armored corps eventually may add combat aircraft to its tanks, motorized infantry and artillery to give it greater "striking power."

This was the forecast of some of the officers who are organizing Uncle Sam's version of the German panzer army.

Fort Knox, "incubator" of the army's mechanized service arm, is headquarters for the designated 18,000-man, 4,000-vehicle armored corps and one of its two divisions. The other division headquarters is at Fort Benning, Ga.

Cites Blitzkrieg Of France

Under the present setup, the only Air Corps units to be attached to the new American military juggernaut is one observation squadron for each division. (A squadron normally has from thirteen to twenty-eight planes.)

Citing the help aircraft gave Nazi panzer divisions in their *Blitzkrieg* of France, the Low Countries and Poland, these officers, who asked for anonymity, said they believed that after the corps finally was equipped, army headquarters would turn its attention to giving it overhead protection—such as dive bomber and fighter squadrons.

Godman Field, Fort Knox's airport, is being greatly enlarged An Air Corps party recently inspected Louisville's municipal airport, where an air reserve unit is maintained; there have been reports an air-training base might be situated there.

Officers said the American armored division, while a bit smaller in man and vehicle power, would have ten to fifteen per cent. more fire power than the Nazi counterpart.

Jubilantly terming the War Department's decision to organize the armored corps as "the biggest thing that ever happened to the army," one colonel described the step as "revolutionary."

Armored Division Units

Each of the two armored divisions will comprise two light tank regiments, one medium tank regiment, one motorized infantry regiment, one motorized artillery regiment and one motorized artillery battalion (firing heavier cannon than the artillery regiment), one ground reconnaissance squadron (under direct command of headquarters) and one motorized battalion each of Signal Corps, Engineers, Ordnance, Medical Corps and Quartermaster Corps.

One difference between the American and German panzer versions is that Uncle Sam will not use motorcycle units as combat troops, as have the Nazis. Officers said they understood motorcycle combat troops had been none too successful and that the Germans had changed their mission. The duties of United States motorcycle soldiers primarily are scouting and carrying messages.

ROOSEVELT SAYS DEFENSE GETS IN STRIDE

Chief Executive Asserts He Is Well Pleased With Navy Work

Inspects Yards At Boston And Portsmouth; Guns At Watertown

AUG 11 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Aug. 10—President Roosevelt asserted today that "we are really getting into our stride" on the $10,000,000,000 defense program.

He said that fact was demonstrated on his inspection during the day of the Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston navy yards and the army arsenal at Watertown, Mass.

At an informal conference outside the Administration building at Watertown, the Chief Executive was asked whether he was satisfied with what he had seen on the tour of vital New England defense projects.

"Very much, very much," he replied. "Things are going along awfully well. I'm very well pleased with all I saw today, and it shows we are really getting into our stride.

Wants Full Production

"I hope by late fall all the navy yards and army arsenals will be at full production. The cheapest way to produce war materials is to run at full production."

Starting out early this morning for a personal look at defense installations, Mr. Roosevelt had seen work under way on submarines at Portsmouth, destroyer and airplane tender construction at Boston and the processing of steel into big guns at Watertown.

Before driving back from Watertown to the Boston Navy Yard to board his yacht Potomac and spend Sunday at sea, the President said he was glad to know the arsenal was operating at about seventy-five per cent. of capacity and that the navy yards "also are working pretty near to capacity."

Shunts Aside Question

He shunted aside a question whether anyone within the Administration had approached Wendell L. Willkie about a rapprochement on foreign policy.

Newsmen wanted to know whether the President had seen a statement by the Republican nominee in morning papers to the effect that certain persons who approached Willkie to suggest an agreement be reached between the two candidates on international policy.

"I haven't seen any papers since yesterday morning," Mr. Roosevelt responded.

Noisy but relatively skimpy crowds turned out as the President drove about the Boston area. But his route from the navy yard to the arsenal lay along the scenic Charles river and touched a mere corner of Boston proper. At Portsmouth people by the thousands had jammed every street.

Big Crowds In 1936

It was in New England that the biggest crowds of the 1936 campaign showed up.

Mr. Roosevelt's tone was somewhat resentful when some one popped a question pertaining to the New Hampshire Gubernatorial race.

"My lord," he retorted, "why can't you cut out politics and talk something else?"

To an inquiry whether operating defense establishments at full production meant three shifts, the President responded that it would depend on the article produced. Three shifts would be cheaper in some instances and not in others, he said.

The navy yards are using a third shift, he said, primarily to eliminate bottle necks in production of specific items.

Asked About Donovan

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was in the car beside him and reporters thought it would be a good time, while they were together, to ask about a secret mission on which the Secretary sent Col. William Donovan, World War commander of the Fighting Sixty-ninth Regiment, to Europe last month.

"He went over to be my eyes and ears," Knox explained.

"Can you tell us what he found?" a newsman asked.

"No," the President declared, "because it's his mouth."

A radio report that Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, would resign to superintendent the Roosevelt library at Hyde Park, N. Y., was dismissed by the President as one of those Washington rumors.

Piped On Board

Shortly after 6 P. M. the Chief Executive was piped on board the Potomac, and a twenty-one-gun salute roared across Boston harbor.

The yacht waited nearly two hours to permit the Chief Executive to have dinner at the pier and then moved down the harbor at 8.23 P. M. to anchor for the night in Massachusetts Bay.

A sketchy panorama of naval history spread out before the President as his yacht sailed up Boston Harbor past old, fortified islands.

He saw the U. S. S. Constitution, the famous "Old Ironsides" that fought many a glorious battle in the days of wooden men-o'-war. And he saw the navy's newest aircraft carrier, the Wasp, recently returned from a shakedown cruise.

HALT PLANE STRIKE TO SPEED DEFENSE

Mechanics in Boeing Plant at Seattle Accept Truce Proposed by Hillman

TO ARBITRATE PAY ISSUE

AUG 11 1940

7,000 Ratify Plan in Response to Plea for No Interruption of Essential Production

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, employment director of the National Defense Commission, said today that an arbitration proposal which he had submitted to avert a threatened strike of Boeing aircraft mechanics had been accepted. The strike had been scheduled for midnight tonight.

Mr. Hillman suggested in a telegram sent to the International Union of Machinists at Seattle this afternoon that points still in dispute between the union and management, chiefly involving wages, be submitted to arbitration.

In making public the message he said:

"I have just been informed that the proposal has been overwhelmingly accepted at a meeting of about 7,000 workers."

The proposal was submitted to the Boeing management with the endorsement of William Knudsen, production member of the commission. Addressed to the president of the machinists union, the telegram said:

"To preserve continuous production of materials vital to our national defense it is essential that there be no interruption of work at the Boeing aircraft plant in Seattle. I am informed that in negotiations carried on by a committee representing your organization and the management there has been agreement on some points, but a failure to arrive at agreements on all matters in dispute.

"I am therefore submitting this proposal to you as a basis for agreement:

"1. All points on which the negotiating committee of the workers and the management are now in agreement are to be accepted by the management.

"2. All points not agreed upon shall be submitted to arbitration for final decision.

"3. This proposal is to be submitted for ratification to the workers involved and is to go into effect when approved by the workers. If not ratified by the workers nothing covered by this proposal shall be binding on the management.

"I urge acceptance of this proposal by both the workers and the management."

Purple Heart Qualifies Draft

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Military Order of the Purple Heart, the organization of war veterans wounded in battle, went on record today favoring compulsory military training but resolved that conscription of "men and wealth should be resorted to only "if and when an actual, specific emergency is declared by a specific act of Congress."

Lack Mechanics for Defense

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (AP)—The American Society of Tool Engineers reported today that "67 per cent of our industry" needs skilled mechanics and tool and die makers. Conrad O. Hersam, national secretary, announcing results of a survey, added that 60,000 to 70,000 tool engineers and about 500,000 skilled mechanics would be needed to meet defense requirements.

EX-FLEET CHIEF ASKS TRANSFER OF DESTROYERS

Standley Urges Aid To Britain "To Keep Enemy From Our Shores"

Suggests Congress Give President Full Power Over Armed Forces

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 10—Admiral William H. Standley, retired chief of naval operations, advocated tonight the transfer of reconditioned United States destroyers to Great Britain "to keep the enemy from our shores."

To avoid conflict with the 1917 law prohibiting transfer of navy vessels, Admiral Standley suggested in a broadcast address that Congress declare a national emergency and give the President "full powers, including whatever disposition of our army, navy and air force is called for by the public interest."

"Our fleet was built and maintained to keep the enemy from our shores," said the former commander of the United States battle fleet, "and in the face of the emergency that threatens us today I would abort that menace, use them for the purpose for which they were built and maintained, to keep the enemy from our shores."

One of a group who last June signed a petition urging that the United States declare a state of war existing between itself and Germany, Admiral Standley said that "the only thing standing between us and the ire of German power is the British fleet."

Trade Angle Stressed

"Even if we are not on Hitler's timetable for direct attack," he said, "we are in line for his pincers. For Europe must continue to have the raw materials of the Western hemisphere."

Asserting that "our trade freedom depends entirely upon sea power," Admiral Standley said that if the dictators should get control of the seas and wage "a war of strangulation," American trade would diminish, living standards would decline and any effort to live in any degree of political or religious liberty "would bring down upon us the specter of starvation or threat of direct attack."

"Let us have total defense and have it now," he declared, adding that if Great Britain were defeated the United States should "open our ports to their ships and continue the battle until final victory."

U. S. to Set Up 'Listening Post' On Africa Coast

Another Planned on French Isles Off Newfoundland to Guard Plane Routes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Diplomatic lookouts for the United States government will be established soon at Dakar, French West Africa, a "jumping off place" for planes flying from Europe to South America and at St. Pierre-Miquelon, French possession off the coast of Canada. This was disclosed today in a State Department announcement of changes ordered recently in the Foreign Service.

The announcement said that the consulate at Dakar, which was closed in 1931 as part of an economy drive, would be reopened as soon as Thomas C. Wasson, of Newark, N. J., could arrive from Vigo, Spain, to take charge.

Likewise, it was said, the consulate at St. Pierre-Miquelon, which was closed only last January for lack of business, would be reopened as quickly as Maurice Pasquet, of New York, reached there from Dairen, Manchuria, where he has been vice-consul.

Dakar is the nearest point on the African coast to South America. Planes of the French Trans-Atlantic Service, now inoperative, normally take off there for South America.

St. Pierre-Miquelon is a possible subject for action by the American republics under the agreements they reached recently at Havana. These provided for the establishment of provisional administrations in any foreign possessions in this hemisphere which were threatened with a change of sovereignty. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, has said that if France became a fascist dependency of Germany it would create an emergency in this hemisphere requiring action under the Havana agreements. During prohibition days, the United States consular official at St. Pierre-Miquelon, a group of islands south of New Foundland, was kept busy watching ship movements for clews to rum runners.

The reopening of consulates in this French possession and at Dakar fits into a pattern which has been developing ever since the Germans invaded Denmark. Late in April, this government established a consulate in Iceland, which has since taken unto its own government—for the duration of the German occupation of Denmark—the prerogatives concerning Iceland which ordinarily are exercised by the Danish King.

In May, the State Department sent a consul to Greenland, Danish colony in the north Atlantic and a possible stepping stone to the Americas for any power seeking to attack this country by air.

Another consulate has been reopened recently at Martinique, F. W. I., where trouble has been threatening over a cargo of American-made planes aboard the French aircraft carrier Bearn. British warships have been reported maintaining a watch to see that the carrier did not leave Martinique. Still another consulate was established July 23 at Georgetown, British Guiana, in South America. A consular agent was already stationed in neighboring Dutch Guiana.

Cudahy's Proposals 'Wonderful To Belgians'

New York, Aug. 10 (AP)—Ambassador John Cudahy's proposals that American supplies be sent to the aid of war-stricken peoples in German-occupied European territories were "wonderful for the Belgians," Count Paul M. Ruart Cornet, of Brussels, declared today as he arrived on the Pan American Yankee Clipper from Lisbon.

Cudahy made his proposals in an interview in London—an interview that brought a public rebuke from his superiors and a summons home for "consultation."

The Count and his wife, the former Gladys McMillan, of Detroit, plan to go to Colorado Springs, home of the Countess' mother, Mrs. Spencer B. Penrose. They may remain for the duration of the war.

The clipper carried eighteen passengers and 2,140 pounds of mail.

Former Millhand Sends $25,000 for War Relief

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Walter H. Langshaw, who went to work as a millhand in his native Lancashire, England, at the age of 9, and later became a millionaire mill owner in the United States, cabled $25,000 today to Winston Churchill to be used for war relief in England.

Mr. Langshaw's bankers in London were directed to pay the equivalent of that sum in British pounds to the Prime Minister.

AUG 11 1940

4 Ambassadors Still At Posts

Washington, Aug. 10 (AP)—The return to the United States today of two ambassadors and one minister leaves four ambassadors at their posts in Europe.

Joseph P. Kennedy is in London, Laurence A. Steinhardt in Moscow, Alexander W. Weddell in Madrid and John Van A. McMurray in Istanbul. There are, however, several ministers and other ranking diplomats at various European posts, mainly in the Balkans.

Hoover Seeks British Accord To Ship Foods

Would Send U.S. Surplus to Belgians, Poles, Dutch; Predicts 'Intense Misery'

By The Associated Press

WEST YELLOWSTONE, Mont., Aug. 10.—Former President Herbert Hoover disclosed tonight that negotiations were under way which might lead to sending part of the food surplus of the United States into Belgium, Poland and Holland.

30.24-4273

The chairman of the American Relief Commission said the negotiations were being conducted by organizations with which he was affiliated. He emphasized that nothing definite had been accomplished yet and declined to put himself on record as to whether he believed that the country should seek British permission to send relief shipments through the European blockade to the conquered nations.

"It is absolutely certain that Belgium, Poland, Holland and Norway will not have enough food this winter unless it comes from Germany or from outside sources," Mr. Hoover declared. "Terrific famine conditions will prevail, with intense misery resulting in all of these war-stricken countries."

John Cudahy, American Minister to Belgium, declared in London this week that near-famine conditions would fall upon Belgium by mid-September unless the British permitted shipments of food from America. "A howling hell" was the phrase he used to forecast conditions elsewhere in Europe this winter.

Mr. Hoover, who has been va-

British Accord To Ship Foods

(Continued from page one)

cationing near here, said he would leave by plane Sunday for Colorado Springs, Colo., for a conference with Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, during the afternoon.

Wyoming Air-Line Plane Is Going To Canadians

Twin-Motored Boeing To Be Used By Dominion Government For Training

Casper, Wyo., Aug. 10 (AP)—Inland Airlines, of Casper, has sold one of its twin-motored Boeing planes to Charles H. Babb, of New York City, who in turn has negotiated its sale to the Canadian Government for use as a training ship, officials announced today.

An offer was made for more Inland craft, but was rejected in view of need for them in the air line's service and lack of available new replacements at this time.

A representative of Babb was to take delivery on the ship today in St. Paul, Minn.

5 SHIPS SOLD TO ALIENS

Maritime Commission Authorizes Transfers of Registry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Maritime Commission today authorized the sale of five American vessels to aliens, with transfer to foreign registry. The authorizations were:

Union Lumber Company of San Francisco, to sell the cargo vessel Noyo to the Thai Niyom Panich Company, acting for the Government of Thai (formerly Siam), with transfer to Thailand registry.

Piscataqua River Towing Company of Portsmouth, N. H., to sell the tugboat John G. Chandler to the Maritime Towing and Salvage, Ltd., of Halifax, with transfer to Canadian registry.

Staples Coal Company of Fall River to sell the tug John W. Martin to the Maritime Towing and Salvage, Ltd., of Halifax, with transfer to Canadian registry.

Irene Goulart of Point Loma, Calif., to sell the fishing vessel Dixie W. to the Sociedad Cooperative de Pescadores, Mexico, with transfer to Mexican registry.

T. J. Conway, Inc., of Brooklyn, to sell the tanker T. J. Conway to the International Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Toronto, with transfer to Peruvian registry.

TROUBLE AT BENDIX

Mediator Sees Threat to Air Defense in Labor Dispute.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Union spokesmen challenged the management today and a Federal mediator saw a threat to national defense aircraft production as negotiations began for settlement of a labor dispute at the Bendix Products Corporation's aviation division here.

Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey, Regional Directors Richard T. Frankensteen and Richard T. Leonard of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers of America met with company officials on what the company has called a union slow down.

Before the conference, Mr. Frankensteen and Mr. Leonard issued a statement accusing the firm of "seeking to make profits through national defense" and "attempting to hide behind the national defense program to take away economic gains made during the last several years by labor." Officials of the corporation made no comment.

Mr. Dewey said he hoped for a settlement by nightfall and added if none was forthcoming airplane production all over the country would be "seriously hampered." Bendix, he said, supplies carburetors and other engine parts for nearly all American aircraft factories.

NAVY TO SEND 2900 MARINES TO CUBA

They Will Get Intensive Training at Guantanamo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Amid far-reaching plans to strengthen United States defenses in the Caribean, the navy is ordering 2,900 marines to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for intensive training maneuvers.

The contingent—the first marine brigade of Quantico, Va.—would be in a position to reach Central or South America quickly should any trouble requiring their presence arise.

The navy already has undertaken conversion of four fast American ships into destroyer transports so that the brigade could be moved swiftly.

The action comes shortly after the adoption at the Havana Pan-American Conference of a resolution expressing opposition to the transfer to other non-American nations of foreign possessions in this hemisphere. The conference voted to let one or more of the American republics establish a provisional administration over any possession affected.

Transfer of the Quantico brigade, navy officials said, is "for the purpose of preliminary training of this force in view of extensive maneuvers planned during the winter in the Caribbean area."

The maneuvers—similar to those conducted each year—involve landings and other operations. Guantanamo provides a base from which ships may operate in carrying out one of the navy's missions; keeping any enemy aircraft carrier from getting within 1,000 miles of the Panama Canal.

Beer Crown Comes To U. S.

St. Louis, Aug. 10 (AP)—Because of the war America now "leads the world" in the art of brewing, George B. Sippel, of Cincinnati, president of the Master Brewers' Association of America, said today.

This recognition for centuries traditionally belonged to the Old World, he pointed out, but because of economical and agricultural conditions, Germany is "doing the next best thing"—developing a substitute for beer.

SEC Receives Reports Of Nazi Bond Offerings

Matter Involving Wall Street Investment Firm Is Being Investigated

San Francisco, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission office today said it had "received reports of soliciting literature" regarding the proposed sale of $1,000 German bonds and that "the matter had been referred to Washington."

There was no indication that the offering might not be within the law, "but the matter is being investigated."

It was understood Americans of German descent in this area had received circulars offering to sell bonds based on Germany's basic war industries. The circulars came from a Wall Street investment firm.

AIR LINE TO TRAIN ARMY NAVIGATORS

850 to Get Instruction From Pan American.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today that it had entered into an agreement with Pan American Airways for the training of 850 flight navigation cadets in long range navigation technic during the next fourteen months.

The first class of approximately fifty started the twelve weeks' training course in Miami today. The second class will be enrolled November 2 and a third six weeks later. Thereafter plans provide for classes of 100 to be enrolled at intervals of six weeks.

Cadets completing the training will be available, the War Department said, for assignment to combat squadrons as members of crews in the long and medium range bombers.

Pan American will provide the instruction and all necessary facilities on a non-profit contract basis, the Army said, and is using some of its most experienced personnel as instructors.

Coast Guard Is 'Ready'

Admr. Waesche Says 17,000 Men Will Serve If War Comes

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10 (AP). — Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, of the United States Coast Guard, reminded the nation today that his 17,000 men stood ready "to carry out the terms of the law which reads that in time of war the Coast Guard shall operate as part of the Navy."

Dedicating the guardsmen's new $250,000 station here, he pointed to a long history of heroism and to "long tradition of actual fighting in the first line of national defense."

"Target practice is a regular function of each ship, and we are proud of our record of marksmanship," he said. "Naval discipline is maintained drill in naval technique is part of our constant work. In other words...the men are ready."

The dedication service was held in connection with celebration of the Coast Guard's 150th anniversary.

ASKS FAIR SITE FOR NAVY

Adm. al Wants Treasure Island Taken Over, Californian Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Representative Havenner, Democrat of California, said he was informed today that Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn had recommended that the Navy take over Treasure Island, site of the San Francisco World's Fair, as soon as that exposition closed.

Mr. Havenner said that he developed this information on inquiry at the Navy Department and was advised that no action had been taken on the recommendation. Admiral Hepburn made the suggestion in his capacity as commandant of the 12th Naval District with headquarters at San Francisco.

The California representative said that a copy of Admiral Hepburn's letter on the subject was not available to him this afternoon, government offices being closed, and that he could not learn for what purpose the admiral would use the site.

Admiral Hepburn, Mr. Havenner said, recommended to Congress last year that the lagoon between Treasure Island and Yerba Buena Island be made a naval submarine base.

AUG 11 1940

NEW YORK, AUG.10-(AP)-THREE UNITED STATES DIPLOMATS RETURNED FROM EUROPE TODAY, BY WAY OF BERMUDA, ABOARD THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCALIBUR, WITH 126 OTHER PASSENGERS, MANY OF WHOM DISPLAYED AUTOGRAPHS GIVEN THEM BY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR.

THE THREE, ANTHONY DREXEL BIDDLE, AMBASSADOR TO POLAND; WILLIAM PHILLIPS, AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, AND GEORGE GORDON, MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS, ADHERED STRICTLY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT RULE AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED INTERVIEWS.

TO ALL QUESTIONS CONCERNING CONDITIONS ABROAD, THEY HAD A POLITE "NO COMMENT."

BIDDLE SAID HE HAD BEEN CALLED TO WASHINGTON FOR CONSULTATION AND WOULD GO THERE IMMEDIATELY. PHILLIPS SAID HE PLANNED TO REPORT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT EARLY NEXT WEEK.

BIDDLE AND GORDON WERE ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR WIVES, AND PHILLI... HIS DAUGHTER, BEATRICE.

MOST OF THE PASSENGERS--ONLY 33 OF WHOM WERE AMERICAN CITIZENS--EXPRESSED PLEASURE AT THE UNSCHEDULED STOP AT BERMUDA, WHERE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR DISEMBARKED, BUT THE STOP CAUSED A FEW TO MISS PLANNED CONNECTIONS HERE WITH A BOAT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

PASSENGERS AND CREW ALIKE HAD STORIES TO TELL OF THE ROYAL COUPLE'S TRIP FROM LISBON TO BERMUDA.

AUG 11 1940

THE PRINCIPAL ITEM LISTED BY THE CREW WAS THE FACT THAT THE DUCHESS HAD THE TWIN BEDS OF HER COMPARATIVELY SMALL BEDROOM MADE UP WITH PINK BEDSHEETS.

THE DUCHESS SIGNED--FOR ALL COMERS--THE AUTOGRAPH "WALLY WINDSOR."

ONCE REGARDED AS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING SATORIAL LEADERS, THE DUKE WORE SLACKS AND POLO SHIRTS MOST OF THE TRIP.

NEW YORK, AUG 10-(AP)-TWO FINNISH FREIGHTERS ARRIVED TODAY FROM PETSAMO WITH 71 WAR REFUGEES, 66 OF WHOM WERE CRAMPED IN A 31-DAY VOYAGE ABOARD THE MARISA THORDEN, A VESSEL EQUIPPED TO CARRY ONLY 14 PASSENGERS.

THE OTHER FIVE WERE BROUGHT IN BY THE MAUD THORDEN.

AMONG 11 MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN-FINNISH LEGION RETURNING ON THE MARISA THORDEN WERE RALPH BJORKSTRON OF CLEVELAND AND AUHO AHO (CORRECT) OF WALPOLE, MASS., WHO STILL WORE A FINNISH ARMY UNIFORM AND SKI BOOTS.

NEW YORK, AUG.10-(AP)-THE BRITISH FURNESS PRINCE LINER WESTERN PRINCE ARRIVED FROM LIVERPOOL TODAY WITH FOUR MEN, 30 WOMEN AND 53 CHILDREN SEEKING AMERICAN ASYLUM FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR.

AUG 11 1940

NEW YORK, AUG.10-(AP)-SALE OF THE FAMOUS FLYING BOAT GUBA TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, PRESUMABLY FOR USE IN FERRYING VITAL METALS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ITS OWNER, RICHARD ARCHBOLD, WEALTHY YOUNG EXPLORER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE SHORTLY AFTER THE PLANE IN WHICH HOWARD HUGHES, FILM PRODUCER, SET A 'ROUND-THE-WORLD SPEED RECORD IN 1938, ARRIVED HERE FOR SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND FOR USE IN COURIER SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND EGYPT.

AUG 11 19

ALTHOUGH THE SALE PRICE OF THE GUBA WAS NOT DISCLOSED, PREVIOUS REPORTS SAID NEGOTIATIONS INVOLVED THE SUM OF $200,000.

THE GUBA, OF THE PBY TYPE USED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN COAST PATROL DUTY, WAS THE FIRST FLYING BOAT TO FLY NON-STOP FROM CALIFORNIA TO NEW YORK. A $250,000 CRAFT, IT WAS USED BY ARCHBOLD ON SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS INTO THEN UNEXPLORED TERRITORY IN DUTCH GUINEA AND THE JUNGLE COUNTRY OF AFRICA. LAST YEAR THE FLYING BOAT WAS PILOTED OVER A 20,000-MILE FLIGHT AROUND THE GLOBE.

HUGHES' SHIP, A LOCKHEED 14, WAS ONE OF THREE SIMILAR PLANES BOUGHT BY THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION. IT LEFT LOS ANGELES

(NX)...THE CLOSE-UP SPECTATORS OF THE STRANGE DRAMA WHICH IS TO BE ENACTED AT RIOM, FRANCE, UNQUESTIONABLY WILL INCLUDE A CORPS OF GERMANY'S ABLEST UNDER-COVER AGENTS.

THEY MAY NOT BE VISIBLE OR KNOWN TO THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES; BUT THEY WILL BE THERE, DELVING INTO THE AGONIES OF THAT FRENCH POST-MORTEM AND SEEKING THE MEANS OF INTENSIFYING THE NAZI POLITICAL BLITZKRIEG AGAINST BRITAIN.

AUG 11 1940

FRANCE IS CALLING TO A GRIM ACCOUNTING AT RIOM HER POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF RECENT YEARS. SHE IS RATTLING THE BONES OF ALL THE SKELETONS OF TWO DECADES THAT FILL THE MOST SECRET CLOSET OF THE VAN-

3024-4275 30.24-4275

CUSHED FRENCH THIRD REPUBLIC. HER AIM IS TO FIND SCAPE-GOATS ON WHOM TO VISIT VENGEANCE, NOT SO MUCH BECAUSE THEY LED FRANCE INTO WAR, AS BECAUSE THEY FAILED TO EQUIP AND STEEL HER FOR VICTORY.

WHATEVER ELSE IT REPRESENTS IN THE CONFUSED FRENCH POLITICAL SCENE, THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT NOW EXERCISING A SHADOWY SOVEREIGNTY OVER UNOCCUPIED FRANCE IS A REPUDIATION OF THE FORMS AND METHODS OF FRENCH DEMOCRACY. IT IS ACCEPTABLE TO HITLERIAN PHILOSOPHY BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS A POTENTIAL PILLAR OF THE TOTALITARIAN "NEW ORDER" IN EUROPE.

IT IS EASILY IMAGINABLE THAT, GIVEN A NEW FRANCE FIRMLY MOULDED TO THE HITLER POLITICAL PATTERN AND DOMINATED BY A SINGLE WILL WITH WHICH HE COULD DEAL, HITLER WOULD BE CONTENT TO FOREGO ANY GREAT TERRITORIAL SPOILS AT THE PEACE TABLE READJUSTMENT. HE HAS OBVIOUSLY DEFERRED THAT FINAL RECKONING WITH FRANCE AS MUCH TO FOSTER TOTALITARIANISM IN THAT COUNTRY AS TO AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF HIS EFFORT TO SMA DEMOCRACY IN ENGLAND.

AUG 11 1940

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH DEMOCRACY FROM WITHIN, THE FOSTERING OF A POLITICAL REVOLT IN ENGLAND AGAINST ITS WAR LEADERSHIP, WOULD BE A GREATER TRIUMPH FOR HITLER THAN CONQUEST BY NAZI SIEGE OR INVASION. IF HIS BUSY AGENTS, RAKING THROUGH THE CAPTURED OFFICIAL FILES OF CONQUERED NATIONS OR HAUNTING THE KEYHOLES OF THE FRENCH "WAR BLAME" PROCEEDINGS AT RIOM, COULD PRODUCE ANY "EVIDENCE" THAT WOULD CONVINCE THE BRITISH PUBLIC OF THE TRUTH OF HIS CHARGES THAT A "WAR-MONGERING" ANGLO-FRENCH "CLIQUE" SACRIFICED FRANCE AND BRITAIN FOR ITS OWN MATERIAL INTEREST, BRITISH RESISTANCE TO GERMANY MIGHT BE

AT RIOM THE TRAGIC INSIDE STORY OF FRENCH DEFEAT WILL BE TOLD BY MEN WHOSE LIBERTY, IF NOT LIVES, ARE GRAVELY IMPERILLED. THEY WERE FRANCE'S MEN OF DESTINY IN HOURS OF CRITICAL DECISION. THEY WILL TELL THEIR STORIES UNDER HEAVY COMPULSION TO SHIFT BLAME TO OTHER SHOULDERS. AND OUT OF IT ALL COULD COME A FRENCH ARRAIGNMENT OF BRITISH LEADERSHIP OF WHICH GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS COULD MAKE MUCH.

HISTORY HOTTER OFF THE GRIDDLE OF TIME THAN THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN WILL BE RECORDED IN THESE "WAR BLAME" INVESTIGATIONS AND THE TRIALS TO FOLLOW. WHETHER THOSE TRIALS ARE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY OF GERMAN INSTIGATION OR PURELY A FRENCH POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION MEASURE IS A QUESTION FOR HISTORIANS OF THE FUTURE.

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT THEY CONFORM TO HITLER'S OWN IDEA, AS EXPRESSED IN "MEIN KAMF" LONG AGO, AS TO WHAT A DEFEATED DEMOCRACY SHOULD DO TO PURGE ITSELF, TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY ON LIVING MEN AND HUSTLE THEM TO THE CELLS OR TO THE GUILLOTINE.

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 49TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM AUG. 4 TO AUG. 10, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	----------SUNK BY----------			TONNAGE KNOWN	DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
	WARSHIPS					
BRITAIN	3(D)	4	1	23,845(T)	21	19
GREECE	2	0	0	5,404	3	5
NORWAY	0	0	1	5,461	0	0
GERMANY	0	0	1	5,062	0	0
YUGOSLAVIA	1	0	0	4,201	0	0
SWEDEN	2	0	0	4,142	1	0

AUG 11 1940

DENMARK	0	1	0	(Z)	0	0
TOTALS	8	5	3	48,113	25	27
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	387	171	211	2,683,255	6,808	5,496
GRAND TOTAL	395	176	214	2,728,403	6,833	5,523

(X)—UNKNOWN NUMBER SHIPS OF 5,039 TONS SUNK IN CONVOY

(Y)—TONNAGE OF ONE BRITISH SHIP UNKNOWN

(Z)—TONNAGE UNKNOWN.

AUG 11 1940

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS):

BRITAIN—367; GERMANY—77; NORWAY—72; SWEDEN—49; FRANCE—41; NETHERLANDS—37; GREECE—36; DENMARK—32; ITALY—25; FINLAND—15; ESTONIA—9; BELGIUM—6; LITHUANIA—3; YUGOSLAVIA—3; PANAMA—2; POLAND—1; SOVIET—1; IRAN—1; ARGENTINE—1; RUMANIA—1; JAPAN—1; LATVIA—1; SPAIN—1; PORTUGAL—1; TOTAL—785

Red Flag Flying

With Estonia, Latvia And Lithuania Now Sovietized, Stalin Holds North Baltic

AUG 11 1940

[By the Ass

STOCKHOLM (By Mail)

The red flag of Russia flies high today in the shifting breezes of the narrow Baltic.

With the recently achieved Sovietization of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, Stalin has established firmly his northern control of these vital waters between Europe and the Scandinavian peninsula.

The swift change in the three tiny outposts has been accomplished by the influx of Red army troops by the thousands, the installation of new governments pledged to spread the message of Sovietization, decrees toward socialization of industry, talk of collective farming and a switch from English to Russian as the first compulsory foreign language in schools.

The Red army has gained new borders with Nazi Germany, position for defense, coöperative action or attack.

Gains New Field

In the three countries, Bolshevist ideology gains new fields in territory which for the past twenty years, and in varying degrees through the centuries, looked to the west—Scandinavia particularly—for a large share of its cultural exchange despite 200 years under Czarist Russia.

Twenty years ago these people, less than 6,000,000 in all and chiefly farmers, were able to thrust out the Russian army that arose with the fall of the Czars and win their independence.

The Red army came this time without a fight. There were no forces with which to resist effectively even had the order been given. And there was none to whom they could appeal for help.

Russia's mutual assistance pacts, wrung from the little Baltic states last October, brought the first Red army units to Baltic garrisons.

There followed consultations with Moscow during the winter and in May a dispute arose over supposed unfriendliness in Lithuania toward Soviet garrisons.

Fled To Germany

President Antanas Smetona of Lithuania fled to Germany. Presidents Karl Ulmanis of Latvia and Constantin Paets of Estonia remained, but their power went to new Ministers, some of them released from imprisonment for political activities, to workers' committees and to Communist parliaments.

In subsequent elections—in which the voters could vote only "yes"—an overwhelming majority was cast in favor of Sovietization. Those failing to vote were in danger of being branded "enemies of the people."

A hunt for saboteurs began, with the death penalty provided for extreme cases.

The Red revolution thus completed its first stage with few disturbances, few outward signs of discontent.

Russian soldiers everywhere, Russian doctrine preached from newspapers, Russian movies—these were the outward signs along with wage increases announced for numerous workers and dismissals for those too closely linked with the former régimes.

To the Baltic people who clung to their nationality and developed distinct cultures through centuries of strife, the change in government was not a new experience.

Once A Battlefield

In pagan days, Lithuania herself was a powerful kingdom stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. At different times Germans, Poles, Swedes, Danes and Russians ruled all three of the little states and fought back and forth across them.

Latvia, "the Belgium of the east," especially has been the frequent target of big neighbors.

The Baltic peoples existed under tribal rule for the most part into the twelfth century. Then came the breakup of the great Lithuanian kingdom, and it was absorbed eventually by Poland, with the upper classes and landowners becoming predominantly Polish and Catholic.

Teutonic orders from Germany meanwhile were spreading German rule into other parts of the Baltic. Strong masters, the German knights retained ownership of the land and tribal Estonians and Latvians entered a period of serfdom.

Sweden, then a mighty empire, acquired domination over the Baltic in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and embarked upon a period of "enlightenment," relieving the serfs to some extent and fostering education under Gustavus Adolphus, who founded Tartu University.

But, in 1721, peace ended and in a disastrous war with Russia, Sweden lost her Baltic provinces.

Bad times fell upon the Baltic states and the Estonians, where the Swedish influence was strongest, were wont to speak of the "good old Swedish times," a remark still heard there today—or at least before the recent Sovietization.

Of Swedish Descent

Some 6,000 peasants and fishermen of Swedish descent still live in Estonia.

Improvements came to the Baltic countries after Czar Peter prepared the way for western reforms by not enforcing Russianization, permitting retention of the constitutional form of government and the Lutheran influence remained.

In the nineteenth century the Czars fostered land reforms whereby the peasants bought back their lands from the German nobility, but the result turned out to be a period of tenancy with little actual improvement in living conditions until independence was established.

The musical, lyrical Baltics steadily developed their own literature and came to be regarded as a Scandinavian outpost of blue-eyed people closely resembling the Scandinavians although slightly shorter and somewhat darker skinned.

The brief Baltic revolution of 1905 failed and until independence came Estonia worked through a "young Estonian movement," headed by Gustav Suits, now professor of literature at Dorport University.

Ulmanis, who studied later at the University of Nebraska, fled Latvia after the revolt and labored from abroad until the World War and the crash of the Czarist régime provided a golden opportunity.

Fled To Russia

German troops occupied parts of the three countries and the peasants fled to Russia. Latvian troops formed their own battalions and some, who may have been factors in the present Sovietization, gave strong support to the Red revolution of 1917.

Others remained with the White armies while leaders for independence organized the fight at home. The Germans withdrew, the Russians were ousted in bitter fighting and the republics were born.

Strong political majorities were lacking, however, and fairly liberal dictatorships were established by Ulmanis, Smetona and Paets, only to crash before the latest bloodless Russian coup.

Dead Factories

Embargo Of Machine Tools Holds Manchoukuo's Industries In Idleness

AUG 11 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Mukden, Manchoukuo, Aug. 10—Miles of empty factories on the edge of this dusty city tell the story of men who were pinched while closing the "open door" of Manchoukuo.

Japanese industrialists have built the shining shell of the great manufacturing center they visualize, but the inside is largely empty.

Dozens of new red brick plants march across the prairie, but roughly only one in ten is ready for production. Shortages of machinery, machine tools, cement and other vital necessities have converted them into ghosts of a glittering dream.

Embargo Strikes Deeply

This is one reason why the United States' embargo on machine tools struck so deeply. Japan, isolated from Germany by the war, was hurrying to increase her own output of machinery, in order to advance the already crippled industrial expansion plan, one of the army's pet schemes.

Without American machine tools, particularly precision instruments for highly important steel and other industries, a further delay is inevitable in the expected self-sufficiency of the yen bloc.

Manchoukuo's "open door" has been slammed shut definitely and finally.

Authoritative foreigners say the Government tightly controls every branch of business through favored, semi-official companies which exercise monopolies to the exclusion of Japanese rivals. The all-important Kwantung army buys all its supplies, including American automobiles and trucks, through these concerns.

The final step toward complete totalitarian control of Manchoukuoan production is under way now, with every prospect for success. Canny Manchu farmers, growers of the valuable soya bean, have withheld their stocks during the past few months, awaiting more favorable prices.

The Government quickly began the organization of agricultural "coöperatives," which touch every farm. Soon, farmers must sell through the "coöperatives," at Government-stipulated prices, or else find their markets gone.

American business, now the shadowy remnant of Washington's pre-World War plans for the international development of Manchoukuo, has no pr

chance of survival, say these observers, unless the Japanese program completely collapses. Even the Germans, who saw their Axis-fostered prosperity drowned by the current war, are doubtful of regaining their markets.

Close To Great Coal Mines

Japan hopes to convert Mukden into a virtually self-sufficient manufacturing area, close to the great Fushun coal mines, twenty miles from here.

The army has encouraged the removal of many industries from Japan proper as a strategic move in event of war with Russia, and several, facing uncertain conditions at home and the prospect of heavy post-China incident taxes, have brought all their equipment to Manchoukuo.

Industrialists relied heavily upon Germany to supply machinery for these plants until Japan's output was sufficient. A barter agreement whereby soya beans were exchanged for equipment ended upon the outbreak of war, with Germany still owing for her last sizable importation of beans.

30.24-4277 30.24-4277

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, AUG.10)

BY GILES FINDLEY

(ADVANCE)..CHICAGO, AUG.10-(AP)-HOW HAS THE EUROPEAN WAR AFFECTED THE AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE?

FOR WEEKS TRADING PITS OF THE FUTURES EXCHANGES HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY IDLE AND NOW SUPPLIES ARE PILING UP AND OWNERS ARE FRANTICALLY SEARCHING FOR STORAGE SPACE.

AUG 11 1940

LAST YEAR THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 86,000,000 BUSHELS OF OLD CROP WHEAT CARRIED OVER, THE LARGEST STOCK SINCE 1933.

WHEN THE 1940 WHEAT CROP STARTED ROLLING TO MARKET, IT FOUND MANY ELEVATORS FILLED ALMOST TO CAPACITY. WHEAT THEREFORE HAS BACKED UP INTO COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND OLD FREIGHT CARS.

ADDING TO THE WOES OF STORAGE ELEVATORS IN NORTHWESTERN STATES IS THE HUGE CANADIAN SURPLUS WHICH IS OVERFLOWING INTO STORAGE BINS ON THIS SIDE OF THE BORDER.

CHICAGO THEORETICALLY HAS A STORAGE CAPACITY OF 53,569,000 BUSHELS, BUT APPROXIMATELY 16,000,000 BUSHELS OF THIS SPACE IS IN ELEVATORS WHICH ARE PART OF FEED MILLS, MALT HOUSES, AND TRANSFER HOUSES. THIS LEAVES ABOUT 37,000,000 BUSHELS OF SPACE FOR COMMERCIAL GRAIN STORAGE. AT THE START OF THE HARVEST SEASON THERE WERE ALREADY 24,000,000 BUSHELS ON HAND WITH MORE COMING ALL THE TIME.

EASTERNERS SAY CANADIAN WHEAT WILL ROLL INTO THE NORTHWEST IN VOLUME FOR STORAGE AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES, EASTERN PORTS AND IN COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT THIS WEEK SHOWED 284,000,000 BUSHELS OF UNITED STATES GROWN WHEAT CARRIED OVER AT THE START OF THE NEW CROP YEAR, JULY 1. THIS WAS 30,000,000 BUSHELS MORE THAN THE PRECEDING YEAR.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA THUS STARTED THE SEASON WITH APPROXIMATELY 1,700,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT ON HAND, ROUGHLY ONE THIRD OF THE SUPPLIES IN THE ENTIRE WORLD--AND WHERE'S THE MARKET.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, CONQUERED IN MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE LAST YEAR, ARE REPORTED SHORT OF WHEAT AND OTHERS ARE SHUT OFF FROM AMERICAN SUPPLIES BY THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS WERE HALTED THIS WEEK BECAUSE SUPPLIES WERE RUNNING SHORT, ESTIMATED TODAY AT 15,859,000 BUSHELS WHEREAS A YEAR AGO THERE WERE 138,042,000 BUSHELS AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

THIS, TRADE AUTHORITIES SAID, LEFT EUROPE WITH A POTENTIAL DEMAND FOR 400,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT--OBTAINABLE--ONLY ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT, BUT WHICH IS SHUT OFF EXCEPT FOR THE AMOUNTS THAT GREAT BRITAIN PURCHASES FOR DOMESTIC NEEDS. ALL THIS, OF COURSE, COMES FROM CANADA'S HUGE STOCKS UNDER THE "BUY EMPIRE" TRADE TREATIES.

AUG 11 1940

THE CORN CROP HAS BEEN DAMAGED BY HEAT AND DROUGHT IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS, BUT OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED THAT A CROP OF 2,248,245,000 BUSHELS WAS IN SIGHT THIS YEAR, A REDUCTION OF 167,752,000 BUSHELS FROM THE JULY 1, ESTIMATE AND 370,891,000 BUSHELS LESS THAN THE 1939 HARVEST. THE GOVERNMENT CALLED THE DECLINE SLIGHT.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, AUG.10--SENT AUG.9)

ER630PCD

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY AUG. 10)

- - -

FRENCH WAR TRIALS

GREAT "SECOND GUESSING" GAME (900)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS OF THE FRENCH "WAR GUILT" TRIALS AND THE EVENTS WHICH CAUSED THEM IS ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER JOHN H.MARTIN, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY AFTER A YEAR OF SERVICE IN PARIS. BEFORE THAT, HE WORKED IN LONDON.)

- - -

BY JOHN H.MARTIN

AUG 11 1940

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, AUG. 10-(AP)-FRANCE'S REVOLUTIONARY TRIAL OF POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS CHARGED WITH HER DEFEAT BY GERMANY PROMISES TO BE THE MOST FANTASTIC "SECOND-GUESSING" AFFAIR IN THAT COUNTRY'S STORMY HISTORY.

AS THE SUPREME COURT BEGAN ITS SESSIONS AT RIOM THESE FORMER POLITICAL LEADERS APPEARED HEADED FOR THE DOCK:

EX-PREMIERS EDOUARD DALADIER, PAUL REYNAUD, LEON BLUM AND CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS; EX-COLONIAL MINISTER GEORGES MANDEL, EX-FOREIGN AND EDUCATION MINISTER YVON DELBOS AND FORMER AIR MINISTER PIERRE COT.

ON THE MILITARY SIDE WAS FORMER GENERALISSIMO MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, DISMISSED BY REYNAUD AFTER THE GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH AT SEDAN AND THE BEGINNING OF FRANCE'S COLLAPSE.

THOSE JUDGED GUILTY WILL BE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. SOME SECTIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS HAVE BEEN DEMANDING THE DEATH SENTENCE.

GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, THE LEADER OF THE "FREE FRENCHMEN" STILL FIGHTING THE WAR BESIDE BRITAIN, ALREADY HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL. HIS FOLLOWERS ARE LIABLE TO THE SAME PENALTY.

THE RIOM LIST OF ACCUSED PROBABLY WILL LENGTHEN. THERE STILL ARE MANY UNHEALED VENDETTAS FROM THE PAST DECADE OF KNOCK-DOWN BRAWLS, RIOTS, STRIKES AND POVERTY UNDER A COMPLICATED PARLIAMENTARY REGIME WHICH MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN'S AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS KILLED.

MANY BELIEVE THOSE FOUND GUILTY WILL BE "SCAPEGOATS" OFFERED FOR SACRIFICE AT THE UNMISTAKABLE DEMANDS OF A FURIOUS, DEFEATED PEOPLE.

AUG 11 1940

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST DALADIER HAVE BEEN THAT HE HAD NO RIGHT TO LAUNCH FRANCE INTO WAR, THAT HE KNEW SHE WAS UNPREPARED.

"WILD BULL" DALADIER, A BLUNT UNSPECTACULAR MAN WAS GIVEN DECREE POWERS--NOT AS GREAT, HOWEVER, AS PETAIN NOW HOLDS--IN 1938. ON SEPT. 2, 1939, THE DAY BEFORE FRANCE ENTERED THE WAR, THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES VOTED A ONE AND A HALF BILLION DOLLAR WAR BUDGET, THE BILL IMPLYING THE PREMIER'S RIGHT TO DECLARE WAR.

ONLY FIVE NEGATIVE VOTES OUT OF 618 WERE CAST AGAINST DALADIER WHEN HE FIRST OBTAINED HIS DECREE POWERS AND SOUGHT TO FUSE A UNITED NATION. HE THEREAFTER BECAME A STRIKE-BUSTER AND WAS HAILED AS FRANCE'S MUCH-NEEDED "STRONG MAN."

REYNAUD SUCCEEDED HIM IN MARCH THIS YEAR WHEN DALADIER RESIGNED AMID CRITICISM OF HIS FAILURE TO PROSECUTE A "MORE VIGOROUS WAR."

IT WAS THE DAPPER LITTLE FINANCIAL EXPERT, REYNAUD, WHO WANTED TO CONTINUE THE WAR FROM AFRICA OR EVEN AMERICA IN JUNE WHEN HE MADE THOSE MOVING APPEALS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR AID. HE WAS FORCED

30.24-4219

30.24-4279

OUT, AND PETAIN SUED FOR AN ARMISTICE.

BOTH DALADIER AND REYNAUD WERE WELL-LIKED BY BRITISH LEADERS. THAT WON'T HELP THEIR STATUS ANY AMONG THE EXTREME RIGHTISTS NOW RULING FRANCE WHO LONG HAVE COMPLAINED BRITAIN EXERTED GREAT PRESSURE--AS SHE DID--ON FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

MUCH BLAME FOR FRANCE'S PRESENT PLIGHT HAS BEEN HEAPED UPON TALL, BLEAK-EYED LEON BLUM, SOCIALIST LEADER WHOSE "NEW DEAL" GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE IN 1936 ENDED IN FAILURE. BLUM INTRODUCED THE 40-HOUR WORK WEEK--PRODDED BY A VAST SERIES OF STAY-IN STRIKES. HE ALSO OBTAINED WAGE INCREASES AND PAID VACATIONS FOR WORKERS, AND NATIONALIZED THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES.

AUG 11 1940

THEN HAILED AS PROTECTOR OF THE WORKING MAN FOR HIS REFORMS, BLUM NOW IS BRANDED BY A RIGHTIST-RULED PEOPLE AS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR FRANCE'S FAILURE TO SPEED UP HER GUN OUTPUT.

THROUGHOUT FRANCE'S BITTER PRE-WAR POLITICAL TURMOIL, MARSHAL PETAIN, THE AGED HERO OF VERDUN, REMAINED MOSTLY ALOOF. NOW AND THEN HE CRIED FOR "NATIONAL RECONCILIATION," BUT THE FEW WHO HEARD HIM DISMISSED HIM AS POLITICALLY INSIGNIFICANT.

HE RECENTLY BOILED DOWN THE REASONS FOR FRANCE'S DEFEAT THUS: "TOO FEW CHILDREN, TOO FEW ARMS, TOO FEW ALLIES X X X SINCE VICTORY THE SPIRIT OF PLEASURE HAS PREVAILED OVER THE SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE."

PETAIN HAS DESIGNATED PIERRE LAVAL AS HIS SUCCESSOR IN BUILDING THE NEW FRANCE--A FRANCE DEDICATED TO INCREASED BIRTH RATES, PARTIAL PROHIBITION, YOUTH CAMPS, ALOOFNESS FROM BRITAIN, AND PERHAPS ONE-PARTY RULE. ALL THE REFORMS THUS FAR ANNOUNCED PARALLEL THOSE OF THE AXIS POWERS.

NOT MUCH WAS HEARD FROM LAVAL DURING THESE LAST FEW PRE-WAR YEARS. THE SON OF AN AUVERGNE BUTCHER, HE BEGAN LIFE AS A SOCIALIST BUT MOVED STEADILY TOWARD THE RIGHT. IN THE OLD DAYS HE HAD CLOSE CONNECTIONS WITH THE PROLETARIAT, WAS ELECTED MAYOR TIME AFTER TIME IN THE COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD OF AUBERVILLIERS, SUBURB OF PARIS.

THIS THICK-LIPPED, OILY-BLACK-HAIRED SUCCESSOR OF THE AGED MARSHAL WAS KNOWN AS A "FIXER" IN FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY CORRIDORS. HE NEGOTIATED THE FRANCO-SOVIET PACT AGAINST GERMANY, WAS ALWAYS A CLOSE FRIEND OF ITALY AND HEDGED ON THE SANCTIONS ISSUE OVER THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN WAR, AND HAS BEEN TERMED "TOO SLY TO TRUST ANYONE TOO FULLY."

INFLUENTIAL IN THE NEW PETAIN-LAVAL GOVERNMENT WHICH IS PUSHING THE TRIAL OF OLD LEADERS ARE GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, DEFENSE MINISTER; ADRIEN MARQUET, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR; AND JEAN YBARNEGARAY, YOUTH MINISTER.

GENERAL WEYGAND IS AN ARDENT CATHOLIC, WITH ROYALIST SYMPATHIES. FASCIST FORCES IN FRANCE HAVE CAST COVETOUS EYES TOWARD HIM AS THEIR POSSIBLE WHITE HOPE, IT'S SAID.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY AUG. 10 MOVED AUG. 9)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, AUGUST 11)

NEW MERCHANT MARINE REVIVES "CLIPPER SHIP" TRADITIONS (650)

BY WILLIAM PINKERTON

AUG 24 1940

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,AUG.10-(AP)-THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN

CLIPPER SHIPS--A STREAMLINED, DIESEL-DRIVEN SPIRIT--IS RIDING THE HIGH SEAS AGAIN.

OFFICIALS OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION CITE THESE SIGNS OF A NEW-BORN AMERICAN MERCHANT FLEET TO MATCH THE OLD TRADITIONS WHEN "NEW WORLD" SAILING VESSELS RULED THE TRADE ROUTES:

FORTY-THREE SPANKING NEW AMERICAN CARGO SHIPS -- DESIGNED FOR ECONOMICAL SPEED AND SAFETY -- ARE RIDING THE WAVES TODAY. BEFORE YEER'S END, ANOTHER 25 WILL JOIN THEM.

NEW AMERICAN CARGO SHIPS ARE SLIDING DOWN THE WAYS AT THE RATE OF ONE A WEEK.

SHIPBUILDERS ARE HAMMERING AND RIVETTING TODAY AT MORE THAN TWICE AS MANY NEW HULLS AS THEY HAD UNDER WAY LAST YEAR.

THE LATEST LUXURY LINER TO BID FOR THE GLAMOROUS TRADE OF THE MAURENTANIAS AND QUEEN MARYS IS THE NEWLY-LAUNCHED S.S. AMERICA, FLYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

ALTHOUGH 110 AMERICAN VESSELS WERE "BENCHED" WHEN THE NEUTRALITY ACT BARRED THEM FOR EUROPEAN PORTS, THEY HAVE FOUND NEW WORK ON OTHER TRADE ROUTES.

TODAY THE AMERICAN FLAG HAS GAINED NEW ASCENDENCY ON THE SEALANES TO SOUTH AMERICA, THE ORIENT AND AFRICA.

VESSELS FLYING "OLD GLORY" ARE TWICE AS IMPORTANT TODAY IN THE TRADE OF SOUTH AMERICA AS THEY WERE BEFORE THE EUROPEAN WAR BROKE OUT.

ON MANY A SHIP, CADETS FRESHLY-TRAINED BY COAST GUARD OFFICERS HAVE TAKEN THEIR POSTS BESIDE OLD-TIME GRADUATES OF THE "RUN-AWAY-TO-SEA" SCHOOL; AND MANY A TOUGHENED SALT HAS TAKEN ON A NEW LOAD OF LEARNING IN THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE NAVY HAS SIGNALED ITS FAITH IN THE USEFULNESS OF THE MERCHANTMEN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE BY CALLING OUT SEVEN COMMERCIAL VESSELS, SOME TO SERVE THE NEW "MINUTE MAN" MECHANIZED UNITS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

PLEASED, THE MARITIME COMMISSION WILL CONTRACT IN SEPTEMBER FOR TWO NEW LINERS DESIGNED FOR QUICK-CHANGE CONVERSION INTO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

AT THE MARITIME COMMISSION, OFFICIALS LIKE ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND ARE EXPRESSING SATISFACTION THAT, "DESPITE THE DOUBTS EXPRESSED EARLIER BY SOME OF OUR FRIENDS, THE SHIPS WHICH WE HAVE DESIGNED AND BUILT ARE DEMONSTRATING AN UNEQUALLED EFFICIENCY IN OPERATION."

THERE ARE EVEN SIGNS OF A REVIVAL OF THAT PRIDE IN AMERICA'S MERCHANTMEN THAT MARKED THE GREAT DAYS OF AMERICAN SAILING SHIPS. ONE SIGN IS THE STORY BEING TOLD:

AN OLD HOG ISLANDER PUT OUT OF NEW YORK HARBOR ON THE RUN TO INDIA. PRACTICALLY A MONTH LATER, ONE OF THE NEW C-2 CARGO SHIPS LEFT THE METROPOLIS ON THE SAME ROUTE.

THE TWO SHIPS RETURNED TO THEIR BERTHS IN NEW YORK WITHIN 15 MINUTES OF EACH OTHER, BOTH LOADED TO CAPACITY. BUT THE C-2 SHIP CARRIED 1,000 TONS MORE CARGO THAN THE OLDER VESSEL.

ANOTHER SIGN:

THE DONALD MC KAY, ANOTHER C-2 VESSEL, RECENTLY ESTABLISHED A NEW RECORD FOR CARGO SHIPS ON THE RUN FROM BUENOS AIRES TO NEW YORK.

OF SUCH THINGS -- THE WINNING TEAMWORK OF SHIPS AND MEN AND TRADERS -- ARE GREAT MARITIME TRADITIONS MADE. AND THE MARITIME COMMISSION BELIEVES THAT, IN THREE YEARS OF HARD WORK, IT HAS BEGUN TO GET THE WINNING COMBINATION.

30.24-4281

30.24-4281

THE RISE AND DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE IS A LONG STORY. THE AMERICAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY GREW RAPIDLY IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY, EXPANDING AS FAST AS THE NEW REPUBLIC EXPANDED.

IN 1830, 90 PER CENT OF AMERICA'S OVERSEAS TRADE WAS CARRIED BY AMERICAN VESSELS; BUT BY 1915 AMERICAN SHIPS WERE CARRYING ONLY ABOUT 15 PER CENT OF AMERICA'S COMMERCE WITH NATIONS ACROSS THE OCEANS.

AUG 11 1940

THE WORLD WAR GAVE GREAT IMPETUS TO THE MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE NATION BUILT $3,000,000,000 WORTH OF SHIPS. BUT AFTER THE WAR THE TONNAGE OF AMERICAN SHIPS CARRYING AMERICAN GOODS IN FOREIGN TRADE DECLINED AGAIN. AMERICAN TONNAGE ENGAGED IN OVERSEAS TRADE BY 1935 WAS LESS THAN HALF THE FIGURE IN 1921. AMERICAN SHIPS STILL CARRIED THE IMPORTANT TRADE BETWEEN CITY AND CITY ALONG THE COASTS.

IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR, GOVERNMENT RESEARCHERS, RECKONING THE AVERAGE LIFE OF A SHIP AT 20 YEARS, FOUND OUR MERCHANT FLEET JUST FIVE YEARS FROM THE END OF ITS LIFE SPAN.

THEN CONGRESS SET UP THE MARITIME COMMISSION, SUBSTITUTING AN OUTRIGHT SUBSIDY FOR THE SUBTERFUGE OF MAIL CONTRACTS WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN RELIED ON TO OFFSET THE DIFFERENCE IN COSTS BETWEEN AMERICAN WAGES AND FOREIGN WAGES.

THE MARITIME COMMISSION SET MARINE ENGINEERS TO DRAFTING THE PLANS FOR MERCHANT SHIPS TO SERVE THE DOUBLE NEEDS OF AMERICAN TRADE AND AMERICAN DEFENSE.

IT EMBARKED ON A BUILDING PROGRAM TO PROVIDE A FLEET OF 500 NEW AMERICAN VESSELS IN 10 YEARS. WHEN EUROPE'S WAR CLOUDS LOOMED LAST SUMMER, THE COMMISSION SPEEDED UP ITS PROGRAM.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 11).

K1119PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY AUG. 12)

300,000 MEN DODGED WORLD WAR DRAFT;

BUT UNCLE SAM CAUGHT UP WITH MANY

BY REG INGRAHAM

AUG 11 1940

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, AUG. 11-(AP)-THERE WERE MORE THAN 300,000 "DRAFT DODGERS" IN THIS COUNTRY DURING THE WORLD WAR BUT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY GROVER CLEVELAND BERGDOLL WAS THE ONLY ONE OF THEM STILL IN JAIL.

A TOTAL OF 337,640 PERSONS WERE LISTED AS DRAFT DESERTERS BUT 163,738 OF THEM WERE APPREHENDED AND DEALT WITH BEFORE JULY 15, 1919. APPROXIMATELY ONLY 160,000 MEN ESCAPED THE CONSCRIPTION MACHINE ENTIRELY.

ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF DESERTERS WAS LARGE COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER ACTUALLY INDUCTED INTO THE ARMY, IT WAS SMALL IN COMPARISON TO THE 24,234,000 WHO ANSWERED THE THREE REGISTRATIONS.

"IT IS BEYOND DOUBT," REPORTED ARMY PROVOST GENERAL CROWDER, "THAT THOUSANDS OF REGISTRANTS SUCCEEDED IN EVADING SERVICE BY REMOVING TO FARMS PURCHASED BY INDULGENT PARENTS AND BY OTHER LIKE MEANS UNDERTAKEN SUBSEQUENT TO PASSAGE OF THE ACT, AND THAT THEREFORE, THE SYSTEM DID NOT EFFECTIVELY PREVENT ON THE PART OF THE

REGISTRANTS THE EVASION OF ITS REQUIREMENTS.

"BUT IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT, IN THE ABSENCE OF AN AUXILIARY SYSTEM OF CONSCRIPTION FOR INDUSTRY, THE CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR STATUS AT ANY FIXED DATE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PRACTICABLE. THE SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS, THEREFORE, WHILE NOT BEING PROOF AGAINST THE WILKES OF THE ARTFUL EVADER, AT LEAST EFFECTED ONE OF TWO THINGS: EITHER THEY PLACED SUCH REGISTRANTS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OR THEY FORCED THEM, THROUGH FEAR OF SUCH SERVICE, TO ENGAGE IN A USEFUL AGRICULTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING, THUS PREVENTING THE NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATION THAT WOULD HAVE SIGNIFIED LABOR CONSCRIPTION."

BERGDOLL, SON OF A WEALTHY PHILADELPHIA BREWER, ESCAPED FROM THE CUSTODY OF TWO ARMY SERGEANTS WHILE PURPORTEDLY SEARCHING FOR A LARGE SUM OF MONEY HE SAID HE HAD HIDDEN IN MARYLAND PRIOR TO HIS ARREST. HE MADE HIS WAY TO CANADA AND THENCE TO GERMANY WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL LAST YEAR, SAVE FOR A COUPLE OF VISITS WHICH HE CLAIMED HE MADE TO THIS COUNTRY IN DISGUISE.

ARMY RECORDS DISCLOSED THAT 55,368 MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES OPPOSED TO WAR PROFESSED NON-COMBATANT RELIGIOUS CREEDS BETWEEN JUNE 5, 1918, AND SEPT. 11 OF THE SAME YEAR. TOTAL CLAIMS FOR NON-COMBATANT CLASSIFICATION NUMBERED 64,693 BUT ONLY 56,830 WERE RECOGNIZED.

MILITARY COURTS TRIED AND CONVICTED 371 CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS BETWEEN SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER OF 1918 AND SENTENCED THEM TO GERMS RANGING FROM THREE MONTHS TO 50 YEARS. ONE MAN WAS SENTENCED TO BE SHOT BUT HIS SENTENCE LATER WAS COMMUTED TO 25 YEARS IN PRISON.

PRESIDENTIAL AMNESTIES GRANTED AT VARIOUS TIMES AFTER THE WAR FREED MOST OF THE LONG-TERMERS, OFFICIALS SAID, AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF 1,500 CONVICTED OF OPPOSING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR OR EVADING THE DRAFT WERE RESTORED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN A PROCLAMATION AT CHRISTMAS TIME IN 1933.

FIGURES IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ARCHIVES SHOWED THAT OF THE ESTIMATED 3,000,000 MEN ENROLLED IN THE UNION ARMY FOR THE CIVIL WAR, LESS THAN 100,000 WERE OBTAINED BY CONSCRIPTION. FEELING AGAINST THE DRAFT RAN VERY HIGH IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY AT THAT TIME AND THERE WERE SERIOUS RIOTS AGAINST IT IN NEW YORK IN 1863.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY, AUG. 12--SENT AUG. 9.)

RZ1252AES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 11)

- - -

THE RISING SUN OF JAPAN

- - -

EUROPEAN WAR PAVING WAY FOR WIDE DOMINATION IN FAR EAST

- - -

IF GREAT BRITAIN IS DEFEATED THIS RANGE WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED (1000)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WITH FRANCE AND HOLLAND DEFEATED AND GREAT BRITAIN INVOLVED IN A DEATH STRUGGLE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY, JAPAN IS MOVING

AUG 11 1940

30,24-4283

30:24-4283

SWIFTLY IN "GREATER EAST ASIA" TO SPREAD ITS DOMINATION. WHAT ALL THIS MEANS IS TOLD IN THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY GLENN BABB, WHO SPENT 12 YEARS IN JAPAN AND IS NOW DAY CABLE EDITOR IN NEW YORK.)

- - -

BY GLENN BABB

AUG 11 1940

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, AUG. 10-(AP)-THE COLLAPSE OF EUROPEAN EMPIRES UNDER THE IMPACT OF NAZI CONQUEST HAS OPENED TO JAPAN A PROSPECT OF SUDDEN, COMPARATIVELY EASY GAIN PERHAPS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED A FIGHTING, EXPANDING PEOPLE.

ALREADY SOME 1,000,000 SQUARE MILES OF RICH TERRITORIES WITH POPULATIONS TOTALLING 85,000,000 COME UNDER THE SPSHERE OF JAPANESE DOMINATION BECAUSE OF THE FALL OF FRANCE AND HOLLAND. IF BRITAIN GOES, TOO, THIS RANGE WILL BE INCREASED GREATLY.

JAPAN APPARENTLY SEES LITTLE TO PREVENT REALIZATION NOW OF AMBITIONS LONG CHERISHED BUT HELD IN CHECK.

BRITAIN MIGHT WIN HER WAR WITH GERMANY AND RETURN TO THE ORIENT AS A GREAT POWER.

RUSSIA MIGHT STRIKE FROM THE NORTH AND THEREBY HALT JAPAN IN THE SOUTH.

THE CHINESE WAR, ALREADY THREE YEARS OLD, MIGHT BLEED HER TO THE POINT OF COLLAPSE.

THE UNITED STATES MIGHT INVOKE NAVAL POWER TO PROTECT HER FAR EASTERN INTERESTS.

BUT JAPANESE LEADERS APPARENTLY ARE GAMBLING ON THESE THINGS NOT HAPPENING.

IF THEY DO NOT, THERE WILL BE OPENED TO JAPANESE ECONOMIC DOMINATION AND, PERHAPS, OUTRIGHT OWNERSHIP A GLAMOUROUS EMPIRE OF ISLANDS AND COASTAL REGIONS STRETCHING OVER 3,000 MILES FROM EAST TO WEST AND 2,000 MILES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, RICH IN OIL, RUBBER AND MANY OTHER NECESSITIES OF MODERN CONQUEST, AFFORDING MARKETS FOR A GREAT JAPANESE HOME INDUSTRY.

THIS IS THE "GREATER EAST ASIA" WHICH HAS REPLACED "EAST ASIA" IN THE OFFICIALLY DECLARED EXPANSIONIST PROGRAM OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT. "EAST ASIA" WAS LARGELY CONTINENTAL---JAPAN'S COLONIES, HER PUPPET "EMPIRE OF MANCHOUKUO" AND THE EASTERN THIRD OF CHINA HELD BY HER ARMIES. SHE HAS BEEN INTEGRATING THESE INTO A SINGLE ECONOMIC BLOC, USING THE JAPANESE YEN FOR MONEY, DOMINATED BY THE POWERFUL JAPANESE NAVY---THE WORLD'S THIRD LARGEST---AND ARMY.

AUG 11 1940

SIMILAR CONTROL IS ENVISAGED FOR THE EXPANDED AREA.

AS DEFINED BY FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA, THIS ALREADY INCLUDES THE POSSESSIONS OF TWO FALLEN EUROPEAN EMPIRES, FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. TOGETHER, THESE EMBRACE OVER 1,000,000 SQUARE MILES --SEVEN TIMES THAT OF JAPAN PROPER---AND A POPULATION OF 85,000,000, GREATER THAN THAT OF JAPAN.

BUT "GREATER EAST ASIA" DEFINITELY INCLUDES "OTHER PLACES IN THE SOUTH SEAS IN ADDITION TO THE EAST INDIES," SAYS YAKICHIRO SUMA, THE FOREIGN OFFICE'S SPOKESMAN.

THIS POINTS DIRECTLY TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, WHERE THE UNITED STATES STILL IS SOVEREIG, AND BRITAIN'S HOLDINGS IN AND AROUND SOUTHEASTERN ASIA, A RICH GROUP OF STATES AND ISLANDS WITH THE GREAT NAVAL BASE OF SINGAPORE AS THE CENTER.

PERHAPS, IT POINTS EVEN FURTHER AFIELD TO BRITISH BURMA, EVEN TO INDIA AND TO THE DOMINIONS OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

THE JAPANESE TERM "NANYO"---THE SOUTH SEAS---IS A VERY ELASTIC ONE AND OFTEN IS EMPLOYED TO MEAN ALL THE REGIONS MENTIONED.

JAPANESE LEGEND HAS IT THAT THE CONQUERING RACE THAT CAME TO THE ISLANDS OF NIPPON AND FOUNDED THE "DYNASTY OF THE SUN GODDESS" THERE BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF WRITTEN HISTORY---660 B.C. BY JAPANESE CHRONOLOGY---CAME FROM THE SOUTH SEAS. HENCE RETURN TO "NANYO" AS CONQUERORS WOULD BE TO THE JAPANESE A SORT OF HISTORICAL HOMECOMING.

WERE JAPAN TO ADD ANY CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THESE TERRITORIES TO HER SPHERE OF DOMINATION, AS SHE PROCLAIMS HER INTENTION OF DOING, SHE WOULD HAVE A MARITIME EMPIRE RIVALLING IN WEALTH AND POWER EVEN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ALREADY, JAPAN HAS MADE HER POWER FELT IN INDO-CHINA AND THE DUTCH ISLANDS, ADMINISTERED BY LOCAL REGIMES CUT OFF FROM ANY OUTSIDE HELP.

AUG 11 1940

A JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION HEADED BY GENERAL ISSAKU NISHIHARA HAS TAKEN STATION IN INDO-CHINA'S RAILWAY CENTERS TO MAKE SURE NO WAR SUPPLIES REACH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK. LAST WEEK-END, GENERAL NISHIHARA FLEW TO TOKYO TO CONSULT ON THE NEXT STEP.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT IN THE INDIES HAS SHOWN ITSELF ANXIOUS TO PLACATE JAPAN AND HAS LITTLE POWER TO RESIST PRESSURE FROM TOKYO. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED GENERAL KUNIAKI KOISO, ONE OF THE ABLEST EXPONENTS OF EXPANSION, TO UNDERTAKE A SPECIAL MISSION TO THE INDIES. HIS RECORD INDICATES WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED OF SUCH A MISSION.

HE HAS COMMANDED THE JAPANESE GARRISON IN KOREA, BEEN CHIEF OF STAFF IN MANCHOUKUO, UNTIL RECENTLY WAS OVERSEAS MINISTER---DEALING CHIEFLY WITH EXPANSIONIST POLICIES---AND ONE OF HIS LAST ACTS IN THAT POST WAS FORMALLY TO TENDER THE GOVERNMENT A DOCUMENT LABELLED "IMPORTANT ADVICE ON OVERSEAS POLICY," CONTENTS UNDISCLOSED BUT LIKELY TO BECOME APPARENT SOON.

ANOTHER POWERFUL JAPANESE, ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, ONETIME FOREIGN MINISTER, ALREADY IS TRAVELING IN THE SOUTH SEAS, HAVING REACHED MANILA LATE LAST MONTH.

JAPAN'S EXPANSIONIST PROSPECTS IN "NANYO" DEPEND LARGELY ON THE OUTCOME OF ADOLF HITLER'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITAIN. IF ENGLAND IS CRUSHED THE GREAT BASE OF SINGAPORE, CHIEF OBSTACLE TO JAPAN'S AMBITIONS IN THE SOUTH, WILL BECOME VIRTUALLY IMPOTENT. THEN BRITISH HONGKONG, MALAYA AND POSSIBLY BURMA WOULD GO THE WAY OF FRENCH AND DUTCH TERRITORIES. THESE BRITISH HOLDINGS TOTAL ABOUT 310,000 SQUARE MILES (BURMA ACCOUNTING FOR 260,000) AND MORE THAN 20,000,000 POPULATION.

AUG 11 1940

BRITAIN'S FALL ALSO WOULD POWERFULLY INFLUENCE THE FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE UNITED STATES IN ANY CASE IS COMMITTED TO GIVE THE ISLANDS THEIR FREEDOM IN 1946. JAPANESE COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC INROADS IN THE ISLANDS ALREADY HAVE BEEN GREAT; THERE IS A JAPANESE SETTLEMENT OF MORE THAN 30,000 IN THE DAVAO REGION; JAPANESE GOODS ARE REPLACING AMERICAN IN MANY LINES.

SO ADD TO THE POTENTIAL JAPANESE SPHERE OF DOMINATION THE

30.24-4285

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 114,400 SQUARE MILES, 13,000,000 POPULATION.

THERE REMAINS THE ONE INDEPENDENT NATION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF "GREATER EAST ASIA"---SIAM, AREA 200,000 SQUARE MILES, POPULATION 15,000,000. SIAM IS TUCKED AWAY BETWEEN INDO-CHINA AND BRITISH MALAYA, AND IF THOSE GO SHE PROBABLY WOULD GO TOO.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 11. SENT AUGUST 3)

TA148AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 11)

- - -

TEMPERED LIKE BLADES OF STEEL

- - -

REGIMENTATION OF YOUTH SPREADS THROUGH THE WORLD

- - -

WILL IT COME TO AMERICA IN THE FORM OF HARD-BOILED DEMOCRACY? (1000)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: IN ONE COUNTRY AFTER ANOTHER, YOUTH IS BEING REGIMENTED. FRANCE IS THE LATEST TO MOVE IN THAT DIRECTION. WADE WERNER, AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING STORY FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE (CAP S N S) OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAS SPENT TEN YEARS IN EUROPE, WHERE HE SAW THIS MOVEMENT DEVELOP STEP BY STEP. HE TELLS WHAT HAS HAPPENED. THE THREAT OF WAR, HE WRITES, MAY EVOKE A TYPICALLY AMERICAN AND DEMOCRATIC SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZING AND MOBILIZING THIS NATION'S YOUTH.)

- - -

BY WADE WERNER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, AUG. 10-(AP)-FRANCE, FOR GENERATIONS A SYMBOL OF FREEDOM TO AMERICANS, IS REGIMENTING HER YOUTH.

ORGANIZED FOR TRAINING IN A "PHALANX OF THE COMPANIONS OF FRANCE", FRENCH YOUNGSTERS BETWEEN 15 AND 20 WILL WEAR A SCOUT-LIKE UNIFORM, MARCH IN MILITARY FORMATIONS, LIVE OR SPEND PERIODS OF INSTRUCTION IN STATE-MAINTAINED CAMPS.

WITH THE YOUTH OF ITALY, GERMANY, SPAIN, RUSSIA AND A NUMBER OF SMALLER COUNTRIES ALREADY REGIMENTED, WITH BRITISH YOUTH ON A DISCIPLINED WAR-BASIS MANY PEOPLE ARE ASKING:

"IS THE YOUTH OF THE WHOLE WORLD SOON TO BE REGIMENTED?"

THE ANSWER IS THAT YOUTH, IN ONE COUNTRY AFTER ANOTHER, IS BEING MOBILIZED AND DISCIPLINED FOR SERVICE TO AN IDEAL.

BUT THE IDEAL IS BY NO MEANS THE SAME IN ALL CASES.

IN ITALY AND GERMANY, BENITO MUSSOLINI AND ADOLF HITLER USED ORGANIZATION AND MOBILIZATION OF YOUTH AS A MEANS OF GETTING DICTATORIAL POWER AND CONSOLIDATING THAT POWER AFTER THEY GOT IT.

INRUSSIA, JOSEPH STALIN TOOK OVER THE COMMUNIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION AND LIKEWISE USED IT TO CONSOLIDATE HIS POWER.

IN DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES, THE ORGANIZATION AND MOBILIZATION OF A NATION'S YOUTH BECAME SYNONYMOUS IN MANY MINDS WITH ORGANIZATION FOR DICTATORSHIP. BESIDES, IT ALL LOOKED A BIT SILLY THE WAY MUSSOLINI AND HITLER WERE DOING IT -- ESPECIALLY SINCE HITLER'S VERSION SEEMED

CHIEFLY A MOBILIZATION OF YOUTH AGAINST THE JEWS.

IT OCCURRED TO VERY FEW OBSERVERS IN THOSE DAYS THAT THE DICTATORS WERE ORGANIZING AND MOBILIZING YOUTH BECAUSE YOUTH IS A NATION'S GREATEST NATURAL RESOURCE.

NOW THAT TOTAL WAR IS HERE THE IMPORTANCE OF EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION OF A NATION'S RESOURCES -- ESPECIALLY ITS YOUTH -- IS CLEAR. AND THE QUESTION AROSE: IF YOUTH CAN BE ORGANIZED AND MOBILIZED TO SERVE A DICTATOR'S IDEALS, WHY CAN'T IT BE MOBILIZED BEHIND A DEMOCRATIC IDEAL?

BELATEDLY FRANCE, UNDER MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN, IS TRYING TO MOBILIZE AND DISCIPLINE FRENCH YOUTH FOR THE HEAVY TASK OF NATIONAL REGENERATION. SOME OBSERVERS SAY HE IS MERELY APING HITLER AND MUSSOLINI; OTHERS SAY PETAIN'S YOUTH PROGRAM IS AN IRON EFFORT TO PUT BACKBONE INTO A GENERATION SHOCKED AND BEWILDERED BY THE IMPACT OF TOTAL WAR.

AUG 11 1940

BRITAIN, MANY MONTHS AGO, INTENSIFIED THE ORGANIZATION OF ITS YOUTH FOR NATIONAL SERVICE; HANDICAPPED, HOWEVER, BY THE FACT THAT GERMANY YEARS AGO BEGAN TRAINING ITS YOUTH FOR TOTAL WAR, YEARS AGO BEGAN HARDENING EVEN CHILDREN FOR THE PHYSICAL RIGORS OF LIFE IN A WARRING COUNTRY.

IT STILL REMAINS TO BE DEMONSTRATED WHETHER ORGANIZING EVEN 10 AND 12-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN--AS IN ITALY AND GERMANY -- IS AN ADVANTAGE OR A HANDICAP AFTER WAR BEGINS.

BUT IN THE UNITED STATES, THE EFFORT MADE IN RECENT YEARS TO CONSERVE YOUTH BY TAKING JOBLESS BOYS OFF THE ROAD AND PUTTING THEM TO WORK IN CCC CAMPS IS HARDLY LIKELY TO HANDICAP THE NATION'S EFFORT TO BUILD UP A PHYSICALLY FIT CITIZEN ARMY.

HOW FAR "REGIMENTATION" OF YOUTH MUST BE CARRIED IN THIS COUNTRY TO PREPARE THE NATION ADEQUATELY FOR MODERN WAR IS NOT YET CLEAR. ONE VIEW IS THAT REGIMENTATION FOR DEFENSE IS THE ONLY ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE THREAT OF TOTAL WAR BASED ON REGIMENTATION.

BUT THE AMERICAN ANSWER TO THAT PROBLEM MAY BE A SYSTEM OF YOUTH-MOBILIZATION FAR DIFFERENT FROM THE EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC FORMS OF REGIMENTATION FOR TOTAL WAR. JUST AS THE MENACE OF HIGH-SPEED MOTOR TRAFFIC BROUGHT EFFICIENT "REGIMENTATION" OF PEDESTRIAN AND MOTOR TRAFFIC WITHOUT UPSETTING THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE IN THIS COUNTRY, THE MORE DEADLY MENACE OF HIGH-SPEED MODERN WAR MAY EVOKE A TYPICALLY AMERICAN AND DEMOCRATIC SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZING AND MOBILIZING THE NATION'S YOUTH.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IS A NATION OF INVENTORS WHOSE VERY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WAS INVENTED TO MEET AN EMERGENCY, WILL DOUBTLESS INVENT A FORM OF HARD-BOILED DEMOCRACY CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING ITSELF IN A HARD-BOILED WORLD -- WITHOUT CEASING TO BE DEMOCRATIC.

UNDER SUCH ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE, IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY, AMERICAN YOUTH MAY BE HARDENED AND TEMPERED LIKE A STEEL BLADE.

BUT THE BLADE CAN BE MADE IN AMERICA.

IT NEED NOT BE IMPORTED.

(MORE) JL240AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 11)

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK--FIRST ADD YOUTH REGIMENTATION X X X BE IMPORTED.

SUCH A MADE-IN-AMERICA YOUTH PROGRAM MIGHT, FOR INSTANCE, TURN OUT TO BE SIMPLY AN INTENSIFICATION AND COORDINATION OF PHYSICAL, TECHNICAL

30.24-4287

30.24-4287

AND MILITARY TRAINING METHODS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE.

WITHOUT COMPULSION, HIGH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE DEVELOPED A BREED OF ATHLETES SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD. BUT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS, WITH NO WAR ON THE HORIZON, THE EMPHASIS HAS BEEN ON DEVELOPMENT OF OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL ATHLETES OR TEAMS OF ATHLETES.

WITH GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT AND THE PRESSURE OF NATION-WIDE PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM, THIS EMPHASIS COULD BE SHIFTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL-AROUND ATHLETIC STUDENT-BODIES AND THE TRAINING OF TOP-NOTCH STUDENT OFFICERS AND PILOTS.

EVEN THE GERMAN ARMY DOES NOT TRAIN ITS RECRUITS MORE VIGOROUSLY THAN AN AMERICAN VARSITY COACH TRAINS HIS TEAM.

THE SIGNIFICANT FACT -- THE FACT BEHIND MANY A RECENT GERMAN VICTORY -- IS THE FACT THAT GERMAN OFFICERS HAVE BEEN TRAINING THEIR MEN AS THOUGH THEY WERE ATHLETES BEING GROOMED FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES, OR CANDIDATES FOR A VARSITY ELEVEN.

AUG 11 1940

THE 18-YEAR-OLD GERMAN YOUTHS CALLED UP FOR COMPULSORY LABOR SERVICE BEFORE THE WAR DID NOT MERELY DRAIN SWAMPS, BUILD ROADS AND FORTIFICATIONS. THEY WERE PUT THROUGH AN ARDUOUS ATHLETIC PROGRAM TOO, DESIGNED TO BUILD THEM UP PHYSICALLY FOR THEIR LATER SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

IN THE ARMY ITSELF, THE EMPHASIS ON PERFECTION IS EVEN MORE PRONOUNCED. IT WAS AN EYE-OPENER TO ME WHEN A YOUNG GERMAN RECRUIT TOLD ME, SOME MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR, THAT HE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO RUN THREE MILES BEFORE BREAKFAST DAILY "BECAUSE I WAS FIVE POUNDS OVERWEIGHT." THEY WERE TREATING HIM, A COMMON SOLDIER, AS THOUGH HE WERE OUT TO MAKE THE TEAM.

IN GERMANY, THIS ENTHUSIASM FOR TOP-NOTCH TRAINING COULD BE EVELOPED OUT OF THE TRADITIONAL GERMAN PRIDE IN A GOOD ARMY, SPURRED N BY A FANATICALLY NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT.

IN THE UNITED STATES, ONCE THE YOUNGER GENERATION GRASPS THE FACT THAT THIS IS A HARD-BOILED WORLD IN WHICH A GOOD ARMY IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN A GOOD FOOTBALL TEAM, SOURCES OF ENTHUSIASM, JUST AS POWERFUL AS ANYTHING DEVELOPED IN GERMANY UNDER A DICTATOR, WILL HAVE EEN TAPPED.

AUG 11 1940

THE EQUIPMENT AND ORGANIZATION FOR ATHLETIC TRAINING ALREADY EXIST IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES; THE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS ALREADY IS A FEATURE OF AMERICAN STUDENT LIFE; THE WAY ALREADY HAS BEEN OPENED FOR THE TRAINING OF STUDENT-PILOTS.

ONCE THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES BECOME "THE TEAM" TO MILLIONS OF YOUNG AMERICANS, THE "REGIMENTATION OF AMERICAN YOUTH" WILL HAVE BEGUN WITH A BANG. AND NO DOUBT MANY EUROPEANS WILL WONDER HOW IT COULD BE DONE WITHOUT A DICTATOR.

BUT AMERICANS ACCUSTOMED TO CAMPUS ENTHUSIASM WILL NOT BE SURPRISED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 11. SENT AUGUST 3.)

JL255AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 11)

--

THE RED FLAG IN THE BALTIC

SWIFT CHANGES IN LATVIA,
ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA
FOLLOW RUSSIAN INVASION

TARGETS OF NEIGHBORS DOWN THROUGH HISTORY (1000)

AUG 11 1940

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) (UNDATED) THE RED FLAG OF RUSSIA FLIES HIGH TODAY IN THE SHIFTING BREEZES OF THE NARROW BALTIC.

WITH THE RECENTLY ACHIEVED SOVIETIZATION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA, STALINIST RUSSIA HAS ESTABLISHED FIRMLY HER NORTHERN CONTROL OF THESE VITAL WATERS BETWEEN THE WEST COAST AND THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULAR.

THE SWIFT CHANGE IN THE THREE TINY OUTPOSTS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE INFLUX OF RED ARMY TROOPS BY THE THOUSANDS, THE INSTALLATION OF NEW GOVERNMENTS PLEDGED TO SPREAD THE MESSAGE OF SOVIETIZATION, DECREES TOWARD SOCIALIZATION OF INDUSTRY, TALK OF COLLECTIVE FARMING AND A SWITCH FROM ENGLISH TO RUSSIAN AS THE FIRST COMPULSORY FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS.

THE RED ARMY HAS GAINED NEW BORDERS WITH NAZI GERMANY, WHETHER FOR DEFENSE, COOPERATIVE ACTION OR ATTACK.

IN THE THREE COUNTRIES, BOLSHEVIST IDEOLOGY GAINS NEW FIELDS IN TERRITORY WHICH FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS, AND IN VARYING DEGREES THROUGH THE CENTURIES, LOOKED TO THE WEST--SCANDINAVIA PARTICULARLY--FOR A LARGE SHARE OF ITS CULTURAL EXCHANGE DESPITE 200 YEARS UNDER TSARIST RUSSIA.

TWENTY YEARS AGO THESE PEOPLE, LESS THAN 6,000,000 IN ALL AND CHIEFLY FARMERS, WERE ABLE TO THRUST OUT THE RUSSIAN ARMY THAT AROSE WITH THE FALL OF THE TSARS AND WIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

THE RED ARMY CAME THIS TIME WITHOUT A FIGHT. THERE WERE NO FORCES WITH WHICH TO RESIST EFFECTIVELY HAD THE ORDER BEEN GIVEN. AND THERE WAS NONE TO WHOM THEY COULD APPEAL FOR HELP.

RUSSIA'S MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACTS, WRUNG FROM THE LITTLE BALTIC STATES LAST OCTOBER, BROUGHT THE FIRST RED ARMY UNITS TO BALTIC GARRISONS.

(MORE)

WR119AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG. 11)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED, FIRST ADD SOVIETS IN BALTIC.

X X X BALTIC GARRISONS.

AUG 11 1940

THERE FOLLOWED CONSULTATIONS WITH MOSCOW DURING THE WINTER AND IN MAY A DISPUTE AROSE OVER SUPPOSED UNFRIENDLINESS IN LITHUANIA TOWARD SOVIET GARRISONS.

PRESIDENT ANTANAS SMETONA OF LITHUANIA FLED TO GERMANY.

PRESIDENTS KARL ULMANIS OF LATVIA AND CONSTANTIN PAETS OF ESTONIA REMAINED, BUT THEIR POWER WENT TO NEW MINISTERS, SOME OF THEM RELEASED FROM IMPRISONMENT FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, TO WORKERS COMMITTEES AND TO COMMUNIST PARLIAMENTS.

IN SUBSEQUENT ELECTIONS, IN WHICH THE VOTERS COULD VOTE ONLY "YES,"

30,24-4289

30.24-4289

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY WAS CAST IN FAVOR OF SOVIETIZATION. THOSE FAILING TO VOTE WERE IN DANGER OF BEING BRANDED "ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE."

A HUNT FOR SABOTEURS BEGAN, WITH THE DEATH PENALTY PROVIDED FOR EXTREME CASES.

THE RED REVOLUTION THUS COMPLETED ITS FIRST STAGE WITH FEW DISTURBANCES, FEW OUTWARD SIGNS OF DISCONTENT.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS EVERYWHERE, RUSSIAN DOCTRINE PREACHED FROM NEWSPAPERS, RUSSIAN MOVIES--THESE WERE THE OUTWARD SIGNS ALONG WITH WAGE INCREASES ANNOUNCED FOR NUMEROUS WORKERS AND DISMISSALS FOR THOSE TOO CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE FORMER REGIMES.

AUG 11 1940

TO THE BALTIC PEOPLE WHO CLUNG TO THEIR NATIONALITY AND DEVELOPED DISTINCT CULTURES THROUGH CENTURIES OF STRIFE, THE CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT WAS NOT A NEW EXPERIENCE.

IN PAGAN DAYS, LITHUANIA HERSELF WAS A POWERFUL KINGDOM STRETCHING FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA. AT DIFFERENT TIMES GERMANS, POLES, SWEDES, DANES AND RUSSIANS RULED ALL THREE OF THE LITTLE STATES AND FOUGHT BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THEM.

LATVIA, "THE BELGIUM OF THE EAST," ESPECIALLY HAS BEEN THE FREQUENT TARGET OF BIG NEIGHBORS.

THE BALTIC PEOPLES EXISTED UNDER TRIBAL RULE FOR THE MOST PART INTO THE 12TH CENTURY. THEN CAME THE BREAK-UP OF THE GREAT LITHUANIAN KINGDOM AND IT WAS ABSORBED EVENTUALLY BY POLAND WITH THE UPPER CLASSES AND LANDOWNERS BECOMING PREDOMINANTLY POLISH AND CATHOLIC.

TEUTONIC ORDERS FROM GERMANY MEANWHILE WERE SPREADING GERMAN RULE INTO OTHER PARTS OF THE BALTIC. STRONG MASTERS. THE GERMAN KNIGHTS RETAINED OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND AND TRIBAL ESTONIANS AND LATVIANS ENTERED A PERIOD OF SERFDOM.

SWEDEN, THEN A MIGHTY EMPIRE, ACQUIRED DOMINATION OVER THE BALTIC IN THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES AND EMBARKED UPON A PERIOD OF "ENLIGHTENMENT," RELIEVING THE SERFS TO SOME EXTENT AND FOSTERING EDUCATION UNDER GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WHO FOUNDED TARTU UNIVERSITY.

BUT IN 1721 PEACE ENDED AND IN A DISASTROUS WAR WITH RUSSIA, SWEDEN LOST HER BALTIC PROVINCES, ALSO PARTS OF FINLAND.

BAD TIMES FELL UPON THE BALTIC STATES AND THE ESTONIANS, WHERE THE SWEDISH INFLUENCE WAS STRONGEST, WERE WONT TO SPEAK OF THE "GOOD OLD SWEDISH TIMES," A REMARK STILL HEARD THERE TODAY--OR AT LEAST BEFORE THE RECENT SOVIETIZATION.

SOME 6,000 PEASANTS AND FISHERMEN OF SWEDISH DESCENT STILL LIVE IN ESTONIA.

AUG 11 1940

IMPROVEMENTS CAME TO THE BALTIC COUNTRIES AFTER TSAR PETER PREPARED THE WAY FOR WESTERN REFORMS BY NOT ENFORCING RUSSIANIZATION, PERMITTING RETENTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LUTHERAN INFLUENCE REMAINED.

IN THE 19TH CENTURY THE TSARS FOSTERED LAND REFORMS WHEREBY THE PEASANTS BOUGHT BACK THEIR LANDS FROM THE GERMAN NOBILITY, BUT THE RESULT TURNED OUT TO BE A PERIOD OF TENANCY WITH LITTLE ACTUAL IMPROVEMENT IN LIVING CONDITIONS UNTIL INDEPENDENCE WAS ESTABLISHED.

THE THE MUSICAL, LYRICAL BALTICS STEADILY DEVELOPED THEIR OWN LITERATURE AND CAME TO BE REGARDED AS A SCANDINAVIAN OUTPOST OF BLUE-EYED PEOPLE CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE SCANDINAVIANS ALTHOUGH SLIGHTLY

SHORTER AND SOMEWHAT DARKER SKINNED.

THE BRIEF BALTIC REVOLUTION OF 1905 FAILED AND UNTIL INDEPENDENCE CAME ESTONIA WORKED THROUGH A "YOUNG ESTONIAN MOVEMENT" HEADED BY GUSTAV SUITS, NOW PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE AT DORPORT UNIVERSITY.

ULMANIS, WHO STUDIED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, FLED AFTER THE REVOLT AND LABORED FROM ABROAD UNTIL THE WORLD WAR AND THE CRASH OF THE TSARIST REGIME PROVIDED THEIR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPIED PARTS OF THE THREE COUNTRIES AND THE PEASANTS FLED TO RUSSIA. LATVIAN TROOPS FORMED THEIR OWN BATTALIONS AND SOME, WHO MAY HAVE BEEN FACTORS IN THE PRESENT SOVIETIZATION, GAVE STRONG SUPPORT TO THE RED REVOLUTION OF 1917.

OTHERS REMAINED WITH THE WHITE ARMIES WHILE AT HOME LEADERS FOR INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZED THE FIGHT. THE GERMANS WITHDREW, THE RUSSIANS WERE OUSTED IN BITTER FIGHTING AND THE REPUBLICS WERE BORN.

STRONG POLITICAL MAJORITIES WERE LACKING, HOWEVER, AND FAIRLY LIBERAL DICTATORSHIPS WERE ESTABLISHED BY ULMANIS, SMETONA AND PAETS, ONLY TO SEE THEIR REGIMES CRASH BEFORE THE LATEST BLOODLESS RUSSIAN COUP.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST II. SENT AUGUST 4)

WR145AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG. 11.)

UNDATED, 49TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)-SUNDAY, AUG 4--BRITISH RAIDERS BACK FROM CONTINENT TELL OF BOMBING MASSED NAZI TROOPS AND SUPPLIES ACROSS CHANNEL FROM ENGLAND; NAZIS DROP "PEACE" PAMPHLETS ON ENGLAND, BOMBS ON SCOTLAND; LAND SKIRMISHING INTENSIFIES ALONG NORTH ITALIAN FRONTIERS.

MONDAY, AUG 5--BRITISH BOMB SYNTHETIC OIL WORKS IN GERMANY; ITALIAN BOMBERS STRIKE AT BRITISH BASES IN NORTHEAST AFRICA AND AT GIBRALTAR; BRITISH RELEASE ONE OF NINE JAPANESE ARRESTED IN EMPIRE ROUNDUP; JAPANESE, DEMONSTRATING AGAINST BRITAIN, STILL HOLD SEVEN BRITONS SEIZED IN ESPIONAGE DRIVE.

TUESDAY, AUG 6--BRITISH AND ITALIAN MILITARY LEADERS DISCLOSE BATTLE OF AFRICA IS ON, WITH LIBYAN FORCES MASSED AT EGYPTIAN DESERT FRONTIER AND ITALIANS KNIFING INTO KENYA AND BRITISH SOMALILAND; U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, JOHN CUDAHY SAYS FAMINE IS NEAR IN BELGIUM UNLESS AMERICAN FOOD SHIPS ARE LET THROUGH BRITISH BLOCKADE OF CONTINENT.

WEDNESDAY, AUG 7--ITALIANS CAPTURE UNDEFENDED BRITISH SOMALILAND PORT OF ZEILA AND TWO OTHER TOWNS IN DRIVES ON BERBERA; BRITISH BOMB RUHR AND LE BOURGET FIELD, PARIS; PARLIAMENT IS TOLD EMPIRE MUST DOVETAIL BRITISH MILITARY EFFORT WITH AMERICAN DEFENSE PROGRAM AS BRITISH OPEN NEGOTIATIONS IN WASHINGTON FOR "HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS" OF DOLLARS WORTH OF TANKS AND GUNS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8--WAR BIGGEST AERIAL BATTLE OVER ENGLISH CHANNEL, AND BRITISH COUNTER ATTACKS DEEP INTO GERMANY BRING SKY FIGHTING OUT OF TWO-DAY LULL; BRITISH CLAIM 53 NAZI PLANES DOWNED TO 16 RAF CRAFT LOST; NAZIS REPORT 15 BRITISH SHIPS TOTALING 72,000 TONS SUNK BY BOMBS; BRITISH OFFERS POSSIBLE INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA IN BID FOR AID IN MANPOWER AND RESOURCES; JAPAN REPORTED READY TO GRAB INDO CHINA AND EAST INDIES AS SOON AS HITLER STRIKES ENGLAND.

(MORE)

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG. 11.)

30,24-4291

30.24-4291

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUG.11)

(ADVANCE)...UNDATED-FIRST ADD 49TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY (BY AP) X X X STRIKES ENGLAND.

FRIDAY, AUG.9--BRITISH WITHDRAW FORCES FROM CHINA; JAPANESE "VERY PLEASED," BRITISH SAY NAZIS LOST 60 PLANES IN THURSDAY CHANNEL FIGHT AGAINST 16 BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN; GERMANS COUNTER WITH CLAIM 49 BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN, 10 OF THEIR OWN; BRITISH COUNT ITALIAN LOSSES IN LIBYAN AIR FIGHT AT 15 PLANES AGAINST TWO BRITISH, ITALIANS TALLY FIVE BRITISH PLANES DOWNED, TWO ITALIAN; ITALIANS FIGHT TOWARD BERBERA; JAPANESE BOMB CHUNGKING HEAVILY.

AUG 11 1940

SATURDAY, AUG.10--STEADY AIR WAR DEVELOPS IN AFRICA AND EUROPE; GERMANS CLAIM HEAVY HITS ON BRITISH MUNITIONS, AIRCRAFT WORKS, SHIP-YARDS; ITALIANS PROGRESS IN BRITISH SOMALILAND DESPITE HARASSING BRITISH BOMBINGS; NAZI PRESS SAYS GERMANY HAS PLENTY OF FOOD, BRITAIN TO BLAME IF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES HUNGRY; EGYPT UNDERGOES WAR OF NERVES, PREPARES TO LINE UP WITH BRITISH IF ITALIANS ATTACK.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AMG11)

PS849PED

400 PLANES RAID BRITAIN

60 RAIDERS SHOT DOWN, LONDON SAYS; NAZIS PUT BRITISH LOSSES AT 89

400 Planes Bomb Portland Naval Base, 300 Miles Of Coast, Inland Towns, Channel Shipping. Onslaught Follows Fresh Forays On Reich

For the second time in four days a major battle for air supremacy raged yesterday over the English Channel and along the south and east coasts of England.

The Portland naval base was the chief target of the German offensive, though the raiders smashed also at shipping and bombed several inland towns.

AUG 1 - 1940

The British reported sixty German planes destroyed and put their own losses at twenty-six. The Germans claimed destruction of eighty-nine British planes, against the loss of seventeen German, and reported three convoyed merchantmen sunk, four other ships damaged and eight barrage balloons shot down.

As a prelude to the battle were heavy British raids on military objectives in Germany, Holland and France and a German nocturnal foray over Wales.

Nazis Renew Raids After Battle; Loud Explosion In Ulster

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, Aug. 12—Losing little time in the Nazi aerial warfare upon Great Britain, successive waves of German warplanes attempted to break through defense lines on the northeast coast early today several hours after more than 400 swastika-marked planes lashed 300 miles of England's coasts in a gigantic air fight.

The British reported the fresh German attack was repulsed by heavy fire from ground batteries.

After the firing in the great air battle had died down along England's gun-girdled coasts last night, the British Air Ministry claimed an official total of sixty German warplanes shot down. However, the Air Ministry's news service in a story of the day-long fighting detailed sixty-nine German planes shot down.

The British said they lost twenty-six planes.

Blast Over Northern Ireland

As the raids continued today, a loud explosion was heard over a large area of Northern Ireland. The cause was not known, but aircraft were known to have been in the vicinity.

The mystery explosion awakened thousands of people in the area.

A member of the local defense volunteers on duty at a golf club said he heard a plane flying over and then saw a flash, followed by the explosion.

Other early morning raiders over England reconnoitered widely and dropped a large number of bombs on an unidentified west coast town.

Enemy planes were reported over southwest and southeast England, the midlands and Wales.

In one battle off the coast early today British Spitfires forced a German dive-bomber—a Junker 87—into the sea.

The Air Ministry announced that yesterday's fight was the second in four days over the English Channel battlefront in which 400 planes have been hurled against Britain's defenses—and in which sixty Nazi aircraft have been downed.

Dive-Bomber Forced Into Sea

The other 400-plane raid was aimed at southeastern England last Thursday.

Inland Towns Also Bombed

Portland, mighty island naval base just off the south coast from Weymouth, bore the brunt of the attack. But other large flights of raiders smashed at shipping along miles of the Channel, and pierced inland, bombing towns with an undisclosed toll.

A British communique said "minor damage was caused to two of his Majesty's ships by splinters "during the Portland fight and that bombs falling on the shore caused some damage to naval buildings, including a hospital."

The communique said "there were a number of civilian casualties, but few of these were serious."

Amplifying the Air Ministry's communique, the Ministry's news service said the attacks began at 7.30 A. M., continued at a furious pace until the afternoon, and broke out again mildly in the early evening, when two bombers were destroyed off the east coast.

Three Points Of Attack

"There were three distinct points of attack—on Portland, on Dover and on a convoy off the Anglican coast"—the news service reported.

After hitting first at Dover, the Germans hurled a terrific attack against Portland shortly after 10 A. M.

"In this action, which lasted until lunchtime, the enemy suffered their heaviest losses," the news service said. "Nearly forty of them crashed on sea or land, when Spitfire and Hurricane squadrons roared in and out, breaking up their formations, zooming and diving and picking them off in a long series of dogfights."

In the convoy action British Spitfires surprised forty Nazi bombers about to attack the convoy and dispersed them.

Raids On Reich Continued

Meantime, the Air Ministry announced that heavy attacks on military objectives in Germany were continued Saturday night after day attacks on several airdromes in Holland and France.

The communique said:

"Yesterday (Saturday) R. A. F. bombers made daylight attacks on a number of enemy-occupied airdromes in Holland and France. Hits were observed among hangars at Schiphol, Querqueville (airport of Cherbourg) and Waalhaven.

"The airdromes at Flushing, Dinard and Caen were attacked. The airport at Guernsey (German-occupied British Channel island) also was bombed. Two of our aircraft are missing.

Hamburg, Wilhelmshaven Raided

"Heavy attacks on military objectives in Germany were continued last night. These included the docks at Hamburg, the naval base at Wilhelmshaven, oil supplies at Frankfurt and Homburg, a power station and an explosives factory at Cologne, a chemical works at Frankfurt and a blast furnace north of the city, wharfs at Duisberg, supply depots at Hamm and Soest, and several airdromes in Holland and Germany. One of our aircraft is missing."

Yesterday's raiders came, flight after flight, sometimes in waves up to 150 planes. From inland airports British reinforcements turned the fight into a wholesale battle for mastery in the air over the bomb-battered coast.

Weymouth and Portland were attacked inland as well as along the water front. In one place forty houses were reported demolished and 150 others damaged in a fifteen-minute attack.

Several Churches Bombed

Several churches filled with worshipers who filed to services during the raids were hit. There was no estimate of casualties.

One southeastern coast town had at least four separate raids starting at dawn. There, alone, observers counted at least ten German planes downed in almost ceaseless dogfights.

The raiders' cannon-carrying Messerschmitts blasted down at least three barrage balloons guarding the vital harbors, tons of bombs shook at least two coastal towns, dive-bombers attacked shipping, and streets were splattered with machine-gun fire.

Casualties Not Estimated

Britain beat at the raiders with the full strength of her coast defense system—showering attacking squadrons with anti-aircraft fire and hurling power-diving counter attacks down on the bombers.

Casualties in the bomb-wrecked districts of towns were not estimated. Official announcements indicated only that there were some deaths.

One wave of 150 planes dived onto a town on the southwest coast, unloosing a shower of explosives which wrecked an entire row of houses in a fifteen-minute attack.

Worship Amid Explosions

Air-raid wardens paced the streets crying:

"Better take cover. Don't say you weren't warned."

Machine-gun fire spattered some streets. Church services continued with hymns rising between the thunder of heavy explosions.

A bomb hit one church, showering glass and plaster on forty children singing in Sunday school. None was injured seriously and their parents hustled them home or to shelter. Another church also was hit.

Some of the curious scurried about from shelter to shelter even during the stunning crash of bombs and roar of anti-aircraft fire, gathering flattened machine-gun bullets and shell fragments for souvenirs.

The raid was repeated, this time by a flight of fifty German planes, on a southeastern town.

Death Dives All Along Coast

All along the coast observers reported seeing the smoke-trailing death dives of disabled planes. Some Nazi airmen were seen bailing out, drifting down to the shoreline or into the Channel by parachute.

Often the barrages raised by fast-firing anti-aircraft batteries drove waves of attackers back to sea, but again and again they wheeled to strike—sometimes darting in low to fire at the gas-inflated balloons whose cables guard the harbors, sometimes racing inland at 15,000 feet to escape the fire from the smaller ground batteries.

As fast as the balloons were damaged, repair crews started work on them immediately, ignoring bombs and gunfire.

17 Bombs Fall On Welsh Town

Yesterday's south coast attacks grew out of an explosive prelude of bombings Saturday night in which seventeen bombs fell on one Welsh town alone, wiping out an entire family. Two air-raid wardens were killed while hustling others to shelter.

By dawn the raids had intensified into the air battle on the south and east coast.

Prime Minister Churchill sent the War Cabinet's congratulations to Britain's fighter squadrons for beating back mass German air attacks Thursday. The British claimed sixty-one raiders were destroyed.

Churchill's Congratulations

In his message to the Air Ministry Churchill said:

"The War Cabinet will be glad you would convey to the fighter squadrons of the Royal Air Force engaged in Thursday's brilliant action their admiration for the skill and prowess they displayed, and congratulated them upon the defeat and heavy losses inflicted upon a far more numerous enemy."

Nazi Attack On Balloon Barrage Develops Into Big Sky Battle

AUG 12 1941

By ROBERT E. BUNNELLE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

On England's Southeast Coast Aug. 11—From a balcony spattered with machine-gun fire and jarred by deafening bombardment I saw a new chapter in the battle of Britain written today in a Sabbath sky thick with airplanes and spotted with mushroom puffs from anti-aircraft shells.

Between attacks I rushed with other onlookers to gather shell fragment souvenirs. We found machine-gun bullets imbedded in the concrete a few feet from where we stood. Anti-aircraft guns thundered a nerve-wracking din one hundred yards away.

The raiders screamed down—sometimes from 15,000 feet up—out of the early morning sun, pouncing on coastal balloon barrages. But from the ground and in the air the British gave them a hot reception.

Saw Four Planes Bagged

In one attack I saw four German planes apparently bagged by British fighters and anti-aircraft shells. Another correspondent farther down the coast counted one, and possibly two others, plummeting from great height and trailing dense smoke.

The raid began as a surprise attack on the balloons, but developed soon into fierce dogfights, and was followed by repeated attacks by larger and larger waves, finally attacking the town as well as the water front.

The gunfire rolled like thunder. One flight of raiders was split into two parts by anti-aircraft fire, which kept one group performing aerial acrobatics while British pilots engaged the other.

Looked Like Specks

Sometimes the planes were so high they looked like tiny specs of wind-blown paper.

Some fought clear and streaked back toward the German-held coast of France. One of these trailed a great black plume of smoke.

The battle raged so furiously it was impossible to keep accurate track of the planes which fell. A pilot of one destroyed plane drifted by parachute into the water two miles off shore.

Little files of townsfolk on their way to church looked back toward the coast for glimpses of the air fight and heard the Messerschmitt cannon fire directed at barrage balloons.

Raiders Beaten Back

Heavy anti-aircraft fire beat the raiders back from the balloons at most places.

Before church services were over new flights of raiders dived out of the sun, with machine guns and bomb sights aimed at streets and buildings.

Explosions shook the town and motors screamed as planes tangled overhead in a blaze of action inland and along the whole seafront.

There was a lull and I went out to gather souvenirs, but guns within one hundred yards of us blazed away and observers ducked for cover.

An air-raid warden strode past with the warning:

"Better take cover, they're machine-gunning the streets. Don't say you weren't warned."

But through the firing balloon barrage crews worked as calmly as carpenters filling new balloons to replace those shot down.

Most church services proceeded without interruption through the din. Two churches, however, were struck by bombs and forty children in a Sunday school were showered by glass and debris. None of the children was injured seriously.

There was no authoritative figure on casualties. It was reported however that a whole row of homes was demolished in a southwestern town during a fifteen-minute attack by 150 planes. Forty homes were smashed and 140 others damaged. Casualties there were described as "amazingly low"—considering the number of bombs dropped. Later reports said twenty persons were taken to hospitals.

"Give Thanks To God"

Outside one damaged church the rector placed a sign:

"Give thanks to God. Thanksgiving services will be held at 6.30 P. M. in the open air."

At several places British motor boats put out to pick up pilots who bailed out as their planes dived into the sea.

From a water-front esplanade bombs could be seen bursting all around one ship, almost hiding it at times with columns of spray. After the attack the ship could be seen, continuing on its way.

"Same Old Pattern," Say British Defenders

By DREW MIDDLETON

With the Royal Air Force Fighter Command, Aug. 11 (AP)—Today's mass air fight over England's south coast was a "good engagement," but the "same old pattern," to the men who map Britain's sky defense and play a deadly game of guess with raiding squadrons.

I saw the defense system in operation as the fighter command headquarters received the terse report:

"Upward of 150 German aircraft approaching ——. Three British squadrons reinforcing those already in the air. One fighter squadron refueling."

The vice-air marshal nodded. "Same thing as Thursday," he observed. "Simultaneous attacks which get hotter until finally, far from the original point of attack, they throw in a couple of hundred planes. We're doing all right. We shoot down four of theirs for every British loss. The people winning the war are those kids out there (the R. A. F. pilots)."

Outside fast Hurricanes could be heard roaring to the sky fight.

"When Jerry gets an idea" the vice-air marshal said, "he sticks to it until we knock it out of his head. Here's what he does—or tries to do:

"First blow comes here." The officer's finger pointed to a northeastern

30.24-4293

30.24-4293

port of England on his huge map. "Then a bigger attack here. Finally attacks on convoys here and here."

Calm Description

He went on with his terse description of Britain's counter-tactics as calmly as a college professor expounding a problem in mathematics, while seventy-five miles away coastal towns were being pounded by heavy bombs and his reinforcement squadrons were diving into the fray to beat the raiders back.

Occasionally from an inter-office telephone system a voice would break in:

"Seven more Germans destroyed."

The vice-air marshal said it is a game of guess—to figure out where the Nazis will strike next and head them off.

Numbers Are Important

"Sometimes they seem headed for one place, then switch to another," he related. "It's our job to have enough aircraft to intercept them wherever they strike. We just see that they (the British flyers) have the right number in the air at the right moment. They do the rest. . . ."

Coastal reconnaissance planes and convoy guards play a part in relaying the information on location and direction of air raiders.

Markers showing positions of the attackers and available forces of defense planes are moved about the map of England like pieces in a chess game.

"The Germans in opening the attack often use ten or fifteen bombers and fifty or sixty fighters in order to engage as many British fighters as possible," the officer pointed out. "We send one section against their fighters, another against the bombers.

"Often German fighters lie poised above the clouds at 25,000 feet. If we are too many for them—say two or three—they turn and dive back to France before we can climb to them."

man sources said Nazi successes were mounting "from minute to minute."

[Associated Press Editor's Note:—However, the German wireless in a broadcast picked up in New York by CBS warned that today's air operations "are not to be interpreted as the start of a German attack on Great Britain." The announcer indicated that the raids were part of thorough preparations for the "final bout with the British."]

Portland Declared Shattered

Severest and apparently longest of the air fights was over the precipitous shoreline at Portland where the German high command said fifty-seven British pursuit planes were shot down.

Quoting eyewitnesses, DNB described Portland as heavily shattered by the Nazi bombers. They were said to have destroyed almost every ship in the harbor.

Walls of wharves were said to have caved in, some warehouses to have collapsed and others to have burned under the German bombardment.

Havoc At Port Described

Reconnaissance flyers who scouted the scene, the agency said, reported oil store and harbor works in flames, huge bomb craters scooped out by explosive bombs, loading piers smashed, ships burning in the harbor and other vessels sunk.

Besides one of the greatest air battles of the war over the whole coastal area from Portland, on the west, to Dover, on the east, DNB said numerous side fights also developed as Nazi bombers, fighters and destroyer planes lashed out for air supremacy over the English Channel.

Fall "Like Birds Out Of Sky"

At one time, the German wireless mation, it summarized the day's bag as eighty-nine British planes downed, three convoyed merchantmen sunk and a destroyer and three merchantmen damaged. Eight barrage balloons also were said to have been burst by aerial gunfire at Dover.

Besides fifty-seven British planes felled at Portland, the high command said, German airmen shot down seventeen others in their attack on the convoy, seven at Dover and the remaining eight "at other points."

Convoy Of 70 Ships Attacked

Separate from the Portland battle, Nazi military sources said, German raiders attacked a convoy of seventy merchantmen escorted by fourteen warships in the English Channel.

Bomb hits were claimed on several convoying warships, some of which were reported stopped and listing after the attack.

Crewmen of the first fighter squadron returning from the attack reported hits on several steamers, including three which were set afire and one, a vessel of about 8,000 tons, which was sunk.

Another 8,000-ton ship was said to have suffered four hits and to have dropped, listing, out of the convoy, and a 5,000-ton merchantman was said to have remained behind burning.

Merely "Side Assignment"

Apart from Spitfire fighters sent out from shore, the German airmen were quoted as saying two squadrons of Hurricane fighters accompanied the convoy, and one of these planes was sent spinning into the sea.

There was no full report yet on the outcome of the raid, but DNB said it was made by "relatively weaker bombing forces" and was merely a "side assignment."

The convoy was said to have been sailing a south-southwest course when it was intercepted about twelve miles northwest of the port of Margate, at the mouth of the Thames.

In air battles with planes protecting the ships, DNB said, five British Spitfires and two Bristol-Blenheims were shot down.

Seven Barrage Balloons Shot Down

Also independent of the great Channel battle, the agency reported, seven barrage balloons and five Spitfire pursuit planes were destroyed at Dover, two Bristol-Blenheims at Southampton and two Spitfires at Canterbury.

It said the Channel was dotted with small vessels trying to rescue crews of downed British planes from the choppy Channel waters and charged that one German craft downed by two Bristol-Blenheims was a plainly labeled German Red Cross seaplane.

One German Messerschmitt pursuit squadron was credited with bagging twenty-two British planes at a loss of only two of its own and another was said to have downed sixteen.

Toll Brought Up To 89

The day's fourth and final communique, summing up the main channel battle, said:

"Besides the already announced successful attack on the British war harbor of Portland where oil storage tanks and port facilities were set afire and fifty-seven enemy planes were shot down, our air units achieved further successes on a convoy east of Harwich.

"Three merchantmen totaling approximately 17,000 tons were sunk, one destroyer and three merchant ships were heavily damaged by direct hits. In this action our pursuit and destroyer units shot down seventeen enemy planes.

At other points eight additional enemy airplanes were forced to crash. At Dover our pursuit planes also undertook an attack on barrage balloons. Of eighteen balloons, eight were destroyed.

"In this action seven British pursuit craft were shot down.

"The enemy's total loss today, therefore, was eighty-nine planes as against seventeen of our own."

British anti-aircraft batteries were declared put out of action at Portland early in the battle.

An earlier communique had said that besides sinking almost all ships in the Portland harbor, Nazi bombs had ignited "great fires" among storage tanks and on the dam connecting the port with the mainland.

"Heavy explosives," it said, were seen in boiler and machine buildings and attacks also were carried out on docks, harbor facilities and repair shops in the Government dockyards.

Saturday's War Activities

Issued before the running air battle began, the regular German communique reported that on Saturday Nazi air forces crippled an armed merchant ship so heavily it was abandoned by its crew, again mined the mouths of British harbors, hit an airplane assembly shop at Norwich, a powder works near St. Ives and the ports of Newport, Swansea and Pembroke.

It also listed the British 9,130-ton British merchantman Upwey Grange as sunk by a German submarine.

British night raids on Germany caused only non-military damage, it added.

Portland Naval Base Shattered, 89 Planes Destroyed, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 11—Destruction of eighty-nine British warplanes and crippling damage to the fortified British naval base at Portland by massive waves of Nazi air raiders striking with terrific force on England's Channel coast were reported officially tonight.

Still awaiting complete information on the day-long series of battles, German broadcast that British planes were falling "like shot birds out of the sky" as radio and DNB bulletins, high-command communiques and information from German military sources gave a running account of the mass aerial assault.

The high command admitted that seventeen German planes had not returned home.

On the basis of still tentative infor-

Duke, Duchess Hear Bishop Who Burned Their Picture

Attend Bermuda's Anglican Cathedral On Summer's Hottest Sunday—Church Is Crowded

[By the Associated Press]

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 11—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor spent a hot morning in church today, listening to a sermon by the Bermudan bishop who once tore down and burned a picture of their wedding.

Several times during the long Anglican service the Duke mopped his perspiring brow with his handkerchief, and once briskly manipulated a palm-leaf fan in an effort to cool off himself and the former Wallis Warfield, who sat beside him.

There was nothing in Bishop Arthur Heber Browne's sermon which could be interpreted as a reference to the Windsors' marriage or the British constitutional crises which preceded it.

It just happened to be one of the hottest Sunday mornings Bermuda has had this summer. The rest of the congregation looked just as uncomfortable as the Duke and Duchess.

The bishop later said his sermon, based on St. Paul's epistle to Philemon, had been written before he knew the Windsors were coming.

About 700 Bermudans and visiting Americans crowded Hamilton's Gothic cathedral when the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Bermuda's Governor, Maj. Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard, and his sister, Mrs. Hastings Brooke, arrived at the church.

The Duke came first in a carriage driven by two white-gloved, white-helmeted coachmen. With him were the Governor and the latter's aide-de-camp. The Duchess and Mrs. Brooke followed in another carriage.

The Windsors sat in the Governor's pew.

This afternoon the Duke and Duchess planned to attend a party in the home of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy Purvis, where swimming, cocktails and tea promised relaxation.

The Duchess again was accorded spontaneous applause by spectators gathered outside the cathedral.

The Bishop greeted the Windsors as they departed.

He shook hands and chatted with the Duke momentarily and unsmilingly and then briefly shook hands with the Duchess.

More Canadian Troops Bolster British Forces

Soldiers Report Uneventful Voyage—Mostly From Eastern Section Of Dominion

Somewhere in England, Aug. 11 (AP)—A small detachment of Canadian troops, mainly from eastern Canada, joined other units of the Second Division, Canadian Active Service Force, tonight in a camp somewhere in England.

The soldiers reported their voyage across the Atlantic was uneventful with the sea like a mill pond.

Total number of Canadian troops in England is a military secret, but there are two divisions, in the first of which some 20,000 men went to England, and miscellaneous forces.

Eire Announces That 180,000 Have Joined Defense Since June

Dublin, Aug. 11 (AP)—One hundred and eighty thousand men have joined Eire's defense force since June 1, Frank Aiken, Minister of Defense Co-ordination, announced today.

Aiken said that "any enemy who attempts to attack Irish territory will pay dearly for it."

Patrick Little, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, said "every mile of Irish coast now is patrolled and guarded."

Dalton Promises Poles Deliverance Is at Hand

Says British Armies Will Go to Continent

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare, told German-conquered Poles tonight that Great Britain would call "at a chosen moment," on all whom Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has vanquished to rise and "greet the armies which will land from England upon the shores of Europe."

In a British Broadcasting Corporation-Polish News Service broadcast, Dalton said the moment would come "when we have drowned and destroyed any Germans who attempt to invade our island, when we have conquered the air over Germany.

"In this great struggle against German barbarism, our victory is sure," he said. "There is an old saying that in all her wars England always wins the last battle. So it will be again. . . . Soon we shall dominate the air over Germany, just as at the beginning of this war the Germans dominated the air over Poland. And, from that day, the complete defeat of Germany will follow soon."

Dalton assured the Poles that "the hour of your deliverance is near."

Blast Heard in Ulster After a Plane Passes

LONDON, Aug. 12 (Monday) (AP).—A loud explosion was heard over a large area of Northern Ireland early today. The cause was not known, but it occurred apparently in the coastal area while aircraft were reported to be in the vicinity. The explosion awakened thousands of people in the area.

A member of the local defense volunteers, on duty at a golf club, said he heard a plane flying over, saw a flash and then heard the explosion.

British Set Nazi Loss At Total of 387 Planes

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The sixty German planes reported shot down in today's fighting over the south coast brought to 387 the total Nazi air losses tallied by Great Britain since the start of mass air attacks last June 18.

The largest number previously claimed as downed in a single day's fighting also was sixty, on last Thursday.

PETAIN REGIME SHAKEUP IS BELIEVED NEAR

Vice-Premier Laval Reported One Of Ministers Facing Ouster

Cabinet's "Strong Man" Under Fire Of Both French And Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

St. Gingolph (on the French-Swiss Border), Aug. 11—The authoritarian government of Marshal Philippe Petain is reported here to be on the eve of a shakeup, with Vice-Premier Pierre Laval as one of those likely to be benched.

Reports from influential sources in the unoccupied zone and Frenchmen outside the zone said Laval recently has been bombarded with criticism from many quarters. These sources said the politician who already has fulfilled his political function in obtaining the old Parliament's approval of the new form of government is one of those whose usefulness now is ended.

Phone Service Cut

Meanwhile, the French Government forbade telephone communication between Switzerland and Vichy and other central points in unoccupied France.

Only official calls from the Bern legation and from French diplomats abroad were accepted by French telephone operators, working under army orders.

No official reason was given for the ban on service.

Based On Three Counts

Attacks on Laval, who at first appeared to be the "strong man" of the Petain Cabinet and whom the aged chief of state named as his political heir, were based on three counts:

1. Many leaders, both Left and Right, accused him of protecting certain leading figures of past Cabinets, such as Georges Bonnet, former Finance Minister, from the Riom "war-blame" trial, and of attacking others, like former Premier Paul Reynaud, whose following still is strong.
2. The old Fascist Croix de Feu (which Laval as Premier several years ago forced into dissolution) is increasing in strength with the addition of many of this war's veterans, and is a bitter enemy of Laval.
3. The Germans are reported unwilling to support Laval, whom they consider just another pre-war French politician.

Would Avoid "Disgrace"

Chief-of-State Petain and Gen. Maxime Weygand both are reported determined to protect the army high command from any "disgrace" in the Riom trial. Informed quarters said Laval first began to slide from grace with the present army command when he asked that former Generalissimo Maurice Gamelin be brought from his estate in Dordogne, where he is now in retirement, to defend himself at the trial with his chief political supporter, former Premier Edouard Daladier.

Daladier, with former minister of interior, Georges Mandel, and other accused former Cabinet members and deputies, is reported to have obtained the promise of many leading deputies and senators—including Edouard Herriot, who defended them before the assembly which recently ratified the new constitution—that they might testify in their defense at Riom.

The former premier and his companions allege they were "framed"; that Laval and other Rightists asked them to go to North Africa to prepare a new seat of government there, just to get them out of the way until an armistice could be arranged.

Who will replace Laval in the Cabinet, and whether Adrien Marquet, Minister of Interior, also will be dropped, remains problematical.

Jean Ybarnegary, dynamic Basque Minister of Youth and Family, is one of those mentioned as Laval's probable successor. Others include such dark horses as the Independent Gaston Bergery and the ex-Communist ex-Deputy Jacques Doriot, whose prestige in the former "red ring" of Paris workers and among the peasant front of farm workers is great.

Hero Of Many Stories

Doriot is the hero of many stories of the Vichy assembly, where he made himself conspicuous with sarcastic digs at Parliamentarians. When he tried to enter the assembly as a "former deputy" he was told "that is worth nothing here." He retorted:

"That's a shame. You'll all be former deputies tonight."

When asked why he came to Vichy, he replied:

"To see you all die."

But when asked why he refused to support the Laval-Petain Government, he retorted:

"In order not to die with you."

FRANCE DOOMS ALL ORGANIZED LABOR GROUPS

Petain Government Moves Toward Corporative-Style State

Many Historic Spots Were Ruined By Nazi Drive, Survey Shows

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 11—Organized labor appeared headed for the scrap heap in France today. Preparations were shaping up rapidly for a corporative style structure in which workers and employers are organized in units and their differences settled by the Government.

Although France's great labor organization, C. G. T. (Confederation Generale de Travail) has abandoned its old "class-struggle" principles and proclaimed its aims of protecting "interests of the nation," a violent campaign with all the earmarks of a death thrust has broken out against it.

The press unanimously is demanding a complete new organization of the nation's industrial life in corporative and professional groups.

Leaders Attacked

Leon Jouhaux, who as secretary general of C. G. T., was France's labor chief, and other leaders have been attacked simultaneously in newspapers for alleged pro-Soviet leanings prior to the war.

Accounts of a recent C. G. T. meeting at Toulouse said Jouhaux had announced his intention to retire in favor of four of his former assistants.

One of the first moves in the corporative program was taken by the National Confederation of Hotel, Restaurant and Cafe Proprietors, which called a meeting in Paris shortly to discuss organization of corporative units. A similar meeting was held at Lyon for unoccupied areas.

Say 300 Trains Run

Meanwhile, the Petain Government declared 300 trains are operating weekly between occupied and unoccupied zones with 300,000 refugees returning home in occupied areas each week.

(Reports from Moulins last week said only a trickle of refugees was permitted to pass through that central France bottleneck on the jealously-guarded border to their former homes in German-held territory.)

Today's announcement said the accelerated return of refugees to their homes had been made possible by the reconstruction of forty railway bridges in three weeks of intensive work on the nation's war-devastated communications lines.

Any increase in the present rate is difficult, it was explained, since the fastest express goes only forty-five miles an hour because of the poor rolling stock and roadbeds.

Shipyards At Work

Despite heavy damage inflicted on French ports, especially Cherbourg and Marseille, nearly twenty shipyards were reported back at work rebuilding French merchant shipping.

Accounts of war damage in Vichy newspapers said Dunkerque, where the British made their historic retreat across the Channel, and neighboring Malo Les Bains were virtually destroyed.

The lower part of Verdun on the right bank of the Meuse, the northern section of Tours and certain parts of Orleans, Saumur and Blois were destroyed as in the World War, while remaining sections were damaged heavily.

Only Rubbish Left

These reports said that in some parts of northern France where the fighting was heaviest nothing but rubbish heaps were left of once thriving towns. In some only a few smoke-blackened walls were left standing.

Marseille, France's second city and great seaport on the Mediterranean, was severely damaged, especially in the port area, by Italian bombings.

Dorppe, Eu Canbebec, Fecamp and Neufchatel-en-Bray were reported badly damaged in an official checkup of 45 of 180 classified historic French sites.

Churches In Ruin

The Saint Vulfran Church at Abbeville, part of which dates back to the Fifteenth Century, was reported burned and the Abbey Saint Corneille at Compiegne reduced to ruins.

Saint Jacques Church at Compiegne was said also to have been badly damaged.

Evreux Cathedral in Normandie, northwest of Paris, was damaged, but not as extensively as some others in northern France.

GREEKS ACCUSED OF ALBANIA CRIME

Italian Uproar Raised Over Decapitation Of Patriot On Border

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 11—A sudden Fascist bolt of displeasure was shot at Greece today by the official Italian news agency, which charged Greeks with decapitating an Albanian nationalist and warned that such "evil crimes" will not go unanswered.

Stefani, the agency, said the decapitation had occurred near the border in Albania, united with Italy under the Italian crown since the flight of King Zog, April 9, 1939.

Turning its fire upon the government of John Metaxas, dictator-premier, which is inclined to friendliness toward Britain, Stefani strongly indicated the alleged crime might fire Albanian nationalists to bring some neighboring Greek territory into their Italian-occupied homeland.

Victim Identified

The news agency, in a dispatch from Tirana, Albanian capital, identified the beheaded victim as Haut Hoggia, declared "it is not the only recent episode of political oppression by Greece," and warned:

"Hoggia's sacrifice will not be in vain since news of the evil crime has deeply moved Albanians of Ciamuria."

Ciamuria is the border region in which Hoggia was said to have been put to death.

"Tyranny" Denounced

Denouncing Greek "tyranny" over her Albanian minority, Stefani added that "Greek authorities, as has been authoritatively ascertained by numerous witnesses, even have gone so far as to affirm that Italians soon will be thrown out of Albania."

To make the crime even more serious, the news agency told how the killers had taken Hoggia's headless body to be displayed in village after village. It charged that all this was done at the direction of Greek authorities, who had placed a price on his head.

Previous Case Cited

Stefani said a few months ago the body of another Albanian nationalist was found with a leaflet pinned to body warning the same fate awaited "all Albanians who hoped to liberate their country from Greek domination."

The Janina province territory mentioned as desiring "liberation" from Greece extends along the coast for about sixty miles and is across the Strait of Otranto from the heel of the Italian boot. Janina has 137,500 inhabitants.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Premier-Dictator Metaxas of Greece, one of the nations of southeastern Europe friendly to Britain, last Sunday reiterated that his country "remains and will remain neutral." Greece, while not an ally of Britain, has received a British guarantee of her independence.]

Italians Take 2 Key Passes In Somaliland

Fascist Forces in Africa Advance to 60 Miles of British Port of Berbera

British Say Move Only Weakens Foe

R. A. F. Dogs Invaders; Threat to Traffic on Red Sea and at Suez Denied

By The Associated Press

ROME, Aug. 11.—Italian troops, advancing through the blistering heat of British Somaliland have captured the Karrin Pass and the Godajere Pass and are pressing on toward Berbera, the high command announced today.

Berbera is the chief port of British Somaliland. The two passes reported taken were presumably among the most important obstacles facing the Italian advance from Ethiopia. Their capture brought the Italians within sixty miles of Berbera.

The British have spoken of their "main positions" in the hills south of Berbera, and it was assumed they would make a stand in the passes threading the hills, if anywhere.

Hits Scored On Planes

On the other side of Ethiopia Italian planes bombed British air fields at Erkovit (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), scoring hits on fifteen grounded planes and beating off an attack by enemy pursuit planes, the communique said.

The communique also noted yesterday's official British confirmation of the loss of the submarine Odin, and explained that the Odin "was sunk during our operations as given in previous bulletins.

"It displaced 1,500 tons in emersion and was armed with eight torpedo tubes of 533 millimeters, 102-millimeter cannon and two machine guns, and carried a crew of fifty-five."

British Explain Tactics

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 11 (AP).—British general headquarters here, in a statement on developments in Somaliland, said tonight that "our goal is not the gaining of territory but the destruction of the enemy's forces."

"It is not our object to defend every inch of soil in Somaliland but rather to make the enemy use up his precious supplies of food, petrol (gasoline) and ammunition," the statement said, adding: "The more the Italians dissipate their forces and their means, the more they lengthen their communications and complicate their administrative difficulties, the better it is for us."

Meanwhile, British convoys, laden with Africa-bound war supplies, are steaming regularly and unchallenged through the Red Sea, British officials reported, while the Royal Air Force has bombed again Italian columns advancing into Somaliland and has scouted the western desert for first signs of the expected thrust against Egypt.

No Main Contact

30,24-4295

30.24-4295

Despite an Italian communique reporting capture of two passes, Karrin and Godajere, in the Somaliland hills south of Berbera, the British said the Italian forces there had not yet come in contact with the British "main position."

The British, holding undisputed command of the Suez Canal, gateway from the Mediterranean on the north and the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden on the south, laughed off Italian assertions that success in British Somaliland "closes the back door to Suez, severs the route to India and bottles up the British Mediterranean fleet."

British naval officials described as an "absurdity" Italian reports that British forces had been cut off in North African waters. They said the Italians had no warships in the Red Sea or the Gulf of Aden. Furthermore, they declared half of the submarines Italy was known to have sent there had been destroyed since June 11, in addition to one captured by a British trawler and taken to Aden.

The port of Zeila, held by the Italians was said to be good only for small sailing craft and it was pointed out the Italians long had had superior bases in Eritrea, on the Red Sea north of Britsh Somaliland and that thus far they had shown no inclination to test British naval power.

The Royal Air Force is dogging every step of the Italian invaders. Today's communique said new raids on Italian positions in Karrin Pass scattered troop concentrations and silenced an anti-aircraft position. All the British craft were said to have returned. Two more attacks made direct hits on an Italian motorized column near Bubato, the communique said.

Three Italian bombers flew 150 miles across the Gulf of Aden and bombed the capital or Aden protectorate. The British said two natives were killed and slight damage inflicted.

In Libya, where the Italians are massing for a drive on Egypt, the British bombed military camps and motor transport concentrations in the Gabra Salea area, near the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan border. Another squadron raided the Barentu Airdrome in Eritrea and reported that grounded Italian planes had been bombed and machine-gunned.

An Italian formation attacked R. A. F. landing fields in the Sudan, but the British said there were no casualties or damage.

There were reports of increasing Italian concentrations in Bardia, Libyan Mediterranean port near the Egyptian border. The British fleet, watching these movements, was reported ready to shell Bardia from the sea if the Italians chose to launch an offensive along the coast route instead of through the western desert.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 11—With Italian troops advancing in Somaliland through blistering heat, the British explained tonight that British strategy is to encourage Premier Mussolini's men to use up their "precious supplies . . . in what is a strategically wasteful enterprise."

The Italians have not met the British defense force but the Fascist columns driving toward Berbera are being bombed systematically by the British.

The moving columns throw up huge clouds of dust, making good targets for the R. A. F. squadrons.

Statement Defines Aims

A British general headquarters statement said "It is not our object to defend every inch of soil in Somaliland but rather to make the enemy use up his precious supplies of food, petrol and ammunition which he cannot replenish in what is a strategically wasteful enterprise.

"The more the Italians dissipate their forces and their means, the more they lengthen their communications . . . the better it is for us."

The R. A. F. kept a wary eye on the western desert for signs of an Italian thrust against Egypt—far more dangerous, if it should materialize, than other Italian thrusts at the Suez Canal—Red Sea life line.

Troops from various parts of the empire are being assembled to reinforce the Somaliland Camel Corps and meet the Italians when and if they reach the environs of Berbera.

Vital Italian Objective

Berbera, chief port of British Somaliland, directly across the gulf from the British stronghold of Aden, is a vital objective in the Italian aim to throttle British communications south of the Red Sea.

The Camel Corps guarding this area in reality is a highly mobile motorized force headed by Brig. A. R. Chater, who has had twenty years' experience under Middle East African conditions.

CAIRO-AUG 6-11-

(THE ITALIANS REPORTED 15 BRITISH PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN AN ATTACK ON SUDAN AIRDROMES AND THAT ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN ATTEMPTING A RAID ACROSS THE KENYA BORDER. ALL THE ITALIAN RAIDERS WERE SAID TO HAVE RETURNED.)

LAUNCHING A COUNTER STROKE, THE BRITISH LAST NIGHT REPORTED THE OCCUPATION OF KORINDIL, ETHIOPIAN VILLAGE NEAR THE KENYA BORDER, AFTER "SLIGHT OPPOSITION" AND WITHOUT CASUALTIES.

THE BRITISH ALSO ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF THE SUBMARINE ODIN, A 1,475-TON SEAGOING SUBMERSIBLE WHICH THE ITALIANS TODAY REPORTED SUNK.

SHOULD AN ITALIAN INVASION THROW EGYPT INTO THE WAR AT BRITAIN'S SIDE, SHE WOULD CONTINUE A BRITISH-TRAINED ARMY OF AROUND 22,,500 MEN.

ALTHOUGH SMALL, A BRITISH MILITARY MISSION HAS TURNED THE EGYPTIAN FORCE INTO A MECHANIZED ARMY, SPECIALLY EQUIPPED FOR DESERT WARFARE WITH ARMS AND MATERIALS OF THE LATEST BRITISH PATTERN. THE ARMY WAS REORGANIZED AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE EGYPTIAN-BRITISH ALLIANCE FIVE YEARS AGO.

AUG 12 1940

THE EGYPTIANS ARE HARDY FIGHTERS, WELL-CONSTITUTED FOR THE RIGORS AND HARDSHIPS OF DESERT WARFARE. LED BY BRITISHERS, THEY HELPED CONQUER THE SUDAN IN 1898 QHEN THE DEFEATED MAHOMMED AHMED IBN SEYVID AABDULLAH, THE "MAHDI."

NOW MANY OF EGYPT'S FIGHTING MEN ARE EAGER TO TAKE ARMS TO REPEL AN INVADER.

BUT WHAT THE EGYPTIANS DECIDE TO DO NOW, IN THE EVENT OF AN ITALIAN INVASION, THE BRITISH SAY IS "ENTIRELY AN EGYPTIAN MATTER."

Funk Advances Barter as Only TradeSalvation

Head of ReichsbankAttacks U. S. CartelProposal and Agrees With Lindbergh

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, Aug. 11 (AP).—Walther Funk, Reichbank president and Economics Minister, roundly scored today free-trade nations, including the United States, and declared that barter was the only salvation for world commerce. He agreed with a recent statement by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that "when the rich get too rich and the poor too poor, something happens."

Opening an Eastern Fair here sponsored by Reichs Marshal Herman Wilhelm Goering, Funk asserted that only German victory in the war would again make possible "what always should have been: peaceful economic competition in the interest of all nations participating in world trade."

He declared the British blockade had been demolished "politically and militarily."

Goering also spoke, briefly, calling attention to the fair's Eastern and Russian exhibits. Semi-official sources pointed out the appearance of the first Soviet exhibit here as indicative of German trade trends.

Funk attacked the American-suggested "cartel" to dispose of the western world's surpluses, and charged free-trade nations with resorting to the embargo and boycott to dominate world trade.

"The Ottawa arrangement, and to cite a more recent example, the projected American cartel, really are no show pieces of liberalistic economic comprehension," he said.

[Under the Ottawa agreement of 1932, Great Britain accorded preferential treatment to her possessions in empire trade.]

"An economic system justifies itself not through age or tradition, but only through productive results," Funk added. "Thus, world trade can not be revived by theories, but by intensive barter."

Funk declared that unless Europe could sell to manufacturing nations its overseas accumulations of raw materials, piling up as a result of the war, "they must be thrown into the sea or used for fuel."

Referring to Col. Lindbergh's remark, made in a speech at Chicago on Aug. 4, the Economics Minister recalled his own address in Rome

eighteen months ago, when he s[illegible] "the old rich (nations) will be[illegible] poor and the young poor will [illegible] come rich."

"England can not take away the advance Germans have made through seven years of hard work under the jealousy or ridicule of the remainder of the world," he said.

"There were two things forgotten: That the war will be decided in a normal military way, and that the German economic situation since the World War has been changed from the ground up and, furthermore, that the German people of 1940 are not those of 1914.

"We have blasted the British blockade politically and militarily so thoroughly there can no longer be any difficulty in our maintenance. England has wound herself into a blockade net in which she wanted to catch Germany.

"European states are well aware today," Funk concluded, "who their natural trade partner is."

LEGATION SEIZURE BY REDS BALKED

Lithuanians Bar Gates, Tell Russians To "Go Sell Your Papers"

Two Attempts In One Day Fail To Break Down Corps In Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 11—Two Russian Embassy secretaries tried again today—by personal appearance and telephone—to get possession of the Lithuanian Legation, but the gate was slammed in their faces and the phone didn't answer.

First they drove up to the gate and rang the bell.

"Whom do you wish to see?" asked the caretaker.

"None of your business—we're masters of these premises," was the icy retort.

The caretaker disappeared, leaving the callers at the gate.

"Lock the iron gates for the rest of the day," the Minister, Kazys Skirpa, ordered. The caretaker did, leaving the Russians, growing angrier and angrier, out on the street.

That was at 9 A. M. At 5 P. M. they still were trying to get the legation to surrender by telephone.

Two Others Taken Over

Legations of Latvia and Estonia, which were absorbed by Russia at the same time as Lithuania, already have been occupied by Soviet representatives.

On their first attempt to get the Lithuanian Legation Friday they were told to "go peddle your papers."

There was no indication that Germany was taking official cognizance of the affair to force the Lithuanians to turn the legation over.

Nazis Ask Rumanians To Let Jews Alone Now

Fear Persecution Would Halt Flow of Goods for War

BUCHAREST, Aug. 11 (AP). (Passed by Censor).—Diplomatic circles reported tonight that Germany had asked Rumania to delay for the present application of anti-Jewish laws.

Nazi intervention was reported to be based on the belief that Jews occupied so vital a position in the country's economic life that their sudden exclusion would impair production and slow the flow of needed supplies to Germany.

Laws drawn in the first flush of Rumania's new pro-Nazi enthusiasm were more severe in some respects than Germany's own anti-Semitic legislation, but were so loose that many Rumanian Jews do not know how they will be affected. Many hope for exemption from most provisions by obtaining heroes' certificates, granted to any Jew who can prove that he or some ancestor fought in the defense of Rumania.

King Carol II left Bucharest today, leading to reports that he would confer with Bulgaria's King Boris III somewhere near the frontier. (Bulgarian officials at Sofia said Boris was not planning to meet Carol and was still in Bulgaria.)

Japan To Put Pressure On Indo-China Officials

Military Mission To Seek Maximum Cooperation Against China In Conferences

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Aug. 11 (AP)—Gen. Issaku Nishihara, head of a Japanese military mission, will bring new pressure to bear against French Indo-China officials at conferences this week to obtain their "maximum cooperation" against China, reliable informants said today.

These informants said Nishihara paused at Canton Friday to reassure Gen. Teinzo Ando, commander of Japanese forces in South China, that however diplomatic his methods, he was determined ultimately to realize Japan's aspirations.

Yugoslavia Bans Russian Movies

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Aug. 11 (AP)—A riot between Communist sympathizers and Croatian Peasant Leader Vladimir Matchek's guards in a theatre resulted today in a police order banning Russian motion pictures.

Red Cross Will Mobilize Blood Donors for Britain

Supply To Be Sent From Here for War's Victims

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The mobilization of volunteer donors to furnish blood plasma to Great Britain's war wounded was announced today by the American Red Cross.

The donors will be New York City residents and the project will be conducted in co-operation with the Blood Transfusion Betterment Association of New York. The Red Cross will mobilize the donors and ship the expected thousands of liters by solution to the British Red Cross. Red Cross officials said that to date no requests had been received from Germany for blood plasma.

Recently the Red Cross perfected experimental plans for the possible organization of a nation-wide corps of donors in this country to make a supply available to the Army Medical Corps in case of emergency. The British Red Cross has informed the organization here that it could use 300 liters of plasma weekly. Chairman Norman Davis of the American Red Cross said shipments would be made by clipper plane if emergency conditions demanded.

WAR TRADITIONS OF BOOM UPSET

Practically All Of Gains Made By Commodities Are Wiped Out

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 11—Commodity market traditions about the price-boosting power of a big war have been upset by the closing of European outlets which used to take about one-third of the United States' farm exports.

Some staples from the Western Hemisphere's overflowing agricultural bins—like coffee and sugar—are quoted lower in the wholesale markets today than when the fighting began nearly a year ago.

Wheat, copper, hides and other legendary jumping-jacks of wartime bull markets, show little gain over quotations a year ago before the struggle for control of the European market threw normal supply and demand conditions out of joint.

Harvest time last August and September, with millions of men taking up arms in Europe, found speculators in the commodity markets bidding up prices in anticipation of an oft-repeated war-time inflation of prices.

Scan War Communiques

Now, as cotton pickers go to work on the South's new crop and binders click through the remaining grain fields, commodity men scan war communiques and ponder the question:

Will a war industry boom in the United States expand the home market for farm products sufficiently to offset loss of European sales?

Giving point to this query were Government reports last week of "ample" yields in major crops and weakness in coffee, sugar, lard and cottonseed oil. Having lost virtually all the gain in the first few weeks of the war, key commodities on the average were close to the lowest of the war period.

Commodity analysts, pointing to the sagging trend in such stables as coffee and sugar, said heavier surpluses were inevitable unless European markets are reopened or the Western Hemisphere can increase its own consumption.

Cotton was cited as a focus of the problem. The United States Department of Agriculture, in its first estimate of the new season, forecast a yield of 11,429,000 bales compared with 11,817,000 last year and a five-year average of 13,547,000.

Ordinarily, cotton traders said, the estimated 1940 crop would be considered "moderate." Whether it could be wholly absorbed this season, however, was questioned in view of the almost airtight blockade of the Continent and British attempts to conserve exchange for essential war supplies, like airplanes.

Seen Cotton Export Drop

Cotton exports in the past season topped 6,000,000 bales and helped reduce the surplus held by the Federal agencies. Some shippers think exports would do well to reach half that figure in the new season, providing the blockade is unbroken.

On the other hand, they noted, domestic consumption has been growing. United States mills in the season just ended were estimated to have used between 7,600,000 and 7,750,000 bales, the second largest total on record, compared with 6,858,000 in the 1938-39 season.

Taking the $10,000,000,000 defense program into consideration and Government efforts to stimulate use of cotton in other ways, ideas of domestic consumption for the new season run as high as 8,000,000 bales or more in trade circles.

Commodity men entertain similar ideas for expansion of the home market in other farm products, based chiefly on the contention a war industry increase in pay rolls jobs would raise the nation's consumption of food and raw materials.

Whether industry could maintain its production pace—now the fastest for this time of the year since 1929—was held in financial quarters to depend in part on England's ability to withstand the German assaults on her supply lines.

Foreign trade figures disclosed American industry leaning more heavily upon British Empire markets as result of the closing of continental markets and widening of British war purchases in this country. Steel authorities reported British buying of the metal totals from 500,000 to 600,000 tons a month, equivalent to about 10 per cent. of the industry's current output.

British agents indicated intentions for stepping up orders further. But the buying has been concentrated heavily on war planes, metals, tools and other industrial products while food and raw material purchases have been diverted as much as possible to empire sources of supply.

Judging by latest business data, the expansion impulse still ruled in heavy industries feeling the force of British and United States armament spending. In some lines elsewhere the vacation season seems to have slowed down activity.

In security markets, the summer spell of tedious marking time was prolonged through another week of small dealings. The Associated Press composite price of 60 stocks inched upward a bit. Turnover was only 1,508,570 shares against 2,231,260 the previous week.

Day's Communiques of War Powers

British

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—A communique issued jointly by the Admiralty and the Air and Home Security Ministries said tonight:

Following this morning's action over the Straits of Dover, enemy aircraft attacked Weymouth and Portland. They were engaged by our fighters. Final figures are not yet available, but fifty enemy aircraft in all are known to have been destroyed today.

Nineteen of our fighters are missing, but it is hoped that some of the pilots may be saved. A number of houses were damaged, some of them seriously. Some damage also was done to communications, and an oil tank was set on fire, but the fire was soon extinguished.

During the attack on Portland, minor damage was caused two of His Majesty's ships by splinters. No other vessels or ships sustained any damage.

Bombs falling onshore caused some damage to naval buildings, including a hospital. There were a number of civilian casualties but few of these were serious, and only one fatal casualty is reported.

A supplementary communique by the Air Ministry said tonight:

In addition to the raids against the south coast already reported enemy aircraft carried out raids against shipping off our east coast today.

Reports received up to 9 p. m. this evening show that sixty enemy aircraft have been shot down, five of these as a result of anti-aircraft fire.

These reports also show that twenty-six of our fighters have been lost in the day's actions but that the pilots of two of these are safe.

A joint communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

An Air Ministry communique said today:

Enemy air activity over this country during last night was slight and almost entirely confined to the southwest of England. Bombs dropped in a town in the Bristol Channel area fell on houses and slightly damaged a railway embankment near by. Reports so far received show there were a number of casualties, some of which were fatal.

An Air Ministry communique said today:

Enemy aircraft approached the southeast coast this morning and attacked barrage balloons and were engaged by our fighters. Anti-aircraft guns also were in action. Two enemy fighters were shot down by our fighters.

In a second engagement over the English Channel three more enemy fighters and a bomber were shot down.

An Air Ministry communique issued tonight said:

Yesterday Royal Air Force bombers made daylight attacks on a number of enemy-occupied airdromes in Holland and France. Hits were observed among hangars at Schiphol, Querqueville (airport of Cherbourg) and Waalhaven.

The airdromes at Flushing, Dinard and Caen were attacked. The airport at Guernsey (German-occupied British island) also was bombed. Two of our aircraft are missing.

"Heavy attacks on military objectives in Germany were continued last night. These included the docks at Hamburg, the naval base at Wilhelmshaven, oil supplies at Frankfurt and Homburg, a power station and an explosives factory at Cologne, a chemical works at Frankfurt and a blast furnace north of the city, wharves at Duisberg, supply depots at Hamm and Soest, and several airdromes in Holland and Germany. One of our aircraft is missing."

CAIRO, Aug. 11 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique issued today said:

Military camps and motor transports concentrations in the Gabra Salea area of Libya were successfully attacked by our bombers, all of which returned.

In Eritrea, the Barentu airdrome dispersed aircraft were bombed and machine-gunned. A formation of S79's raided R. A. F. landing grounds in the Sudan without danger or casualties to R. A. F. personnel. In a raid on Karrin Pass, Somaliland, bombs fell among anti-aircraft positions, some of which were silenced. Our aircraft returned safely.

Enemy troops concentrations and in important waterhole near Dubato twice were attacked, bombs being seen to fall on a motor transport column. Three S79's raided Aden, causing slight material damage. Two natives were killed.

A military communique issued at Cairo today said:

On the Western Desert, Aug. 10: Patrolling and reconnaissance of enemy activities continue.

Somaliland: Contact on the main position has not been established.

The situation at Burao and to the east: Normal.

Palestine, Kenya, Sudan: Nothing.

British headquarters at Cairo issued today the following statement on the fighting in Somaliland:

It is not our object to defend every inch of soil in Somaliland, but, rather, to make the enemy use up his precious supplies of food, petrol (gasoline) and ammunition, which he cannot replenish, in what is a strategically wasteful enterprise.

Any immediate successes the enemy may have in the occupation of parts of the protectorate will be offset by the necessity of providing food for the population, which is entirely dependent upon Aden for many essential supplies.

Our goal is not the gaining of territory, but the destruction of the enemy's forces.

The more the Italians dissipate their forces and their means, the more they lengthen their communications and complicate their

30,24-4297

30.24-4297

administrative difficulties, the better it is for us.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 11 (AP).—The British communique said today:

Our ground troops carried out reconnaissance to Dobel, which was found to be strongly held by the enemy. Our aircraft carried out reconnaissance in the northern frontier district. There was nothing to report.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP).—The German high command communique said today:

A submarine has sunk the armed British merchant ship Upwey Grange, 9,130 registered tons.

Our air forces again on Aug. 10 undertook reconnaissance flights over England and over the sea. One armed enemy merchant ship attacked with bombs was so seriously damaged the crew abandoned the vessel.

Mines again were laid before important English harbors.

Our planes attacked airplane factories at Norwich and set the assembly shop afire with bombs. Bomb attacks last night were directed against Newport, Swansea and Pembroke, as well as a powder works at St. Ives.

Enemy planes last night flew over north and west Germany and dropped bombs on non-military objectives. In Oberhausen-Sterkrade, Bielfeld and Bochum one house each was hit. In Bruchkoebl, near Hanau, four houses and one barn were hit, and in Telgte, in the Munster region, one inn was struck.

Resulting fires were extinguished in all cases by safety services.

One enemy plane of the Bristol Blenheim type was shot down. One of our own planes is missing.

Four special communiques were issued today by the German high command. The first said:

Strong air force units about noon today attacked the British harbor of Portland. Bombers and Stukas (dive bombers) covered by destroyer planes and pursuit ships, successfully bombarded the quay and harbor facilities. Most of the few ships lying in the harbor were completely demolished.

The second said:

German bomber and Stuka planes successfully attacked wharf and port facilities of the English war harbor at Portland. Repair shops of the British government dockyards and storage tanks, as well as local coastal batteries, were attacked. Great fires definitely were started among the storage tanks, and the dam, which is the only connection between the mainland and the peninsula with the storage tanks. Heavy explosions were perceived in the boiler and machine buildings of the port.

Ships lying in the harbor were almost all destroyed. Strong squadrons of destroyer and pursuit planes used to protect the German battle and Stuka units, shot down forty British airplanes on the basis of reports now at hand. Several anti-aircraft batteries which sought to fight off the German planes already have stopped firing. The air battles still are continuing.

The third said:

The English war harbor at Portland was attacked from the air today by German battle units. Through well aimed bombs, important harbor facilities were destroyed and oil tanks set afire. In the course of the attack heavy air fighting developed at various points over the Channel between German pursuit and destroyer planes and British pursuit formations which were numerically far superior. On the basis of reports so far, seventy-three British airplanes were shot down. Fourteen German planes have not returned as yet.

Fighting over the Channel continues so that the final picture of the situation cannot be given before night.

The fourth said:

Besides the already announced successful attack on the British war harbor of Portland, where oil-storage tanks and port facilities were set afire and fifty-seven enemy planes were shot down, our air units achieved further successes on a convoy east of Harwich.

Three merchantmen totaling approximately 17,000 tons were sunk and one destroyer and three merchant ships were heavily damaged by direct hits. In this action our pursuit and destroyer units shot down seventeen enemy planes.

At other points eight additional enemy airplanes were forced to crash. At Dover, our pursuit planes also undertook an attack on barrage balloons. Of eighteen balloons eight were destroyed.

In this action seven British pursuit craft were shot down.

The enemy's total loss today, therefore, was eighty-nine planes as against seventeen of our own.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 11 (AP).—The Italian high command issued the following communique today:

The British submarine Odin, whose loss now has been announced officially in a British communique, was sunk during our operations given in previous bulletins. It displaced 1,500 tons in emersion and was armed with eight torpedo tubes of 533 millimeters (about twenty-one inches), 102 millimeter (about four inches) cannon and two machine guns and carried a crew of fifty-five men.

In British Somaliland we occupied the passes of Karrin and Godajere. The advance continues.

Our air formations bombed the airfields of Erkawit (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), hitting squarely fifteen planes on the ground and throwing off an attack by enemy pursuit planes. All our planes returned safely.

One enemy plane which tried to bomb Elwak on the Kenya border was shot down by our anti-aircraft fire. One British captain was taken prisoner.

LONDON, AUG. 10-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AS PERSONAL AIDE DE CAMP TO KING GEORGE AND CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER TO GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE HOME FORCES WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GLOUCESTER, ONE OF THE KING'S TWO YOUNGER BROTHERS, HOLDS THE RANK OF MAJOR-GENERAL.

AUG 11 1940

WR1049AED

LONDON, AUG. 11-(AP)-MASS AIR ATTACKS ON BRITISH INDUSTRIES AND SHIPPING CANNOT WIN THE WAR FOR GERMANY; ADOLF HITLER MUST "TAKE US AND BREAK US" IF HE WANTS TO WIN, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA LEOPOLD C.M.S. AMERY SAID IN A SPEECH AT BLACKPOOL TONIGHT.

"IF HITLER THINKS OUR SPIRIT CAN BE BROKEN BY MERE MASS ATTACK FROM THE AIR UPON OUR INDUSTRIES AND OUR SHIPPING HE WILL FIND HIMSELF GRIEVOUSLY MISTAKEN," AMERY DECLARED.

AUG 11 1940

"HE HAS GOT TO COME OVER AND TAKE US, -- TAKE US AND BREAK US AS HE HAS TAKEN AND BROKEN OTHERS.

"LET HIM TRY. IF HE DOES, HE WILL FAIL DISASTROUSLY AND HIS FAILURE WILL BRING THE END OF THE WAR NEARER THAN ANYTHING ELSE COULD POSSIBLY DO.

"WE IN BRITAIN, LEFT TO FACE THE COMING STORM ALONE, ARE NOT AFRAID . . . . . WE STAND PREPARED AND READY FOR WHATEVER FORM THE ATTACK MAY TAKE, FOR WHATEVER NEW DEVILTRY OUR ENEMY MAY HAVE PREPARED FOR OUR DESTRUCTION."

AMERY SAID THAT IF THE "STAKES ARE TOO HIGH" FOR HITLER AND HE GIVES UP HIS ATTEMPT, "THAT TOO WILL BE A FAILURE AND ALL THE WORLD WILL KNOW THE TIDE HAS TURNED."

AUG 11 1940

HITLER MIGHT HOPE, AS A SECOND-BEST PLAN, TO "LOP OFF SOME OF THE EMPIRE'S LIMBS," THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA ADDED. "HE MIGHT SEND HIS BOMBERS AND AIRBORNE TROOPS TO STIFFEN HIS HALF-HEARTED ITALIAN ALLIES" AGAINST EGYPT, THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA. BUT "IF HE DOES

THAT, HIS MEN WILL MEET NOT ONLY A WARM CLIMATE BUT A WARM RECEPTION.

"IN ANY CASE, NOTHING HE CAN DO IN THAT QUARTER CAN PROTECT THE HEART OF GERMANY FROM OUR GROWING STRENGTH IN THE AIR . . . SOONER OR LATER, AT SOME UNEXPECTED MOMENT, IN SOME YET UNEXPECTED WAY, THE EMPIRE BUILT OF HATRED AND CONTEMPT FOR ALL MORAL LAW WILL AGONIZE AND DISSOLVE, AND WE SHALL WAKE FROM THE NIGHTMARE OF WAR TO FIND WE ONCE AGAIN HAVE SAVED OURSELVES BY OUR EXERTIONS AND THE WORLD BY OUR EXAMPLE."

MINISTER OF INFORMATION ALFRED DUFF COOPER, ADDRESSING A PUBLIC MEETING HERE, SAID THAT IN SPITE OF THE NAZIS' APARENT STRENGTH "THEY ARE WEAK BECAUSE THE HEART OF THE MOVEMENT IS ROTTEN," AND BECAUSE BRITAIN'S "UNITED WILL OF FREE PEOPLE IS A MORE FORMIDABLE WEAPON OF WAR THAN ALL THE TANKS, SUBMARINES AND BOMBING PLANES IN THE WORLD."

DUFF COOPER SAID BRITAIN'S ALLIES ARE "THE DECENT CIVILIZED PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES, -- INCLUDING GERMANY."

THE RAF, HE CONTINUED, "IS MAKING UP FOR ITS INFERIORITY IN QUANTITY BY ITS SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY."

AUG 11 1940

PS719PED

A SOUTHEAST ENGLISH PORT, AUG.11-(AP)-A TRUCK DELIVERING A NEW BALLOON FOR BARRAGE AT THIS GERMAN-ATTACKED PORT THIS AFTERNOON HAD CHALKED ON ITS SIDES:

"YOU KNOCK 'EM DOWN; WE'LL PUT 'EM UP AGAIN."

AUG 11 1940

PS959PED

LONDON,AUG.11-(AP)-THE 7,290-TON EGYPTIAN LINER MOHAMED ALI EL-KEBIR, CONVERTED FOR USE AS A BRITISH TRANSPORT, WAS TORPEDOED AT NIGHT IN THE ATLANTIC, AND SANK WITH 120 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MISSING, THE ADMIRALTY SAID TONIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID 740 SURVIVORS WERE TAKEN ABOARD A SHIP THAT REACHED THE LINER IN THE TWO HOURS SHE REMAINED AFLOAT. THEY WERE LANDED AT A SCOTTISH PORT.

AUG 11 1940

MOST OF THE 120 LISTED AS MISSING WERE SOLDIERS SLEEPING BELOW DECK AT THE TIME OF THE EXPLOSION.

KEBIR

THE ADMIRALTY DID NOT SAY WHEN THE MOHAMED ALI EL-KIBR WAS ATTACKED.

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD TRANSPORT X X X WAS ATTACKED.

AUTHORITATIVES QUARTERS MAINTAINED SILENCE AS TO THE POINT FROM WHICH THE TRANSPORT SAILED BUT THE PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID SHE WAS BRINGING TROOPS AND SAILORS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A NUMBER OF SOLDIERS DROWNED WHEN THEY JUMPED OVERBOARD AS THE TRANSPORT BEGAN TO LIST.

"SEVEN HUNDRED ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

AUG 11 19

PS910PED

"SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY SURVIVORS HAVE BEEN LANDED OUT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF 860 WHO WERE ABOARD," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

--DASH--

AUG 11 1940

LLOYDS NAVAL REGISTER LISTS THE MOHAMED ALI EL-KEBIR AS OWNED BY THE PHARONIC MAIL LINE, OPERATING OUT OF ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

PS519PED

30.24-4299 30.24-4299

TOKYO, AUG 12-(MONDAY)-(AP)-YAKICHIRO SUMA, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, HINTED TODAY THAT OTHER NATIONS SHOULD CONSIDER WITHDRAWING THEIR MILITARY FORCES FROM CHINA.

(THE BRITISH DECISION, ANNOUNCED LAST FRIDAY, TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA WILL LEAVE AMERICAN MARINES THE ONLY IMPORTANT NON-ORIENTAL ELEMENTS OF THE SHANGHAI DEFENSE FORCES. THERE IS A FRENCH GARRISON IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION AND A SMALL ITALIAN MARINE UNIT.

AUG 11 1940

(WHEN THE BRITISH DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES IN WASHINGTON SAID THERE WOULD BE NO EFFECT WHATEVER ON THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA. THERE ARE ABOUT 1,650 U.S. MARINES IN CHINA, THE BULK OF THEM IN SHANGHAI AND THE REMAINDER IN PEIPING AND TIENTSIN.)

THE BRITISH DECISION TO REMOVE TROOPS FROM CHINA, SUMA SAID, UNDERLINED THESE POINTS:

1. JAPAN IS ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEACE AND ORDER IN PEIPING, TIENTSIN AND SHANGHAI.

2. "BECAUSE OF CHANGED CONDITIONS, IT NOW IS PROBLEMATICAL WHETHER IT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN TROOPS IN THOSE AREAS."

COMMANDERS OF FOREIGN GARRISONS SHOULD CONSIDER THESE POINTS, HE ASSERTED, WHILE JOINTLY DELIBERATING FUTURE POLICIES.

AUG 11 1940

SUMA AT THE SAME TIME SAID THAT "JAPAN STILL IS FAVORABLE TO NON-AGGRESSION PACTS IN THE SOUTH SEAS AREAS--ON ONE CONDITION: THAT NATIONS CONTROLLING THEM ALSO SIGN NON-AGGRESSION PACTS."

HE SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES INCLUDED NON-AGGRESSION TALKS.

BOMBAY, AUG.11-(AP)-A NEW ERA OF NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION IS DAWNING, MOHANDAS K.GANDHI SAID TODAY IN A SIGNED ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER HARIJAN, AND CITED AS A STRAW IN THE WIND A RECENT BROADCAST BY GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE URGING "ALL FREE FRENCHMEN" NOT TO HELP GERMANY IN HER WAR WITH BRITAIN.

COMMENTING ON THE BROADCAST BY DE GAULLE, WHO HEADS THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON, GANDHI ASSERTED:

"I KNOW THIS IS NOT A CASE OF CONVERSION (TO GANDHI'S DOCTRINE OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE). THE GALLANT GENERAL WILL DEAL DESTRUCTION TO THE ENEMY TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY WHEREVER HE IS ABLE. NOR CAN THIS PASSIVE RESISTANCE BE CALLED NON-VIOLENT BY ANY STRETCH OF MEANING.

"I SIMPLY CITE DE GAULLE'S ADVICE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN TOSHOW THAT THE WORLD IS IRRESISTIBLY, UNCONSCIOUSLY, BEING DRAWN TOWARD NON-VIOLENT ACTION."

AUG 11 1940

IN ANOTHER ARTICLE IN THE SAME ISSUE, GANDHI SAID HE HAS "LITTLE DOUBT" THAT INDIA'S CONGRESS SOON WILL REGRET ITS PREVIOUS DECISION NOT TO REMAIN NON-VIOLENT IN THE FACE OF POSSIBLE EXTERNAL AGGRESSION.

GANDHI REPEATED THAT THE WHOLE WORLD IS MOVING TOWARD NON-VIOLENCE, AND CONCLUDED:

"THE PRESENT WAR IS THE SATURATION POINT IN VIOLENCE. IT SPELLS TO MY MIND ALSO ITS DOOM."

PS854PED

HELSINKI, AUG.11-AP-DR. JUHO K. PAASIKIVI, FINNISH MINISTER TO MOSCOW, RETURNED TO HELSINKI TONIGHT TO CONFER WITH BARON CARL GUSTAF MANNERHEIM, COMMANDER OF FINLAND'S ARMED FORCES. SOVIET SUBJECTS DISCUSSED WERE NOT DISCLOSED. ----

AUG 11 1940

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AUG 11-(A[illegible]Y "IMPORT HOLIDAY" UNDER WHICH NO MOTOR CARS OR [illegible] WILL BE IMPORTED FROM SEPT. 1, 1940, TO JUNE 1, 1941, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE CHAMBER OF AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES.

TRUCKS AND UNITS REQUIRED FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE AGREEMENT.

AUSTRALIA'S MAIN AUTOMOTIVE IMPORTS ARE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHAMBER EMBRACES ALL MOTOR CAR DISTRIBUTORS OF AUSTRALIA.

OFFICIALS SAID THE "IMPORT HOLIDAY" WAS DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE VALUES OF PRESENT STOCKS AND WOULD BENEFIT THE GOVERNMENT BY CONSERVING FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

SN102AED

NEW YORK, AUG 11-(AP)-A FAMILY OF SEVEN BESSARABIAN REFUGEES LED BY AN 84-YEAR-OLD WOMAN LEFT TODAY ON AN AIRLINER FOR ST.PAUL, MINN.,--THE LAST LAP OF A JOURNEY WHICH BEGAN IN THEIR HOMELAND ONE MONTH AGO.

THEY WERE MET HERE YESTERDAY BY MAX PILOTZ, A RELATIVE, WHO IS TAKING THEM TO HIS (977 DAYTON AVE.) ST.PAUL HOME. IN THE GROUP WERE PILOTZ'S MOTHER, LEIA, 84; SIVIA, 50, A SISTER; MRS.TUBA PISOTCKI, 41, A SISTER-IN-LAW; 8HER THREE SONS, BEEREL, 16, ISCK, 13, AND CHAIM, 6, AND HER DAUGHTER, SEKENDL, 11.

OF THEIR NATIVE LAND, PILOTZ SAID:

"A FEW WEEKS AGO IT WAS RUMANIAN TODAY IT IS RUSSIAN. GOD KNOWS WHAT IT WILL BE TOMORROW."

SN914PED

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, AUG.11-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED CHILDREN, REFUGEES FROM LONDON, ARRIVED TODAY.

PS904PED

NEW YORK, AUG 11-(AP)-DR.GERHARD WESTRICK, NAZI GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AGENT WHOSE AUTOMOBILE DRIVER'S LICENSE WAS REVOKED FRIDAY AFTER IT WAS LEARNED HE HAD WITHHELD IN HIS APPLICATION THE FACT HE HAD AC ARTIFICIAL FOOT, HAS CHECKED OUT OF HIS NEW YORK HOTEL APARTMENT.

HOTEL OFFICIALS SAID HE HAD ASKED THAT THEY NOT DIVULGE HIS NEW ADDRESS AND TO REFER ALL INQUIRIES TO THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

SN1245AED

SHIPPING (BJT)

BY GLADWIN HILL

NEW YORK, AUG.11-(AP)-THE WAR, WITH ITS TANGLE OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES AND JURISDICTIONS, HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A VIRTUAL BREAKDOWN OF INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

"INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE SEAS NOW," ONE SHIPPING AUTHORITY SAID TODAY, "IS THE MAN WITH THE BIGGEST SHOTGUN" -- IF A NATION WANTS A SHIP, THE SIMPLEST WAY IS TO TAKE IT.

THE UNITED STATES, A SURVEY SHOWED, IS PROBABLY THE ONLY MAJOR NATION STILL ABLE TO OPERATE UNDER THE CONVENTIONAL STANDARDS THAT HAVE GOVERNED THE WATER-BORNE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD, IN PEACE AND WAR, FOR CENTURIES.

CASUAL REPORTS HAVE CREATED A POPULAR IMPRESSION THAT THE WAR SIMPLY DIVIDED INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING INTO TWO CATEGORIES, BELLIGERENT AND NEUTRAL.

30,24-4301

ACTUALLY, SHIPPERS VOUCHSAFE UNHAPPILY, VIRTUALLY EVER FOREIGN SHIP HAS A DIFFEJENT STATUS, DEPENDENT ON ITS IMMEDIATE CIRCUMSTANCES --PRINCIPALLY THE PROXIMITY OF ANYBODY WHO MIGHT WANT HER.

(MORE)

PS445PED

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD SHIPPING (BJT) X X X WANT HER.

HERE IS A GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE VARIEGATED SITUATIONS OF THE SHIPS OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES:

SWEDEN--OPERATING AS NEUTRALS, SUBJECT TO THE CUSTOMARY SEIZURE FOR CONTRABAND IN THE WAR ZONE;

NORWAY--OPERATING UNDER BOTH NORWEGIAN AND BRITISH FLAGS, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE BRITISH SHIPPING MINISTRY.

DENMARK--LAID UP IN NEUTRAL PORTS TO AVOID SEIZURE BY THE BRITISH AS TECHNICAL ENEMIES;

AUG 11 1940

NETHERLANDS-- NO INFORMATION.

ITALIAN--THOSE OPERATING ARE BELLIGERENTS; THOSE LAID UP IN NEUTRAL PORTS TO AVOID SEIZURE BY THE BRITISH ARE FUGITIVES.

FRENCH-- NO INFORMATION.

(THE SHIPS OF THESE NATIONS SEIZED BY THE WARRING NATIONS ARE NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION.)

HERE ARE SOME TYPICAL POINTS OF CONFUSION:

THE GERMANS SAY THE FRENCH LINE HAS BEEN DISSOLVED AND ITS SHIPS ABSORBED; IN NEW YORK, THE FRENCH LINE CONTINUES TO OPERATE "PENDING INSTRUCTIONS" FROM ITS HOME OFFICE;

SINCE APRIL THE BRITISH AND THE DANES HAVE BEEN ARGUING OVER WHETHER DENMARK'S SEVERAL HUNDRED REMAINING FREE SHIPS ARE, BECAUSE OF GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, SUBJECT TO BRITISH SEIZURE AS ENEMIES --A FUNDAMENTAL MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL LAW;

THE BRITISH, DESPITE THIS CONTENTION, ALLOWED MANY DANISH VESSELS FREE PASSAGE TO COMPLETE CURRENT VOYAGES--BECAUSE THEY HAD AMERICAN CARGOES;

SOME 40 DUTCH FREIGHTERS ARE OPERATING IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORETICALLY SUBJECT TO SEIZURE EITHER BY THE GERMANS (AS CONQUEST) OR BY THE BRITISH, AS IN THE CASE OF THE DANISH SHIPS; ACTUALLY, THE GERMANS HAVE NOT SEIZED THEM AND THE BRITISH HAVE NOT ACTED BE-CAUSE THE RESOURCES AND GOOD-WILL OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES ARE TOO VALUABLE TO ALIENATE;

AUG 11 1940

THERE ARE OTHER DUTCH SHIPS IN THE WAR ZONE THEORETICALLY SUBJECT TO BRITISH SEIZURE BECAUSE OF REGISTRY IN A GERMAN-CONQUERED COUNTRY, BUT ACTUALLY IN DANGER OF GERMAN SEIZURE--BECAUSE THEY ARE UNDER BRITISH CHARTER.

EVEN SEIZURE MAY NOT BE WHAT IT SEEMS. SHIPPERS HERE HEARD WITH PERPLEXITY OF THE CASE OF A DANISH SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEIZED BY THE BRITISH AND DISABLED IN THE BRITISH-FRENCH IMBROGLIO.

A FEW DAYS LATER THE OWNERS IN DENMARK GOT A WIRELESS PLEA FROM THE CAPTAIN, STRANDED IN A NORTH AFRICAN PORT, FOR MONEY FOR REPAIRS, EXPLAINING THAT THE BRITISH HAD "RELEASED" THE SHIP AND WERE NO LONGER INTERESTED IN HER TROUBLES. THE OWNERS REPLIED IN EFFECT, "SEE THE BRITISH ABOUT THE REPAIRS -- THEY'RE THE ONES WHO SEIZED YOU."

AND THERE THE CAPTAIN SAT, AND MAY STILL BE SITTING--ONE OF THE HAPLESS VICTIMS OF THE NEW TANGLE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

#

HAMILTON, ONT., AUG 11-(AP)-HENRY SMITH, 31, OF COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., WHO COLLAPSED NEAR HERE FRIDAY AFTER WALKING 60 MILES TO JOIN THE CANADIAN ARMY, HAS RECOVERED FROM EXHAUSTION AND HUNGER AND SOON WILL BE ABLE TO LEAVE A HOSPITAL, OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT.

SMITH SAID HIS BROTHER WAS OVERSEAS WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY. UNABLE TO GET WORK IN THE UNITED STATES, HE WANTED TO GET INTO THE CANADIAN ARMY TOO. HE SAID HE HAD BEEN WITHOUT FOOD SEVERAL DAYS.

D .29PED

MONTREAL, AUG.9-(AP)-MRS.EDITH ROGERS DAHL, WIFE OF THE AMERICAN FLIER WHO NARROWLY ESCAPED EXECUTION BY A FIRING SQUAD DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, SAID TODAY SHE HAD RECEIVED SO MANY THREATS FROM NAZI AND FASCIST SYMPATHIZERS IN THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY THAT SHE HAD DECIDED TO REMAIN IN CANADA FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

HER HUSBAND, HARRY DAHL, IS NOW AN INSTRUCTOR WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AT CAMP BORDEN, ONT. MRS.DAHL SAID SHE HAD COME HERE TO BE NEAR HER HUSBAND AND TO ESCAPE FURTHER ANNOYANCE.

"THE G-MEN PROVIDED ME WITH A BODYGUARD," SHE SAID, BECAUSE OF THREATS MADE BY LETTER AND IN PERSONS.

DAHL WAS CAPTURED BY GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S MEN WHILE SERVING WITH THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

FH200AED

Leave

Blank

30, 24-4303

30.24-4303

Air Blitz Hits Britain; Report Coast Shelled

HUGE RIFLES IN FRANCE BLAMED FOR DAMAGE TO TOWN IN SOUTHEAST AREA

AUG 12 1940

Over 500 German Planes Bomb All Parts Of Country With Attacks Growing In Fireceness, Press Says Total War Has Started

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Aug. 13—The morning newspapers of Britain today described Germany's intensified air attacks on the Channel coast as the beginning of the "Battle of Britain."

Headlines, news stories and editorials reflected the belief that the lull is ended and that Adolf Hitler's Blitzkrieg against this island has begun.

"The Battle Of Britain Is On," declared the Express headline, and the Mail echoed it with "Blitzkrieg Is On—R. A. F. Faces The Great Test."

[By the Associated Press]

A Southeast Coast Town, England, Aug. 12—Heavy explosions believed caused by gunfire instead of enemy bombs damaged houses in several residential districts of this town shortly before noon today.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—This raised the possibility that Germans might be using long-range guns across the Channel. Dover, the closest English point to German-held France, is only about twenty miles away.]

It was at first thought an enemy bomber was over the town. An investigation was started at once by authorities.

Hector Bywater, naval expert of the London *News Chronicle*, devoted his article today to "Guns Across the Channel," declaring that they could be effective only if aided by aerial spotters.

Says Nazis Have Guns Mounted

"The Germans may and certainly have mounted long-range guns between Calais and Boulogne," he wrote, "but they will be simply shooting into the blue unless they have effective spotters aloft; and we may be confident these spotters will have a rough time from the R. A. F."

Military observers have said for weeks that German artillery experts have been speeding work on emplacements for huge 1940 models of the old World War Big Bertha, which could shell England from France.

Some such emplacements reportedly have been bombed by British raiders.

AUG 12 1940

German Raids Grow In Fury—Every Part Of Britain Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Aug. 13 — Adolf Hitler's long-threatened aerial *Blitzkrieg* on Britain burst into a full-throated roar of destruction today as Nazi warplanes struck at every corner of England.

AUG 12 1940

They thus carried into the third consecutive day a furious assault which began with flight of 400 or more planes, leaped to 500 or more yesterday and reached undisclosed numbers this morning.

61 Nazis Bagged, Claim

The Air Ministry's final box score this morning on planes destroyed Monday listed sixty-one German and thirteen British.

There were indications that the onslaught was being aided by Italian airmen.

The pattern of the attack remained unvaried, as it has since extensive raids first began June 18, but the scope was tremendous.

From Every Direction

From northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest—from every direction—came reports of exploding bombs. Damage from the Nazi "scream" bombs was said to have been confined to civilian structures.

British fighters, anti-aircraft gunners and searchlight crews teamed up to make the sky a deadly jungle for the invaders.

The raids this morning and last night followed up those of the waves of swastika-flaunting bombers which dropped tons of explosives yesterday on Britain's great naval bases at Portsmouth, Southampton and Dover.

Authoritative circles in London disclosed that an Italian was among the crew of a German bomber captured Sunday, but discounted the likelihood of Italian planes being used. Even if this were the case, it was said, confirmation would be unlikely for some time.

The British announced that naval guns brought down five German planes Sunday, raising the official total for that day to sixty-five and the unofficial count to seventy-four.

The list of Germans destroyed may go even higher for yesterday the British said as the developing battle between the world's largest air forces was believed here to be a decisive phase of the war.

Three-Fold Objectives

Germany's objectives appeared to be threefold:

To damage naval harbors and shore establishments in an effort to challenge Britain's sea control of the English Channel.

To weaken Britain's aerial defenses by damaging airdromes, destroying balloon barrages, silencing ground guns and attempting to wear out British pilots by forcing them to maintain twenty-four-hour patrols.

To bolster the morale of the German people.

This last aim was indicated by elaborate running accounts of the fighting carried by German radio stations.

The attack on the Portsmouth docks met with "little success," the British declared as they acknowledged several fatalities, slight damage to jetties and the sinking of two small harbor craft.

Railroad Station Hit

The Portsmouth railway station was struck, fires started, and some buildings were ripped apart, but the British said the casualties were slight considering the great number of bombs dropped.

Slight damage, it was said, was inflicted on British airdromes farther inland, and a church and several houses leveled on the Isle of Wight. Civilian damage also was reported along the entire coastline eastward to Dover.

See Planes Crash

Witnesses saw flaming Nazi craft plummet into the sea and crash ashore. They said most of the bombs fell into the sea or in isolated sections, but some smashed houses and knocked civilians sprawling hundreds of yards away.

Several persons had remarkable escapes from flying fragments as anti-aircraft guns set up a heavy screen of fire and R. A. F. planes roared aloft to meet the intermittent attacking waves.

Many dashed for shelter as low-flying Nazi planes machine-gunned the streets of coastal villages.

High-Level Bombing

Official communiques also disclosed the British were continuing to attack air fields and oil plants in Germany and German-held territory.

The Air Ministry communique on this phase of the war follows:

"High-level bombing of enemy airdromes was carried out yesterday. [Sunday.]

"The enemy-occupied air fields at Dinard and Caen were attacked and the seaplane slipway at Brest was damaged.

AUG 12 1940

"The Guernsey airport was again bombed.

"A coastal command aircraft while on reconnaissance duty off the French coast shot down an enemy fighter into the sea.

Oil Again Objective

"Oil was again the main objective of our bomber aircraft last night. The synthetic oil plant at Dortmund blew up with a violent explosion and the plant at Kastrop-Rauxel was fired.

"The plants at Gelsenkirchen and Wanne-Eichel also were heavily bombed.

"Other aircraft attacked the oil at Cherbourg, where tanks were set on fire.

400 Planes A Day

"Military objectives at Dusseldorf, Wanne-Eickel, Hattingen and Dortmund also were attacked and Hamm and Soest received their usual visits.

"A number of enemy airdromes also were bombed.

"In all of these operations three of our aircraft were lost."

The Nazis began blasting at England on a large scale June 18. They stepped up the assaults to a 400-plane level Thursday and continued at that stage throughout Sunday and yesterday.

Two hundred German planes roared across the Channel from Cherbourg for the first attack on Portsmouth yesterday, but the British claimed they kept all but fifty-five from reaching their goal. Warships and coast units added their salvos to R. A. F. interception.

Concussions shattered glass windows and rocked houses along the coast as many of the invaders jettisoned their loads and sped for home. The sky was filled with maneuvering fighters.

See Some Disintegrate

Spectators saw some planes disintegrate in the air and their crews bail out and flutter down into the sea.

An Admiralty communique tonight said later reports revealed crews manning the multiple pom-pom guns aboard two small coastal ships, the Windsor and Edwardian, accounted for five German planes Sunday.

There were some casualties aboard the Edwardian during the fight.

To Become More Intense

The London press today warned the people to prepare for the invasion.

"We must face an assault that will rapidly become more intense and more widespread," declared the *News Chronicle*.

"We may learn next of raids on our airdromes and then perhaps of parachute landings and attempted invasion. We may well be on the verge of our greatest testing time."

The *Herald* warned: "We must be prepared for bigger raids yet and their extension to other parts of the country.

"The calmness and fortitude with which the people from the coast towns are going about their business must be as infuriating to Hitler as are the courage and cleverness of our flying men.

Same Spirit To Prevail

"Wherever he may extend his attacks, he will find that the same spirit prevails."

The *Telegraph* said it was fairly evident that the long-planned offensive assault had begun, but issued this note of warning:

"Possibly the Germans consider the raids will serve as a cloak to conceal invasion preparations on the French and other occupied coasts. By launching waves of hundreds of bombers

with fighter escorts they hope to keep the R. A. F. so busy that reconnaissance work will be neglected.

"In this they are unlikely to achieve their object."

Dover, England, Aug. 13 (Tuesday) (AP).—German planes swept in across the Channel this morning and attacked Britain's southeast coast for the third successive day of massed raids.

Taking advantage of a low ceiling, a big formation of raiders flew in masked by clouds and raked the balloon barrage with machine-gun fire and light cannon.

Two of the balloons were seen to fall.

For half an hour the drone of airplane motors was heard above the clouds, accompanied by the rat-tat of machine-guns and heavier thud of cannon.

Some of the bullets struck streets along the waterfront.

Numbers of planes could be heard overhead for a half hour or more before the raid started.

The battle above the clouds apparently equalled, if it did not actually exceed in extent, the pre-dawn activity which has ushered in the past two days of violent German raids.

Observers at a listening post said the enemy planes seemed to come over in waves every two or three minutes.

One eyewitness said it "sounded like there were hundreds of planes in the sky at one time."

CHIEF TARGETS PORT OF DOVER AND NAVY BASE

Whole Day of Attack Finds Enemy Bombers Over Many Sections.

RAIDS CONTINUE AT NIGHT

Germans Say Oil Tanks Are Afire and Docks Were Smashed at Portsmouth.

LONDON, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Seventy German warplanes raided Britain's southeast coast again tonight following up hundreds of German fighters and bombers which attacked the large Portsmouth naval base and the 125-mile coast line between Portsmouth and Dover in mass assaults.

The British said that thirty-nine German planes were shot down and that nine British planes were missing.

Little damage was reported in the new raid tonight, many bombs falling into the open country and the sea.

The official acknowledgement that Germany had struck hard at Portsmouth said the Nazis had little success.

The British said several fatalities occurred, but that their defense forces had heavily engaged the Germans.

Raids on the Isle of Wight and the Kent and Sussex coasts were part of the German assault, it was reported oficially.

[The Germans claimed seventy-one British planes shot down.]

Chief targets of the German blasts were Portsmouth and Dover. Four waves of bombers smashed at Dover, the fourth coming late in the afternoon.

The heaviest attack, however, apartently was loosed on Portsmouth where it took place at noon.

British Say Attacks Fail.

Aerial attacks on the naval base at Portsmouth in which large forces were employed as well as on the Isle of Wight and the English Channel coast were acknowledged officially tonight. A communique said:

"The enemy bombing attacks which began over the Kent coast this morning were later extended to the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, where large forces were employed.

"An attack on his Majesty's dockyard (Portsmouth) met with little success.

"Some bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the dockyard area, setting fire to a store and causing minor damage to a jetty. Two small harbor service craft were damaged and subsequently sank.

"In other parts of Portsmouth a railway station was hit and a number of buildings, including a brewery, set afire. Casualties were caused, including some deaths, but these were not numerous having regard to the large number of bombs dropped.

"In the Isle of Wight, a church and some houses were damaged and a few people were injured.

"Later reports have also been received of attacks on the coasts of Kent and Sussex. Bombs were dropped at a number of points and slight damage was caused to several R. A. F. airdromes.

Casualties Are Slight.

"Some houses and other civil property were also hit.

"Casualties in this raid were very slight although there were several cases of fatal injuries.

"The enemy have been heavily engaged at all ports by our defenses, which have again inflicted severe losses with few casualties to themselves."

R. A. F. attacks on air fields and oil plants in France and Germany were reported tonight by the Air Ministry.

It acknowledged that three British bombers were lost in the operations.

Fifth Day of Big Raids.

The Germans began their intensive aerial attacks on June 18, stepped up the assault last Thursday to the scale of 400 raiders and continued that pace yesterday and today.

Two hundred German planes struck at Portsmouth, but the British said they prevented all but fifty-five from reaching their goal.

The Germans flew over in waves at high altitudes from the direction of Cherbourg and dive-bombed as they approached the town. One raider was shot down in the sea and five others were destroyed almost as soon as they crossed the coastline. A warship shot down another raider.

The British said that private property was damaged, but no naval objectives were harmed.

The raiders turned their machine guns on citizens in the streets, the British reported, but the number of casualties was not known.

Late this afternoon a big formation of raiders blasted at the southeast coastal area in the fourth raid of a day. North of one coast town there was a terrific rumble like steady thunder for several minutes.

As it died away a formation of fifteen German planes was seen flying high, heading for home. Almost at the same time two smaller raiding planes came racing out of the sun and heavily machine-gunned the harbor and barrage balloons.

In an attack on one southern port earlier in the day, only fifty-five out of 200 German planes broke through a heavy screen of British gunfire to reach the undisclosed objective.

The others were met over the channel by R. A. F. fighters which sent four Messerschmitts spinning into the sea, broke up the Nazi formation and turned it back to France.

The fifty-five planes which reached their objectives remained fifteen minutes, dropping incendiary bombs which set fire to some buildings. A number of shop windows were blown out and it was understood there were a few casualties.

An early afternoon attack on another southwest town was the heaviest so far there.

Two Nazi waves, one of twenty-one bombers and the other of fifteen, both protected by fighters, wheeled out of the sun from the cover of clouds.

"I saw about twenty Junkers 88's roaring down," one eye-witness said.

"Five of them were destroyed. Anti-aircraft guns put up a terrific fire and one bomber had its tail shot off. It dived straight behind some houses.

"About twelve Germans bailed out of this and other planes."

All twelve Nazi flyers who leaped from their falling planes were said to have been captured quickly by police and townspeople.

Wide Area Raided.

At first, the raids were a repetition of the fierce German assaults yesterday on the channel coast, but they spread as far as northeast England and the Air Ministry said "later reports show that large scale activity is taking place over a wide area in the channel and Thames estuary."

It said there had been a few casualties, only one of them fatal.

A few minutes after the battle opened a lone Nazi raider dropped swiftly and sent a cannon shot through a barrage balloon.

Anti-aircraft batteries opened on him and peppered the sky with white puffs, but the raider turned back into the sun's glare and apparently got away.

Those blasted out of the sky were in addition to the sixty to sixty-nine Nazi planes shot down yesterday in one of the greatest air battles of the war.

Again the center of the German storm appeared to be the south coast—directly across the English Channel from the nearest German bases.

An Associated Press correspondent at Dover—only three minutes by dive-bomber from France—reported two raids within two hours on a southeastern town.

One of the sharpest engagements in today's battle in the southeast was fought at 12,000 feet—more than two miles up.

Two German planes were seen to break away from the rest and, as they dived, a British Spitfire "sat on the tail" of one of them. The raider banked, then looped quickly, trying to shake off the Spitfire, but the British pilot looped with it and got home several bursts of machine gun fire.

Apparently hit, the German plane fell as if out of control, then vanished.

Besides one Heinkel 111, which crashed in a field near a southwestern town, five of thirty Junkers bombers were reported shot down over a southeastern town. Observers said that at least twelve Nazi airmen bailed out.

One Town Visited Twice.

In the second raid on the southeastern town, twice visited, the distant, heavy boom of naval guns and the still deeper thud of bombs were reported.

Later in the morning, the raiders extended their range to include the northeast England. After circling over one town, a bombing squadron was turned out to sea by British fighters and was said to have jettisoned four bombs about a mile off shore.

One of the German bombers was shot down by British fighters with one of its crew killed and three others taken prisoner.

Word was received this morning of an explosion in northern Ireland, heard over a large area at a time when planes were reported in the vicinity.

Shortly before the southeast battles began, a large aerial squadron was seen traveling at great height and speed along the coast, spreading a smoke screen which drifted lazily southward for almost an hour.

Dozens of trailers of thick white smoke stretched for at least twelve miles across the sky, but in the sunlight it was impossible to distinguish the planes.

At least 100 planes were engaged in the first battle of the morning over the Channel and the rolling hills and fields of the southeastern coastal country.

Five German planes were reported shot down, three crashing into the sea and two others on land. One dropped from 10,000 feet, trailing a thin wisp of smoke which turned to flame at it hurtled down. It was a mass of flames long before it struck the ground with a loud explosion.

The first raid lasted about thirty minutes and less than half an hour afterwards the attack shifted eastward, with an assault directed against the balloon barrage on the coast.

No sooner was this raid over than new squadrons of invaders returned to the original point of attack.

Sky Becomes a Battlefield.

After widespread raids during the night and early morning, today's first battle began when a large force of Junkers 87s escorted by Messerschmitt fighters were intercepted by Royal Air Force fighters as they tried to slip over the coast at an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet.

Within a few moments the sky had become a great battleground and above the roar of engines and the scream of diving planes came the sharp staccato of machine-gun fire, then the deeper note of the cannon on the German fighters.

An eyewitness said:

"British and German planes were circling and maneuvering for position directly over my house. The sun glinting under their wings showed them up like tiny specks.

"Looking toward the channel I saw three planes go crashing down into the blue sea below. The pilots of two baled out and drifted down further out to sea with the sun reflected off their white parachutes."

British fighters which came back after meeting the attack had cannon-shot holes in their wings.

Falls Like Flaming Torch.

Most of the bombs dropped, however, were reported to have fallen harmlessly on the side of the cliffs lining the coast. One made a huge crater in the beach.

The fighting shifted from the coastline inland over a town where opposing airmen engaged in combat at 10,000 feet.

German airmen attempted to keep circle formations in an effort to afford each other protection, but Spitfire pilots roared down into the midst of the Messerschmitts to split uip one circle.

An eyewitness describing the destruction of one German plane said:

"One of the planes made a flaming torch as it fell, and when it crashed into the water it looked as if the sea itself was on fire.

"Fire licked over the surface of the channel, apparently from burning oil and gasoline which spewed out when the plane spanked the water."

Raiding Before Dawn.

Earlier today, in the darkness before the dawn, one German bomber was reported shot down, the first success after yesterday's fighting which took a toll, it was officially stated, of sixty German fighters and bombers—unofficially the toll was put at sixty-nine—during a mass assault which saw an estimated 400 planes hurled against south and east coast objectives.

In the overnight raiding, the Government said, there was little serious damage but some casualties, including one fatality in the Midlands. Gas and electric services were damaged in the east and southeast.

In a southwestern town, three bombs severely damaged a residential section and unofficial reports said that one crashed through the roof of a convent but caused only slight casualties from flying glass.

30.24-4305

30.24-4305

Germans Claim 71 Planes.

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—DNB, official German news agency, announced today that the number of British planes shot down in today's air battles over England had jumped to seventy-one, with seventeen German planes missing.

Germany turned swarms of swift fighting planes and bombers loose against England today in a prolonged attack which bore evidence that it was the precursor of the long-expected general assault on the island kingdom.

Bent on destroying Britain's shipping and harbor facilities and demoralizing her people, the Nazi air raiders swept over the southern coast, sending loads of bombs on an armed convoy of merchant ships off Margate and hammering away at the historic naval base of Portsmouth.

DNB, the official German news agency, declared that the invaders started huge fires at Portsmouth and destroyed an airport at Manston, Dorsetshire, almost directly north of Weymouth and Portland, where the German attacks centered yesterday.

Hour by hour, DNB said, news of fresh British losses poured in from the fighting forces. The Nazi airmen, the agency said, had cowed the British fighter crews."

American Curtiss Shot Down.

One of the British planes shot down, according to the Germans, was a Curtiss fighter. This was one of the few times that American-made planes have been reported shot down in the dogfights over England.

The Germans, it was reported here, were under orders to conduct a free chase, which they interpreted as permission to go where and when they pleased in pursuit of the British. Only a change in the weather yesterday made the Germans break off their fierce attacks on Britain, the Nazis said today.

Today, the Germans asserted, the British were reluctant to engage in aerial combat.

"Their pursuit planes opened fire at long range, then withdrew," reported DNB, adding that the German planes then went to work on Portsmouth and Weymouth, firing tanks and bombing the harbors and shipyards and diving low to attack convoys.

As the battle progressed it appeared to be taking the shape expected by military observers as the prelude to the general attack. The High Command, however, gave no hint that the moment had come for the drive.

So far the wave on wave of bombers which distinguished the power attacks against defense positions on the west front have not yet developed against any English port or point in the interior.

In the attack on shipping off Margate, DNB said, four British merchant vessels totaling 10,000 tons were sunk by dive bombers.

The Germans reported ninety-three British planes destroyed yesterday. They acknowledged that six of their own were lost today, twenty-seven for two days combat.

Describing the Portsmouth raid, DNB said that about forty planes took part, flying from the south over Spithead and dividing into three groups just before they reached the big naval base.

The first group, DNB said, bombed a munions and mine depot, the second hurled its load of explosives at the docks and ways, while the third attacked a big oil tank yard.

"Fires breaking out reached a size where German flyers until now had never before observed on English territory," the agency noted. It asserted also that British flyers refused to fight the invading squadrons, contenting themselves with taking shots at the Nazi planes from a distance.

DNB said that six of the British planes lost in the channel fighting were shot down in the attack on a convoy off Margate.

The agency reported also that the British airport at Manston was shattered by Nazi raiders, adding that the British lost ten planes in this single engagement and the Germans none.

So many bombs, from those of the heaviest caliber to the incendiary kind were dropped that the landing field looked as if it had been freshly plowed, DNB declared.

"Barracks, hangars and dock facilities collapsed," the agency said. "Four Hurricane fighters starting to attack were destroyed on runways. Six others were shot down in air fighting."

Manston is in Dorsetshire, almost directly north of Weymouth and Portland Harbor, center of the heavy Nazi attacks Sunday.

British Coast Reported Shelled From France by Big Berthas

Homes in Southeast Town Believed Hit by Gunfire; Dover May Be Target

By The Associated Press

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, England, Aug. 12.—Heavy explosions, believed caused by gunfire instead of enemy bombs, damaged houses in several residential districts of this town shortly before noon today.

[This report brought up for the first time the possibility that long-range guns across the English Channel might have shelled the houses.]

It was first thought an enemy bomber was over the town.

An investigation was started at once by authorities.

Big Berthas Believed Ready

Military observers have said for weeks that German artillery experts have been speeding work on emplacements for 1940 models of the old World War Big Bertha which could shell England from Nazi-held positions on the coast of France. Some such emplacements reportedly have been bombed by British raiders.

As long ago as June 4, Louis P. Lochner, chief of The Associated Press bureau at Berlin, reported that on a trip to the German Channel front he had seen giant guns which German officers told him could shell London. He said London was about ninety miles from possible emplacements for such guns. That is about fourteen miles farther than the World War Big Bertha fired.

However, other points in southeastern England would offer much shorter range. From Calais England's chalk cliffs are twenty-two miles across the Channel. Dover and Folkestone offer a thirty-mile range.

The 142-ton Big Bertha shelled Paris from a distance of seventy-six miles from March 23 to Aug. 9, 1918, firing 303 projectiles.

Although the effect was primarily intended as a moral one, 256 persons were killed and considerable property damage done before the French located the emplacement in the Forest of Coucy. The 264-pound shells traveled for thirteen minutes.

British Trust Balloon Barrage

Believe This, Plus New Pom-pom Gun, Is Answer to the Nazi Dive Bomber.

ON ENGLAND'S SOUTHEAST COAST, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The men who man the ships which guard and feed Great Britain believe that the British have found or are finding an answer to the dive bomber.

These men say the answer is twofold, and that it consists of the barrage balloons being tried out by the shipping convoys, to keep the bombers high enough to prevent accurate aim, and a new, multi-barrelled anti-aircraft gun which nails the bombers if they come in low.

This new gun is a pom-pom which fires shells an inch or more in caliber, constructed so delicately that they explode at the slightest contact. Britons who have seen the guns in action praise them highly.

Balloons Need 'Babying.'

The barrage balloons, among the targets of yesterday's heavy Nazi aerial attacks, are said to be a big help in warding off the bombers, but they do have their drawbacks. They are vulnerable to the cannon-fire of the German Messerschmitts, are a drag on the ships which tow them and thus slow down the convoys, they require a certain amount of "babying" and expert handling, and they are hard to maneuver in the stiff winds which frequently whip over the channel and the North Sea.

The height at which they are flown depends on the wind currents. The balloonists fly them where they ride most easily and then, when the need arises, let them up to the most effective height, aiming either to get the bombers caught in the balloon cables or to make the planes fly too high to be able to aim their bombs with full effectiveness.

Boasting of the speed and calm with which replacement balloons were sent up under fire for those shot down yesterday, one barrage operator said:

"We get them from Woolworth's threepenny and sixpenny stores just like that—write out a requisition—balloon, air force, for use of, one—and there you are."

Yesterday's attacks began as a surprise assault on the balloons.

But it soon developed into wave after wave of bombers and fighters aiming at the town where this correspondent was, until the sky was thick with planes darting in and out of puffs of anti-aircraft shells in bitter dog-fights that ranged all up and down the coast.

Onlookers rushed into the street to gather shell fragments as souvenirs. But they did not stay long.

An anti-aircraft battery 100 yards away burst into action and they ducked for shelter as an air raid warden cried: "Better take cover. They're machine-gunning the streets. Don't say you weren't warned."

Later they found machine-gun bullets imbedded in the concrete a few feet from the shelter.

Nazi Says Balloons Can Finish You.

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Germany's conflict with Great Britain has developed a special type of German aviator, the mine layer, says Hans Rechenberg, who is 29 years old and who, in peacetime, is the right-hand man of Walther Funk, president of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics.

Scientific navigation is one of the prime essentials for mine-laying success, he said.

Among the troubles of a mine-laying plane, he added, is the balloon barrage.

"I've pecked at many balloons during my flights, for those pesky things finish you if you happen to run into them," he said.

"We keep the sharpest lookout for them and shoot them down the moment they are sighted."

Rechenberg chose parachuting as a military career during the war, but since parachutists are not active just now, he is going along night after night as a gunner aboard a Nazi mine-laying plane.

"I take off my hat to those men who regularly risk their lives on the unspectacular and rather thankless job of nocturnal aerial mine laying," he said on his return to Berlin after his fifth flight to England within a week.

He is on furlough now in order to be with his newly born daughter, his third child.

No Satisfying Blast.

"A bomber has the satisfaction of seeing an explosion under him, and of having pursuit planes which accompany the bomber bear witness to his success," Rechenberg said. "The minelayer can only tell by his instruments whether the mine fell straight and whether he threw it off exactly where it was ordered.

"Afterward, he can only surmise that this or that ship of whose destruction he reads hit his particular mine.

"Yet these flights, as I know from personal experience, are even more dangerous than those of bombers.

"If a bomber gets caught in concentrated searchlights, or if enemy planes make things hot for him, he can nevertheless drop his bombs somewhere and do some damage, after which his plane is much lighter and faster.

"A mine thrower, in such circumstances, must lug his heavy mine home again and have the further disappointment that the flight is not counted to his credit for awards, decorations or promotions."

In Quest of a Story.

Mine-laying by plane is far more effective than by ship, Rechenberg believes, because a plane can approach closer to an enemy shore and penetrate deeper into bays and estuaries than can a ship.

"The mere fact that the enemy knows we have been in a certain place greatly slows down navigation," he asserted, "for convoyed ships halt until mine-sweepers go over the area.

"It is even worse for the enemy if he knows in a general way that we have been over for a visit. Uncertainty as to where new mines may lay acts decidedly as a brake on the flow of goods in convoyed ships."

Rechenberg, who was a newspaper man before he became an official in the Economics Ministry, asserted that he volunteered as a parachutist chiefly because he had hoped to be able to report on parachute activities once his unit was sent against Britain.

An infantryman in the Polish campaign and commander of a Siegfried Line bunker during the winter, he asked last spring to be transferred to the parachutists' school. He said that only a trained parachutist could describe parachute activity intelligently, yet there had been so far no trained journalist in this category of German fighters.

Air Ministry's Own Story

AUG 12 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Aug. 13—The Air Ministry this morning issued the following communique on Nazi raids yesterday on England:

Yesterday the German air force again made mass attacks on harbors, airdromes and shipping along the south coast of England, and once again the R. A. F. fighter command and the anti-aircraft guns inflicted heavy punishment on the raiders.

Latest reports reveal that Spitfire and Hurricane pilots shot down thirty-two Nazi bombers and fighters. It is probable, but not yet confirmed, that many more were destroyed.

Anti-aircraft gunners had their best day since raids on the south coast began. They shot down seven German bombers.

So far reports have been received that nine British pilots are missing.

For the first time Lewis gunners of a searchlight company in this country saw their bullets hit and bring to earth a German raider.

They first saw this aircraft, a Junkers 87 dive bomber, diving over them toward its objective. They waited to open fire until it was very close to them and then saw it continue its dive to destruction.

Light anti-aircraft gunners in the Portsmouth area brought three Junkers 87s down in flames. Crews of heavier anti-aircraft guns watched their shells bursting around German bombers, which looked like specks in the sky.

Soon the specks were seen to be aircraft struggling in vain to keep their height. And a few seconds later they crashed to earth.

Nazis Take To Parachutes

White parachutes of German airmen were seen among the shell bursts of anti-aircraft fire.

Gunners of one battery secured a direct hit on an enemy bomber which then exploded in mid-air.

Two complete machine guns from it were seen to fall to earth.

In mid-morning the enemy began mass attacks at three points—over Portsmouth, the Channel and the Thames estuary. At one time it was estimated that there were nearly five hundred enemy aircraft in action.

Two pilots learned a few minute before they took off to engage the enemy that they had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. They belonged to a squadron which went up to attack an enemy formation which was flying off the southeast coast at a height of 20,000 feet.

Exploit Of Canadian

One is a Canadian flight lieutenant and in yesterday's air battle he shot down two more enemy raiders, bringing his total to six.

The Canadian flight lieutenant saw in front of him six Messerschmitt 109 fighters flying in line astern. He attacked the second German fighter, which went down with smoke pouring from the fuselage. Then he opened fire on the leading Messerschmitt.

The South African, a flying officer, took on the last Messerschmitt, which immediately dived toward the sea.

As he turned his Hurricane around in the sky and climbed slightly, another Messerschmitt flew across his bow. The South African opened fire at point-blank range.

South African's Own Story

"Dense smoke and liquid poured from the German pilot's machine," said the flying officer when he landed.

"Although my engine stopped, I dived after him. Fortunately my engine restarted, the Messerschmitt pilot pulled out of his dive at 6,000 feet and then started to dive again.

"I was hot on his tail and at 3,000 feet opened fire. The German pilot continued to dive and landed on the water. Within a minute the aircraft had sunk and I saw the pilot swimming about in the middle of a big patch of air bubbles which had been caused by the sinking of his machine.

"I sent back a message on my radio telephone, asking for a launch to be sent out to the German airman's rescue and gave his position. I then flew back to my base."

Canadian Flyer's Account

The Canadian flight lieutenant reported when he landed that the leading Messerschmitt caught fire after he had attacked it.

"The air was filled with Nazi aircraft," said the Canadian. "There seemed like thousands of Messerschmitts, Spitfires and Hurricanes all mixed up in a series of dogfights.

"The three Hurricanes which I was leading concentrated on the six Messerschmitts. I saw the South African shoot down his Messerschmitt and the other pilot of the flight fired a long blast at another Messerschmitt.

"He broke away when only twenty-five yards from the German machine, which went streaming down toward the sea, but we did not see it crash into the water so we have not claimed it as a victim.

"Oil poured from another Messerschmitt which was attacked, covering not only windscreen but my entire aircraft. I followed him down and saw him crash into the water. I climbed back to 15,000 feet and saw a Messerschmitt chasing a Hurricane.

"I dived down on its tail to sea level. He zoomed up to 5,000 feet. I followed and after my first burst of fire he blew up in the air and I watched pieces of flaming aircraft fall into the sea."

This same squadron learned yesterday that one of its pilots who had been missing since the sixteenth of May was safe and well.

NAZIS ASSERT RAIDS WILL NOT SPARE LONDON

AUG 12 1940

Declare England's Fleet May Have Been Forced From Channel

Claim Control Of Air Between France And Great Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Tuesday*, Aug. 13—Claiming virtual control of the air over the bomb-splattered English Channel, German sources predicted today that successive raids would stab steadily inland until "not even London" would be safe from bomb destruction.

Hailing reports of tremendous ruin to Britain's coast defenses and naval bases in three days of stepped-up aerial *Blitzkrieg*, the German press said the battle fleet Britain counted on to hold off direct assault might already have been forced to clear out of Channel bases.

Claim 213 Planes In 3 Days

The Germans claimed 213 British planes wrecked in the three days of fighting—last Thursday, Sunday and yesterday—including those smashed by bombs dropped on airdromes.

Sunday and yesterday, the Germans reported 164 were shot out of the air, 71 yesterday and 93 Sunday, to German losses of 46—19 yesterday and 27 Sunday.

The great British naval base at Portsmouth, where huge fires were reported; the airport at Manston, declared to have been destroyed, and the port of Margate on the Thames estuary, gateway to London, bore the brunt of the assaults along the southern coast of England.

Claim 48 Over Portsmouth

The German radio reported the British lost forty-eight planes in the battle over Portsmouth alone, where twelve German planes were shot down.

It said fifteen British planes were destroyed at Manston, twelve of them on the ground, and claimed heavy losses at the airdromes of Canterbury, Lympe and Hawkinge.

Still other Nazi squadrons screamed down on barrage balloon-protected British convoys in the accentuated campaign to destroy Britain's shipping and harbor facilities and demoralize her people.

The Germans asserted a dive-bombing attack on a convoy east of Southend sank two freighters and set another afire, with the Germans and British each losing a plane.

All British shipping and naval operations in the Channel now are greatly hampered, they said, because of extensive destruction at Portsmouth, Portland, Dover and the Isle of Wight.

The Germans appeared to be bombing the British coast section by section, since the attacks today were just north of Weymouth and Portland, objects of Sunday's forays.

Barely an hour after the battle was resumed this morning, German fighters radioed back the British were showing evidences of the Sunday raids by refusing to come out and fight.

Instantly, German observers jumped to the conclusion: "We already have established air superiority over the Channel."

"Broken Resistance"

"This is the first sign of broken British resistance," they declared.

Throwing fresh pilots into the battle, the Germans conducted their operations on a "free-chase" basis, which was interpreted as meaning they could strike where they pleased.

In what evidently was the first hour of the day's fighting, the Germans reported shooting down twenty-eight British pursuit ships, including an American-made Curtiss fighter.

As the fight progressed, its early stages indicated the type of battle military observers have expected for a long time to be launched in the battle for England.

Landing Comes Last

First, they predicted would come a steady stream of fighters to force the British out of the air, then destructive raids on Channel ports and sea bases, silencing of shore batteries and, finally, possible landing of troops convoyed across the Channel.

Except for the order to German pilots to hunt out their own fights there was not the slightest hint from the high command that the long-awaited drive had started.

So far the wave on wave of dive bombers that distinguished power attacks against defense positions on the Western front have not developed against any English port or interior point. When that comes, Germans say, "that will be something else again."

The German high command, tabulating British losses Sunday, said ninety British planes and eight barrage balloons were shot down by German fighters and three by anti-aircraft.

Trying To Avoid Fights

"The English are trying to avoid fights," a spokesman for German pilots said. "Their pursuiters open fire at long range, then withdraw.

"This enables us to go to work on British sea bases. For instance, we swept down on Portland and Weymouth with east yesterday, firing oil tanks, bombing the harbors and shipyards, and swung down on convoys bringing in supplies from the open sea through the Channel bottleneck or painfully hugging the shore of the North Sea."

After the battle over Portsmouth, DNB said, "then came a quick attack against a balloon barrage near Dover. In this action several balloons were brought down and anti-aircraft batteries bombed.

Several Ships Sunk

"A third attack was launched against a convoy in the waters east of Margate. Several merchant vessels totaling 10,000 tons were sunk while others were set afire.

"The fourth objective was the British airport at Manston, where bombs hit runways, shelters and hangars, leaving a veritable path of destruction.

"A Hurricane unit at Manston was surprised there when it was about to start. Four Hurricanes were destroyed while still on the ground and three were shot out of the air."

"Our units participating in this encounter all returned safely.

"During various actio which ensued again a large number of enemy airplanes were brought down.

AUG 12 1940

"The final result of these ctions can not yet be ascertained as the fighting still proceeds." ***

PRESS OF ITALY TURNS ITS FIRE AGAINST GREECE

Rome Accuses Athens of Using Bases to Supply Britain With Oil.

ALSO OF AN ASSASSINATION

But Greeks Deny Any Hand in the Death of Albanian in Raid Over Border

ROME, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Italy turned her propaganda guns ominously on Greece today, charging the Greeks with supplying oil to British warships and planes and conniving with the British in plots along the border of Italian-conquered Albania.

The reported beheading of an obscure Albanian minority leader by Greek border raiders touched off a violent press campaign reminiscent of those by Germany against Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Britain was brought into the picture by the newspaper Il Popolo di Roma, which is close to the Government, with a charge that British warships and warplanes operating in the Mediterranean against Italy were fueling at Greek bases.

Greece, neutral friend of Britain, received a pre-war British guaranty of her territory. At the time this guaranty was given, Il Popolo di Roma said today, the Greeks spoke openly of the future Greek Kingdom of Epirus, which would have embraced Albania.

"Some circles wonder," the newspaper commented, "if the neutrality of Greece as practiced by the (Premier John) Metaxas Government is more neutrality in form than substance, considering that British agents are not prevented from carrying out their action at the Albania frontier.

"Also, 200 well-supplied bases of Shell (British-controlled oil company), placed above and below the ground during the past two years at strategic points on the Greek coast and islands, appear to be used ever more by English air and naval forces operating in the Eastern Mediterranean."

The Italian charges against Greece are the first to disturb relations between the two countries since the outbreak of the European war, when both, declaring good will toward each other, withdrew their troops from the Albania frontier.

That eased the tension resulting from Greek fear of the Italians at the time of the Fascist annexation of Albania in April, 1939.

A high Fascist source said that Il Popolo di Roma's charges thus far had not been officially confirmed, but that if the English were found to be using Greek bases, Italy will go after them.

"Whoever touches Albania touches Italy," one authoritative Fascist said in commenting on the reported assassination of Haut Hoggia, an Albanian Nationalist leader, by Greeks on Albanian soil near the Greek frontier.

This source said Italy probably would protest to the Greek Government and indicated serious consequences were likely to result from the incident.

Fascists reported that the body of Hoggia was found yesterday. An authoritative Greek source said

X

30.24-4307

30.24-4307

that Hoggia, who he described as a highway robber, was slain twenty days ago.

This informant said that Greek officials had put a price on Hoggia's head for his crimes and that he had taken refuge on Albanian soil, only to be killed by his fellow countrymen to get the reward. He said the assassins escaped into Greece with Hoggia's head to claim the money. Instead of receiving the reward, the Greek Government said the Albanians were imprisoned and Italian officials notified.

According to the Greeks, the Athens Government was awaiting a formal extradition request when it was learned Italy was attributing political motives to the crime.

A Fascist commentator said the ferocity of the killing had provoked great indignation in Italy as well as Albania.

Long Disorderly.

Lieut.-Gen. Giacamoni, Governor of Albania, was in the Italian Tyrol yesterday. This fact was offered by the Fascist spokesman as evidence that the Hoggia incident was unexpected.

The spokesman said that an incident such as the killing of Hoggia could be expected in that region of Albania, since it had long been disorderly. He recalled events there in 1923 which resulted in the Italian occupation of the island of Corfu.

The Stefani report from Tirana warned: "Hoggia's sacrifice will not be in vain, since news of the evil crime has deeply moved the Albanians of Ciamuria."

Ciamuria is the region bordering on Greece where Hoggia is said to have been decapitated. Stefani hinted that Albanian nationalists' reply might be to seize territory from Greece.

Greece Denies Accusation.

ATHENS, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The Greek Government declared officially today that an Italian allegation that an Albanian Nationalist had been murdered at the instigation of Greek officials was entirely false.

Italo-German pressure to force Greece definitely into the orbit of the Rome-Berlin axis was seen by some foreign diplomats in the Italian attacks.

Greek authorities declared that Italian accounts of the Hoggia affair were fantastic. Newspapers here were forbidden to publish anything on the case.

Diplomats expressed belief that the axis may be trying to compel Greece to denounce openly Britain's guaranty of her independence, as Rumania did.

The increasing tempo of the war in the Mediterranean was seen as the real background for the Italian outburst. It was pointed out that should the war become general, there would be a scramble for Greece's strategic ports and Aegean Islands.

Reports Trouble in Albania.

LONDON, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The Exchange Telegraph Company, British news agency, reported today that disorders were spreading through Italian-annexed Albania as tribal leaders defied an Italian order requisitioning food and cattle for the army.

Earlier reports by Exchange Telegraph said that Italian troops had suffered 100 casualties in a clash with Albanians near the Yugoslav border.

Rome Claims Berbera Advance

But British Say the Italians Have Stopped Far Out in Desert Regions.

ROME, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Italian troops advancing in British Somaliland have established contact with the main British forces defending the capital and chief port of Berbera, the Italian High Command announced today.

The terse daily communique merely announced:

"In British Somaliland our troops, continuing their advance, have made contact with the main enemy forces."

It was presumed that the three Italian columns which had previously occupied the port of Zeila, the towns of Hargesia and Adueina and the Karrin and Godajere passes had finally engaged in battle with troops holding the main British position.

But the High Command did not issue any word that fighting between the two forces actually was in progress.

Claim to Be Out of Desert.

Authoritative spokesmen said that the capture of the two Somaliland passes meant that the Italian forces had safely left the desert wastes behind and were attacking the British on the sea side of the slopes.

Elaborating on a High Command report of the bombing of a British airdrome near Erkovit yesterday, military experts said that the existence of the airport was discovered by Italian pursuit planes which had followed British bombers returning homeward from a raid.

The discovery led to an attack in which fifteen British planes were destroyed on the ground, it was said.

British Report Drive Halted.

CAIRO, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The Italian drive across British Somaliland toward the Guif of Aden and the vital port of Berbera, came to a halt today, the British command reported tonight.

A communique said:

"In Somaliland no operations are reported and the enemy made no advance."

It was indicated that the Italian columns which have been moving northward from Hargeisa and Oadweina across burning wastes and under harassing air attacks had stopped, perhaps to reorganize for attack on the main British forces in the hills south of Berbera.

Re-enforcements newly arrived from distant parts of the British empire were reported today to be digging in around Berbera for a stand against the Italian columns advancing across buring Somaliland wastes under harrassing aerial attacks.

The arrival of re-enforcements was disclosed by British officials in denying the Italian claim that Somaliland had been virtually cut off from overseas help.

Convoys laden with troops and munitions are steaming regularly through the Red Sea, the British said, unchallenged by Italian naval forces.

A statement issued by General Headquarters said that the British aim is not "to defend every inch of soil in Somaliland but to make the enemy use up his precious supplies of food, petrol and ammunition which he cannot replenish."

From Kenya Colony the British reported that their troops had advanced into Ethiopia at one point to capture the village of Korindil with slight opposition and without casualties. Italian troops, pushing into northern Kenya, were said to be strongly intrenched at Dobel, thirty miles south of Moyale.

Denies Harm at Gibraltar.

LONDON, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The War Office said today that "reports appearing in some foreign newspapers exaggerate the effect of recent air raids on Gibraltar."

"The truth is," said its communique, "that the damage has been negligible and the casualties have been slight. Gibraltar is prepared for any eventualities and has ample resources of all kinds to meet them."

Red Sea Reported Cleared.

The British wireless broadcast today a report from its observer in the Middle East, Richard Dimbleby, saying that Royal Air Force raids on Massawa and naval actions against Italian submarines had practically cleared the Red Sea of the enemy menace to shipping.

The report, recorded here at the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening station, quoted Dimbleby as cabling:

"Royal Air Force raids since the beginning of last week on Eritrea and Abyssinia are by far the fiercest of the whole war. Our squadrons in East Africa have been in the air every day since June 10, but last week they redoubled the intensity of their daily attacks.

"One fact of first class importance emerges from the events of the last week: It is that the Red Sea can now be considered practically cleared of the enemy menace to shipping.

"Naval reports have already shown the capture and disabling of some Italian submarines lurking in the Red Sea. Now the Royal Air Force has polished off a large part of the remaining pirate force assembled at Massawa for the obvious purpose of raiding.

"The simple facts are these: For every one raid made by the Italians we make ten; for every British machine they bring down we bring down five Italians; in every ten raids we make, only once do the enemy fighters care to try and intercept our machines.

"And although he can and does fly a few machines and airmen across from Libya, he cannot replenish his dwindling supplies of petrol."

ITALY MOVES MORE FORCES TOWARD EGYPT

Fascists Driving Across Desert Halt Within 60 Miles Of Berbera

Graziano Believed Waiting For Break In 129-Degree Heat

[By the Associated Press]

La Linea, Spain, Aug. 12—Laborers and the garrison at Gibraltar were reported struggling feverishly tonight to strengthen that British fortress and store food and ammunition for a long siege.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 12—Italy moved more troops, planes and tanks near the Egyptian frontier tonight as Fascist forces driving across British Somaliland deserts halted within sixty miles of Berbera, British port on the Gulf of Aden.

British officers returning from the Egyptian-Libyan border reported heavy Italian troop movements continued near Bardia, about thirty miles from the frontier, but the forces of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani thus far have not moved eastward from that base.

War In 129 Temperature

Blistering heat waves swept desert temperatures to 129 degrees, and military sources believed Marshal Graziani was waiting for a break in the weather before launching an offensive against Egypt.

Heavy barbed-wire entanglements line both sides of the frontier, and British pilots have been pounding Italian bases.

A communique said "in Somaliland no operations are reported and the enemy made no advance."

Italian columns driving northward from Hargeisa and Oadweina were attacked by British flyers as British infantrymen dug fortifications south of the important seaport of Berbera to make a stand. Empire reinforcements moved into the positions.

Supply Lines British Targets

The Italian halt evidently was for reorganizing lengthening communication and supply lines across the burning wastes, and to repair British bombing damage.

British aircraft scattered Fascist troops in Karrin Pass yesterday and dropped bombs on a motorized column near Dubato.

British tactics appeared to deliberately allow the Italians to advance, then launch heavy air attacks against their long supply lines in an effort to trap the entire desert force.

Other African war fronts were quiet.

400 ITALIANS SLAIN, BRITISH AGENCY SAYS

Rome Categorically Denies Story Of Unrest Broadcast By BBC

Official Protest To Be Made To Greece Over Hoggia Incident

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 12—At least 400 Italian soldiers have been killed in an Albanian uprising which has been in progress since Friday, the British wireless reported in a broadcast heard tonight by NBC.

The report followed an Italian broadcast denying previous British news agency reports of disorders.

Categorical Denial By Italy

The British radio report was in turn denied by an Italian broadcast later tonight and heard by CBS.

"We are officially authorized to deny in the most categorical manner the statement made by the British Broadcasting Corporation that there is unrest in Italian Albania, and that encounters have taken place between Italian troops and the population," the Italian announcer said.

"There have been no incidents of any kind in Albania between the population and the authorities."

The British announcement said that nearly 5,000 Albanians were under arms in the Milidatti district and another 3,000 in the Mati area, birthplace of the exiled King Zog.

Resisting Conscription

It said three Italian warships took troops to the Albanian port of Durazzo yesterday as the fighting spread. The Albanians are distributing leaflets urging all their men of military age to flee to the mountains to avoid conscription by the Italian army, the British reported.

Exchange Telegraph (British) reported Sunday and today that Albanians were battling Italian troops to avoid conscription of men, food and live stock.

King Zog, his beautiful half-American Queen Geraldine, their infant son, Skander, and Zog's three sisters were reported July 15 to be in London and hoping to come to the United States.

ETHIOPIA HIGHWAY AIDS ITALIAN DRIVE

Road Endangers Berbera, Red Sea Entrance.

Mussolini's Fascist legions, in their drive against Berbera, capital of British Somaliland and key to the southern entrance of the Red Sea, moved into the British protectorate along a motor road built to facilitate the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

"The Italians, already at the town of Hargeisa, are on the 168-mile motor road linking Berbera with the Ethiopian frontier via Hargeisa which the Government of British Somaliland improved and

kept repaired to a traffic capacity of 200 tons a day," the bulletin states.

Berbera itself, once a forbidden city to all Europeans, was the scene of a bitter twenty-year struggle between English troops and a native leader known as the Mad Mullah. Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan, which was the mullah's real name, kept the British at bay with merciless warfare until his death in 1921, the National Geographic Society points out.

Were it not for the motor road which knifes through the desert, Berbera would be strategically a very difficult spot for an army based in Ethiopia to crack.

"The European quarter, called the Shaab, is fortified within a 15-foot stone wall. A separate pier, radio station VPJ, army barracks, and a reservoir for the fresh water piped down from the hot springs in the hills make the Shaab almost self-sufficient," according to the bulletin.

Situated more than a hundred miles from the Ethiopian frontier an army could hold out here, but the city has a road system with between 600 to 2,000 miles open to automobile traffic — and also to mechanized military units.

That Berbera is a rich prize is emphasized by the fact that, according to the National Geographic bulletin, "Berbera has been the key by which the doors are opened and closed from the Somaliland side of the Red Sea. Berbera is the chief port for the 68,000 square miles and 345,000 people of Britain's share of Somaliland."

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, AUG. 12-XXXX ITLAY

AUG 12 1940

ROME, AUG. 12 — ITALY, ALREADY WARRING WITH BRITAIN FOR SUPREMACY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTH AFRICA, THREATENED A NEW CRISIS IN THE BALKANS TODAY WITH A SHARP PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST GREECE, NEUTRAL FRIEND OF BRITAIN.

A PRESS ATTACK AGAINST GREECE, CHARGING HER WITH XXX AIDING THE BRITISH AND CONSPIRING TO FOMENT TROUBLE ON THE BORDER WITH ITALIAN-ANNEXED ALBANIA, SHARED PRESS HEADLINES WITH REPORTS OF A DEVELOPING BATTLE FOR BERBERA, CAPITAL AND CHIEF PORT OF BRITISH SOMALIAND, ON THE GULF OF ADEN.

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID FASCIST FORCES DRIVING ACROSS BRITISH SOMALILAND HAD "MADE CONTACT WITH" THE MAIN BRITISH FORCES IN FRONT OF BERBERA, BUT FAILED TO SAY WHETHER FIGHTING ACTUALLY WAS IN PROGRESS.

(A BRITISH COMMUNQUE ISSUED AT CAIRO SAID "IN SOMALILAND NO OPERATIONS ARE REPORTED AND THE ENEMY MADE NO ADVANCE."

REPORTS OF THE BEHEADING OF AN OBSCURE ALBANIAN NATIONALIST, HAUT HOGGIA, BY GREEK "BANDITS" OPENED THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GREECE. FASCISTS SAID ITLAY PROBABLY WOULD PROTEST, ADDING THAT "FURTHER COMPLICATIONS LIKELY WOULD RESULT."

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS THREATENED A CRISIS SIMILAR TO 1923 WHEN THE ITALIAN FLEET BOMBARDED CORFU AND OCCUPIED THE GREEK-OWNED ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE ADRIATIC FOR A MONTH IN RETALIATION FOR AN ATTACK ON AN ITALIAN MISSION.

IN FOREIGN CIRCLES WAR WITH GREECE OVER THIS INCIDENT WAS CONSIDERED UNLIKELY IN VIEW OF THE EXPRESSED DESIRE OF GERMANY TO KEEP THE BALKANS AT PEACE TO SUPPLY THE AXIS POWERS. SOME OBSERVERS THOUGHT AN EFFORT MIGHT BE MADE TO FORCE GREECE INTO THE ROME-BERLIN ORBIT.

AUG 12 1940

(MORE) WR407PED

RETYPED JR

(UNMANIFOLDED)

30.24-4309

30.24-4309

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN XXX ORBIT.

FASCISTS ACCUSED GREECE OF SUPPLYING THE BRITISH WITH FUELING BASES FOR WARPLANES AND WARSHIPS FIGHTING ITALY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

(THE GREEK GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY BRANDED AS "FALSE" THE ITALIAN ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING HOGGIA'S DEATH, REFERRED TO HIM AS A "NOTORIOUS BANDIT" ON WHOSE HEAD THE GREEKS HAD PLACED A PRICE, AND DECLARED HE HAD BEEN KILLED BY TWO ALBANIANS WHO FLED TO GREECE AND WERE IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED.

("THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THROUGH ITS ATHENS LEGATION HAS MADE KNOWN ITS INTENTION TO DEMAND EXTRADITION OF THESE MEN," SAID A STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA. "GREECE WISHES TO MAKE IT CLEAR FIRST THAT THE ALLEGED PATRIOT WAS AN ORDINARY CRIMINAL; SECOND, THAT THE MURDERERS WERE NOT GREEKS BUT ALBANIANS; THIRD THAT GREECE HAD PLACED A PRICE ON HOGGIA'S HEAD SEVERAL YEARS AGO, AND FOURTH THAT ITALY IS AWARE OF THESE FACTS.)

AUG 12 1940

WRA23PED

BEHIND THE NEWS--GREEK-ALBANIAN

FRICTION BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE LONG HAS BEEN SMOULDERING BECAUSE OF THEIR RIVAL POSITIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

IT INCREASED WHEN PREMIER MUSSOLINI BEGAN HIS GOOD FRIDAY CONQUEST OF ALBANIA, GREECE'S NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR, IN APRIL 1939.

GREEKS WATCHED THE ITALIAN INVASION OF KING ZOG'S LITTLE ADRIATIC KINGDOM NERVOUSLY. THEIR FEARS SUBSIDED SOMEWHAT AND BOTH SIDES AGREED TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM THE ALBANIAN-GREEK FRONTIER.

BUT NOW, WITH ITALY AT WAR WITH BRITAIN AND SUPREMACY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AT STAKE, GREECE AGAIN IS ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT AS A RESULT OF FASCIST CHARGES THAT SHE IS SERVICING BRITISH WARSHIPS.

AUG 12 1940

FOES GATHER TO OUST LAVAL

Predict His Deposition as Vice-Premier of France.

DRASTIC SHAKE-UP PROMISED

Gen. Weygand Reported to Be One of Men Opposed to Him.

AUG 12 1940

ST. GRINGOLPH, Franco-Swiss Border, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—A drastic shakeup of the new French Government and the deposition of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval were forecast in French quarters today.

M. Laval, once considered the "strong man" in the Cabinet of Marshal Petain, who has designated him as his political heir, was reported to be facing growing criticism—partly because of his demands that former Generalissimo Gamelin be among the defendants in France's impending "war blame" trial.

Both Marshal Petain and Gen. Gamelin's successor, Gen. Maxime Weygand, were determined to protect the army from disgrace at the Riom trial, and were reported to have the support of many soldiers. Many veterans were also reported to be enrolling in the old Fascist Croix de Feu, which M. Laval as Premier dissolved some years ago.

Numerous French leaders, representing both the left and right, were also said to be strongly opposed to M. Laval on the ground that he attempted to prevent the trial of past Cabinet members, such as Georges Bonnet for their alleged part in France's downfall.

Some spokesmen said that M. Laval's position had been further weakened by the disfavor of the Germans.

Petain on Radio.

VICHY, France, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Marshal Philippe Petain, the Chief of State, will broadcast a message to the French nation at 7:30 P. M. tomorrow (2:30 P. M., New York time), it was announced today.

The Supreme Court has been called to meet at Riom at 2 P. M. tomorrow, when Public Prosecutor Cassagnau will present a formal complaint and demand the opening of secret investigations and hearings on the "war guilt" of French military and political leaders.

Whether the names of those called to appear before the court will be announced at tomorrow's session was not known.

Railway Control Ended.

Meanwhile today the French Government suspended the war-time requisition order which placed the French National railways under military control.

Henceforth the railways in the part of France not under German occupation will operate under direct authority of the Ministry of Communications.

Demobilization of the French army will be completed on Wednesday, it was announced today, with the release of the last specialists, such as butchers and bakers.

Of the approximately 5,000,000 men mobilized during the war, it is now admitted that 2,000,000 were captured by the Germans. No considerable number of these have been released so far.

After demobilization, sufficient troops will be retained to maintain public order and guard certain vital points such as coastal and colonial centers, but that is all. The exact number of these troops has not been made public.

Barred from North.

The last class to join the colors—youths who were twenty years old in 1939—was held over and organized into youth brigades. Led by regular army officers, these groups will work on public improvements, repair war damages and receive athletic training.

The notice of demobilization advised men whose homes are in Nazi-occupied France that their return there will depend on the facilities accorded by the Germans. No one who lives north of a line running along the Somme and Aisne rivers to St. Dizier, Chaumont and Dole will be permitted to return for the time being.

Men from the occupied zone forced to remain in the unoccupied area for the present will be given work on farms, in forestry and in improving lines of communication.

Renault Resumes.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The Renault automobile plant in Paris has resumed production and is manufacturing cars driven by charcoal gas, it was announced today.

During the war the Renault plant turned out tanks and other military vehicles. It escaped damage in the aerial bombardment of Paris which struck the Citroen factory.

COURT MEETS TODAY TO FIX GUILT FOR WAR

French Supreme Tribunal To Hear Complaint By Public Prosecutor

AUG 12 1940

Marshal Petain Scheduled To Address Nation This Afternoon

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 12 — France, swiftly reorganizing civilian life in her shriveled territory, awaited tonight the opening of court actions to punish leaders who took her into the disastrous war with Germany.

Public Prosecutor Cassagnau will present a complaint and demand secret investigations and hearings tomorrow when the Supreme "War Guilt" Tribunal—whose judgment will be final—meets at Riom. Names of those to be called were not announced.

Petain Broadcast Slated Today

A few hours after the tribunal convenes, Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain will address the nation in a radio broadcast set for 7.30 P. M. (2.30 P. M., E.S.T.).

Petain is expected to outline his Government's organization difficulties and demand national cooperation.

Members of the Ministry and other officials from occupied and unoccupied sections conferred late Monday on problems of reorganization and coordinating French industry.

The Ministers announced that decrees would be issued soon aiding industrialists in reopening their factories, transporting unemployed to districts where they can be given work, and that the schools would reopen September 1 with a reading by teachers of the new Government's plans to form a national youth organization.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Rumblings of ferment within the new French state, however, have reached the outside. Reports in Switzerland before the French Government broke off telephone communication said Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, designated by Petain as his political heir, was among a group of officials slated for discard. Laval is said to have lost favor especially with army leaders who are determined to protect the high command from any "disgrace" at the Riom trials.]

Demobilization In Last Stages

As demobilization reached its final stages, the Government restored railroads in unoccupied areas to civil authority under the Communications Ministry, ending wartime military control.

Release Wednesday of specialists, such as butchers and bakers, will complete the French army's demobilization, it was said, except for a force of unannounced size for police and guard duty.

Many of France's soldiers still will be unable to return to their homes. Veterans compelled to remain in the unoccupied area will be put to work on farms, in forestry and in reestablishing communications.

Those whose homes are in Nazi-occupied France were advised that their return will depend on the Germans.

TOKIO POLICE BAR ANTI-BRITISH RALLY

Prevent March of 3000 to England's Embassy.

TOKIO, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The police prevented a march on the British embassy today after 3,000 persons had held an anti-British mass meeting beneath German, Italian and Japanese flags.

The meeting, sponsored by the municipal council, adopted resolutions demanding the withdrawal of the British from the Far East and favoring a strengthening of Japanese relations with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Hundreds of policemen surrounded the meeting hall, cleared the adjacent streets and threw a cordon around the nearby Imperial Hotel, to forestall any incidents involving foreigners.

One anti-British resolution, addressed to the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Cragie, accused Great Britain of being "the arch enemy of the development of East Asia. Therefore we demand immediate withdrawal from the Orient."

Another urged "a show of Japanese spirit by offering Great Britain before the altar of the sacred crusade."

The pro-axis resolution was addressed to the German and Italian ambassadors."

Nineteen foreigners have been arrested at Dairen charged with anti-Japanese propaganda and possession of short-wave radios, Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today. Names and nationalities were not disclosed.

Dairen, in the Japanese leased territory of Kwantung, is the chief port serving Manchoukuo.

Numerous foreigners have been arrested in Korea and Japan proper, mostly British, in a Japanese campaign against alleged espionage.

MORE ARRESTS BY JAPANESE ARE REPORTED

19 Foreigners Claimed Taken Into Custody In Kwantung Area

Anti-British Feeling Flares At Mass Meeting Held Under Axis Flags

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 12—New arrests of foreigners were reported today amid a flareup of anti-British feeling in Tokyo and signs of official pressure on other nations to withdraw from China.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that nineteen foreigners had been arrested at Dairen, in the Japanese-leased territory of Kwantung, on charges of disseminating anti-Japanese propaganda and possessing short-wave radios.

Their names and nationalities were not disclosed. Most persons previously jailed in Korea and Japan proper in an anti-espionage campaign have been British.

Demand Britain's Withdrawal

About 3,000 demonstrators at an anti-British mass meeting beneath German, Italian and Japanese flags were restrained by police from marching on the British Embassy here.

The adopted resolutions demanding Britain's full withdrawel from the Far East and advocating closer Rome-Berlin-Tokyo ties.

Britain already has announced her decision to transfer her troops from China.

Hint To Other Nations

Before the meeting convened Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, had hinted that other nations should consider withdrawing their military forces from China.

Britain's decision, Suma said, emphasized that Japan is assuming responsibility for peace and order at Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai and that, "because of changed conditions, it now is problematical whether it is necessary to maintain troops in those areas."

Non-Committal On Japan Designs On Indo-China

Shanghai, Aug. 12 (AP)—A Japanese military spokesman declined today to deny reports that Japan is contemplating movement of her troops through French Indo-China to strike at China

Asked if he could deny reports that the Japanese would drive through Indo-China into Yunnan province, the spokesman replied:

"I cannot say they won't. They may or they may not."

Earlier at a press conference the spokesman ridiculed the offer of the Chinese Central Government at Chungking to protect Indo-China against Japanese forces "if they advance from Indo-China," asserting that China's warfare had been reduced to "retreats and defeats."

Home Guard for Indies.

BATAVIA, Java, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Dutch East Indies officials are organizing a home guard against possible parachute invasion. Small, voluntary, semi-militarized units are being armed with machine-guns as part of a rapidly progressing program of preparedness which includes increases in the army, naval and air forces. Left largely to their own resources by the Nazi conquest of Holland, the East Indies are preparing for any emergency.

Plan New Delhi Parley On British War Supplies

SIMLA, India, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Burma, Hongkong, Ceylon and territories represented in the East African governors' conference have accepted an invitation to attend a New Delhi conference on British war supplies in October, it was announced today. Replies are awaited from Southern Rhodesia and Malaya.

CLASH ON INDIA FRONTIER

British Lose Two Officers and Marauders Five Men in Fight

SIMLA, India, Aug. 12 (AP)—Sporadic but deadly warfare has broken out anew on India's wild northwest frontier, where Great Britain has tried for generations to subdue marauding tribesmen.

Military authorities reported tonight that two officers had been killed and fourteen native soldiers wounded in a clash that cost the mountain raiders five dead and seven wounded.

The British began Feb. 22, the latest of many campaigns to break the power of the ingenious leader, the Fakir of Ipi, and the tribal chieftain, Mehr Dil.

The old fakir, with hennaed beard and hair, has eluded pursuit for more than thirty years and is blamed by the British for organizing and influencing frontier tribes in their perpetual looting raids. Three years ago, 33,000 troops supported by bombing planes failed to catch him.

Norse Princess U. S.-Bound at Roosevelt's Bid

Martha and Her 3 Children Aboard American Ship; Crown Prince in Britain

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12 (AP).—Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children are en route to the United States aboard an American ship, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, the Norwegian Legation here announced today.

The legation said they boarded the ship at Pesamo, in far northern Finland.

[The American troop transport American Legion arrived at Petsamo on Aug. 5 under orders of President Roosevelt to bring out Americans in Scandinavia. Presumably, the American Legion already has started the trip home.]

Crown Princess Martha, daughter of Swedish Prince Charles, is a sister if the late Queen Astrid of Belgium. Accompanying her to the United States are Princess Ragnhild, ten years old; Princess Astrid, seven, and Prince Harald, three.

Crown Princess Martha and Crown Prince Olav, her husband, visited the United States last summer and saw the New York World's Fair.

Prince Olav now is in England, where he accompanied King Haakon VII of Norway when the Allies withdrew from Norway.

Other Ex-Rulers Here

With the reported forthcoming arrival in the United States of Crown Princess Martha of Norway, three European former ruling families will be represented in this country.

Former Empress Zita of Austria, accompanied by a daughter, Archduchess Elizabeth, arrived in New York on July 20 aboard the Dixie Clipper of Pan American Airways. She was met by two sons, the Archdukes Otto and Felix, already here. Her other five children remained abroad.

Five days after Zita's arrival, her younger brother, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, consort of Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, arrived at Annapolis, Md., aboard the American cruiser Trenton. The Grand Duchess remained in Portugal. Prince Felix was accompanied by his six children.

Australia Outlaws Youth Council as Reds

CANBERRA, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The Commonwealth Government outlawed the Australian Youth Council today after having prohibited the meeting of a youth parliament at Melbourne this week end. Attorney-General W. M. Hughes said the organization had a communist basis.

Forty-five youth organizations had sent delegates to the Melbourne meeting, which was scheduled to deal with a resolution declaring that, since war had not solved youth's problems, youth could not wholeheartedly support the Government's war effort.

Famous Luxury Train Has Not One Passenger

ISTANBUL, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The famous Simplon-Orient express arrived here today without a single passenger, indicating the severity of travel restrictions now in effect.

It was the first time in its history that the luxury train, starting from Italy, made the two-day run without a passenger.

Epidemics Rage In French Area Held By Germany

Porrentury, Switzerland, Aug. 12 (AP)—Epidemics of smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and paratyphoid affecting the Maiche Plateau area in German-occupied France were disclosed today in special measures taken by Swiss authorities to prevent their spread.

The region was the battleground June 15 between German motorized units and tens of thousands of Poles, Spahis, French and other troops trying to escape from the Maginot Line zone.

Swiss police of Porrentruy cautioned all Swiss frontier inhabitants to be vaccinated against smallpox.

CUDAHY FLYING HOME

U. S. Envoy to Belgium Is on Lisbon Clipper.

LISBON, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, who was reprimanded last week by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles for his comments on the situation in Belgium, left today for the United States by clipper.

Also on board the plane was Orme Wilson, American consul at Brussels.

Ordered home to explain the London press interview in which he made his remarks, the Ambassador confined himself today to these words: "I know what discipline is after seven years' service."

It was learned that he saw Foreign Minister Lord Halifax, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, and Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, while in London and that he told friends none took exception to his published remarks.

In the newspaper interview, Mr. Cudahy observed that Belgium faced a famine this winter unless food was shipped through the British blockade and that Nazi invaders of Belgium had behaved well and perhaps better than American soldiers would have done in the same circumstances.

Nazis Order Expulsion Of U. S. Correspondent From Occupied France

Paris (via courier to Berlin), Aug. 8 (AP)—Sherry Morgan, Paris correspondent for the American magazines *Life*, *Time* and *Fortune*, received a formal order today expelling him from German-occupied France.

He was allowed until August 12 to arrange his personal affairs before leaving. The order was served by French police on behalf of German authorities who said his presence in Paris was no longer considered "desirable."

Morgan is the first American correspondent formally ordered out of German-occupied parts of France. Walter Kerr, Paris correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune*, was advised to depart last July 4, but this was not a formal order. The reason given for the suggestion in Kerr's case was because his paper's Paris office had been closed.

French Aerial Score: 982 Planes to 306

VICHY, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—French flyers shot down 982 German planes between May 10 and June 10, losing only 306 themselves, despite five to one odds, the Under-Secretary for Air announced today.

"The 306 French planes which were lost were manned by 589 aviators, but whether all this number was killed is yet unknown," the announcement said.

30.24-4311

Noted French Speed Flier Killed Fighting Germans

By The Associated Press.

VICHY, France, Aug. 12—Maurice Arnoux, noted French airman, was reported today to have been killed in aerial combat against the Germans.

M. Arnoux, a World War pilot, was referred to as the first man to fly at more than 500 kilometers [310 miles] an hour.

Maurice Arnoux was a specialist in light-plane flying. In 1934, in a Renault-powered Caudron monoplane, he won the Coupe Deutsch de la Meurthe, a 2,000-kilometer [1,242-mile] race and broke the speed record for 1,000 kilometers [621 miles].

A year later he set a record for 100 kilometers [62.1 miles] at 295.79 miles an hour. In 1937 the latter record was broken by Fario Niclot, an Italian pilot.

In 1936 M. Arnoux participated in a race from Paris to Saigon, French Indo-China, and back, but was forced down, unhurt, after completing three legs.

Soviet Envoy Praises German Trade Ties

KOENIGSBERG, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Current Russo-German trade is more than a mere temporary business deal, Alexander Shkartzev, Soviet Ambassador to Germany, told diplomats, Nazi leaders and business men today at Germany's Eastern Fair, where Russia is an exhibitor.

"I hope these relations will become more successful in the future," he said.

NAZI AIR OFFICER SAYS BRITISH RAN

Charges Foe Shot Rescue Plane on Channel.

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—A free-for-all chase is the way Air Force Officer Hans Theodor Wagner sums up Sunday's air battle from Portland to Dover.

Herr Wagner, an aviator-reporter who participated, gave this account today:

"Wonderful sunshine prevailed at 8 A. M. Sunday so that we could see the houses of Dover and Folkstone and the radio towers of Dover from our air base, located twenty miles from the English coast.

"The first contact with the enemy came when six Spitfires tried to rise above our chasers. A wild fight ensued.

"The six Spitfires dropped into the ocean. At the same time heavy bombs of our heavy fighting machines rained down on one 8,000-ton ship, one English torpedo boat and one 2,500-tonner. Swirling waters closed over them.

"During the second attack an hour later we didn't contact the enemy at all, for when our chasers tried to attack a group of English Spitfires they simply disappeared into the clouds. Yes, indeed, they fled. So our chasers had to content themselves with shooting down barrage balloons over Dover.

"Ned orders were issued now by wireless to our units. Stukas and destroyer planes were sent into action."

He said "the Britons were licked disastrously."

Herr Wagner complained that the British shot at a German Red Cross plane, which he said was unharmed, when it tried to pick up the crew of a British Blenheim shot down by a Nazi Messerschmitt.

According to Herr Wagner, the Red Cross plane returned with thirty bullet holes in its fuselage and wings and with its mechanic so badly wounded that a leg had to be amputated.

Nevertheless, he said, two of the three downed British flyers were saved.

German Agency Reports Move for Flemish State

Tells of Mass Meeting for 'Rebirth' in Brussels

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP).—"Dienst aus Deutschland," a German news service close to the Foreign Ministry, reported today a move was afoot in Belgium for a "rebirth of Flemish nationality." It said a welcoming celebration was held at the Royal Opera House in Brussels for Dr. August Borms, Flemish leader, and for interned Flemish civilians returning from France.

Numerous Germans, including representatives of German authorities and the foreign organization of the Nazi party, attended the mass meeting, it said.

Observers were quoted as having recalled persistent talk regarding the possibility of setting up an independent Flemish state. However, German authorities have remained silent about such a development, declaring it is premature to discuss such matters until time for a general European settlement.

160,000 Horses Captured By Nazis

Berlin, Aug. 12 (AP)—Germany captured more than 160,000 horses during the campaigns in Poland and in western Europe, Dr. Peter Steinhardt, veterinary officer, said today.

More than 20,000 were captured in the battle of Kutno, Poland; over 40,000 around Dunkerque, and over 100,000 in France, he said.

Two-Thirds In Occupied Zone

Berlin, Aug. 12 (AP Via Radio)—Roughly two-thirds of the French population are living in German-occupied France, the Berlin radio said today in a broadcast dispatch from Vichy, France, quoting *Le Journal*.

The newspaper's story said the population of unoccupied France is 14,195,893, while before the war the French population totaled 41,907,056.

DOBRUJA PARLEY HITS SNAG

Rumania Reported Holding Out For Balcic And Salistra

Berlin, Aug. 12 (AP) (Via Radio)—Preliminary negotiations between Rumania and Bulgaria over the cession of southern Dobruja to the latter have struck a snag because of Rumania's desire to retain the Black Sea port of Balcic and the Danube river city of Salistra, the German wireless declared tonight in quoting a Sofia dispatch.

Bulgaria was said to have rejected this proposal and told Rumania she was not ready to begin negotiations on that basis.

German Gets Life For False Report

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Eduard Brabher, convicted of having circulated a story that Germany contemplated invading Switzerland, was sentenced tonight to life imprisonment by the People's Court under a statute forbidding the spreading of false reports.

Nazi-Greek Parley Slated

Berlin, Aug. 12 (AP) (Via Radio)—The German radio announced tonight that a Greek mission would come to Berlin in mid-August for economic negotiations.

TO CONTINUE BLOCKADE

British Reply Unofficially to Hoover's Plea.

LONDON, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—A British spokesman declared today that the blockade against Germany and Nazi-occupied European States would be maintained vigorously, and took the position that food for 18,000,000 non-German Europeans affected depended on "fair distribution by Germany, which has an abundance of supplies."

This statement was made as the British withheld official comment on former President Hoover's request yesterday to permit the United States to supply food to the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland and Norway, pending formal receipt of the appeal.

Chamberlain Is Convalescing

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was discharged today from the nursing home where he had been a patient since he underwent an operation July 29. He left with Mrs. Chamberlain to convalesce in the country.

Conchies NOT Pacifists, Say Fighting Conchies

Family Defends Its Surname From Headline Writers

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP).—British headline writers coined the word "conchie" to fit "conscientious objector" into big type—and the public adopted the word.

But the Conchie family, proud of its long fighting history, is unhappy about it and demands that the press think up some other name.

J. Wright Conchie, of Kidderminster, a veterinary surgeon and the family spokesman, pointed out today that he joined the army in 1899 and "all my brothers and cousins—all Conchies—who were medically fit have been in the army or navy for the last three years."

British Farmers Rebel Against Low Egg Prices

Fix Own Scale at Maximum Set for Retail Shops

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP).—Poultry farmers challenged today the authority of Food Minister Lord Woolton to hold down the price of eggs.

Lancashire farmers, representing the largest section of egg producers in the country, issued a declaration that, effective today, they were fixing egg prices on farms at the maximum level Lord Woolton set for retail shops—two shilling, three pence, to two shillings, nine pence (about 45 to 55 cents) a dozen.

They complained the price of feed was 150 per cent higher than a year ago and a fair price for eggs would be three shillings (60 cents) a dozen.

The government has been trying to keep egg prices down despite the shortage resulting from the German occupation of Denmark and the Low Countries. As a war-time measure the authorities are permitting chickens in cities and thousands of housewives have gone in for backyard poultry raising.

DE GAULLE ASSAILS VICHY

Says France Had Strength and Weapons to Continue War

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—France still had the strength and weapons to continue the war at the time she sued for peace, General Charles de Gaulle, independant French leader, said today in a world-wide broadcast to the French people.

"Contrary to the statements of the old men of Vichy," General de Gaulle declared, "France still possessed powerful means of fighting at the time our arms were given up.

"We see we still had intact a fleet that was the second in Europe, a large air force and a vast empire."

Gibraltar Damage Termed Negligible

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP).—The British War Office said today that "reports appearing in some foreign newspapers exaggerate the effect of recent air raids on Gibraltar."

"The truth is," said its communique, "that the damage has been negligible and the casualties have been slight. Gibraltar is prepared for any eventualities and has ample resources of all kinds to meet them."

HORE-BELISHA ANXIOUS

Wants Britain to Create 100 Army Divisions.

LONDON, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha appealed tonight for creation of 100 army divisions, warning Britons against over-confidence.

Speaking at Devonport, on the harassed channel coast, he expressed hope that British leaders would recognize "the true position in which we are placed and the forces of destruction which are gathering around our empire."

He saw danger in accepting "as inevitable a continuing policy of concession and withdrawal on the ground that we have an inadequacy of armament—as if such inadequacy were irremediable and must endure."

Mr. Hore-Belisha warned also that "in Africa there is the risk of minimizing the setbacks we are suffering."

"It is to be hoped that our preoccupation with home defense is not so absorbing military thought that we are failing to shape the instrument with which to deal the coup de grace," he said. "The project should contemplate creation of at least a hundred divisions."

Flemish Nationalism Plan Reported Afoot

German News Service Tells Of Move Launched At Brussels By Returning Refugees

Berlin, Aug. 12 (AP)—*Dienst Aus Deutschland*, German news service close to the Foreign Office, reported today a move was afoot in Belgium for the "rebirth of Flemish nationality."

The news service said a welcome celebration was held at the Royal Opera House in Brussels for Dr. August Borms, Flemish leader, and for interned Flemish civilians returning from France. Numerous Germans, including representatives of German authorities, attended, it said.

Australia Auto Imports Halt

MELBOURNE, Aug. 12 (AP).—Automobile importers have decided to suspend importation of chasses for nine months, thereby reducing overseas exchange requirements.

Civil Marriage Law Decreed for Lithuania

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, reported today from Kaunas, the capital of Lithuania, that under a new law to go into effect on Thursday all marriages will be performed by Soviet justices of the peace.

Lithuania, together with Latvia and Estonia, has been incorporated into the Soviet Union.

Polish Crops Held Adequate

CRACOW, German-occupied Poland, Aug. 12 (AP)—The prospective Fall harvest will provide sufficient food for the population in German-held Polish territory, the newspaper Warschauer Zeitung reported today.

The newspaper said that, although unfavorable weather had severely hampered production in some sections, this was offset somewhat by better prospects in others. It added:

"The Agricultural Department's plan to supply adequately the population in the Gouvernement-General [the area occupied but not annexed by Germany] with important foodstuffs from their own supplies is fully accomplishable, provided the weather is good in the ensuing weeks."

Report Supplies Dwindling

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12 (AP)—Food supplies in France and Southern Spain are dwindling day by day, officers of the Red Cross relief ship McKeesport said today.

The McKeesport returned to Baltimore last night after an uneventful voyage to France and Spain with a $1,000,000 relief cargo, part of which was never delivered.

"Every day it seemed that supplies in France were getting shorter," said First Officer William Dougherty.

"Storekeepers said their stocks were going down and they had nothing to replace them. Shirts were sold only in lots of two. Other clothing was rationed likewise.

"Rations in Bilbao [Spain] were very short also. They even seemed shorter than in France."

Colonel V. L. Jubb of Pasadena, Md., said the voyage was "one of the most uneventful ones I've ever been on."

In the ship's hold were a load of auxiliary hospital trucks, station wagons and small ambulances. Red Cross officials said they were brought back because "there appeared to be no use for them in France" and because "gasoline is so very scarce."

The McKeesport left here June 7, carrying 14,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, drugs and medical equipment, clothing and surgical dressings made by Red Cross volunteers.

Menuhin Aids Red Cross

MELBOURNE, Aug. 12 (AP).—Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, made a contribution to Australia's war effort recently with concerts at Melbourne and Sydney. More than £2,400 (about $7,700) was realized from the concerts for the Red Cross.

AUG 12 1940

Argentina's Clean-Up Nets Two More Nazis

Third Propagandist Sought Apparently Has Fled

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 12 (AP).—Argentina's Nazi propagandist clean-up drive netted two more prisoners and brought reports tonight that another man ordered deported apparently had already fled the country.

The Buenos Aires secret police chief said he believed that Karl Arnold, accused of being a $125-a-month Nazi Gestapo agent, fled either just before or after the order for his deportation last Friday.

The most recent prisoners in an intensified drive in the heavily German-populated northern provinces were Edmund Muckheim and Gern Arnulf Fuhrman. Gendarmes said they found in Muckheim's possession pro-Nazi leaflets hinting that South Americans should learn to shout "Heil Hitler" and accept German protection. Fuhrman was said to be a liaison officer between Argentine and Uruguayan Nazi groups.

Windsor Visits French Ship To See Crewmen

Members Have Volunteered To Enter British Naval Forces. Nourmahal In Harbor

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor visited a French merchant ship today in the harbor and thanked the crewmen who have said they would join the British naval forces.

AUG 12 1940

COSTA RICA PUTS UP BARS

No European Immigrants To Be Admitted Hereafter

San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Costa Rican Government has decided to prohibit all immigration from Europe and has notified all its consulates in Europe to that effect.

At the same time the newspaper *La Hora* announced that Italians resident here who belong to mobilized classes of the Italian army had been notified to be ready for orders to depart homeward.

Foreign Envoys Asked To Quit Baltic States

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—The Russian Government has circularized the embassies and legations in Moscow, asking the foreign nations to close their consulates in the three Baltic States absorbed last week into the Soviet Union, diplomatic spokesmen reported today.

It was understood that August 25 was set as the deadline for the closings.

The United States had only skeleton diplomatic and consular staffs in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the States concerned. Great Britain has already closed her missions there.

AUG 12 1940

Communiques of Three Belligerent Nations

British

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique said tonight:

Enemy aircraft crossed the Kent coast this morning and bombs were dropped at several points near the coast. Reports so far indicate that casualties were few, but one or these was fatal.

Later reports show that large-scale activity is taking place over a wide area in the Channel and Thames estuary, but details are not yet available.

Two supplementary communiques were issued by the Air Ministry on German raids today. The first follows:

The enemy bombing attacks which began over the Kent coast this morning were later extended to the Isle of Wight this morning, and Portsmouth, where large forces were employed.

An attack on his majesty's dockyard met with little success. Some bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the dockyard area, setting fire to a store and causing minor damage to a jetty. Two small harbor service craft were damaged and subsequently sank.

In other parts of Portsmouth a railway station was hit and a number of buildings, including a brewery, set afire. Casualties were caused, including some deaths, but these were not numerous having regard to the large number of bombs dropped.

In the Isle of Wight a church and some houses were damaged and a few people were injured.

Later reports have also been received of attacks on the coasts of Kent and Sussex. Bombs were dropped at a number of points and slight damage was caused to several Royal Air Force airdromes. Some houses and other civil property were also hit. Casualties in this were very slight, although there were several cases of fatal injuries.

The enemy have been heavily engaged at all ports by our defenses, which have again inflicted severe losses with few casualties to themselves.

The second said:

In today's air engagements around our coasts the total number of enemy aircraft so far known to have been destroyed is thirty-nine. Nine of our aircraft are missing.

The Air Ministry report today on British raids on enemy territory follows:

High-level bombing of enemy airdromes was carried out yesterday, Sunday. The enemy-occupied airfields at Dinard and Caen (France) were attacked and the seaplane slipway at Brest was damaged. The Guernsey Airport was again bombed.

A coastal command aircraft while on reconnaissance duty off the French coast shot down an enemy fighter into the sea.

Oil was again the main objective of our bomber aircraft last night. The synthetic oil plant at Dortmund blew up with a violent explosion and the plant at Kastrop-Rauxel was fired. The plants at Gelsenkirchen and Wanne-Eickel also were heavily bombed. Other aircraft attacked the oil at Cherbourg, where tanks were set on fire.

Military objectives at Dusseldorf, Wanne-Eickel, Hattingen and Dortmund were also attacked and Hamm and Soest received their usual visits. A number of enemy airdromes were also bombed. In all of these operations three of our aircraft were lost.

A joint communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

In the northeast incendiary bombs were dropped in a town and on moorland. The resulting fires were soon brought under control. There were no serious casualties in this area.

In the Midlands high explosive bombs fell in several country districts, causing some damage to houses and a small number of casualties, one of which was fatal.

In the southwest bombs dropped in a railway station yard in one town, damaged a signal box and caused severe shock to the signalman. Another bomb in this area fell close to an air-raid shelter in which a number of persons were taking cover. Only one of them was injured seriously.

Elsewhere in eastern and southeastern country districts bombs dropped by isolated enemy aircraft caused slight damage to gas and electricity supply mains. In these areas there were no casualties.

The enemy bombers were engaged by our fighters and anti-aircraft defenses and shortly after midnight one was shot down.

An Admiralty communique said today:

During an action with German aircraft yesterday, H. M. Trawler Edwardian shot down one enemy dive-bomber into the sea and so damaged another that it is unlikely to have regained its base. H. M. Trawler Edwardian suffered a few casualties in this action. The next of kin have been informed.

CAIRO, Aug. 12 (AP).—The British communique said today:

Nothing to report from the Western Desert.

In the Sudan and Palestine: No activity to report.

In Somaliland: No operations are reported and the enemy made no advance.

In Kenya: Reports of reconnaissance units indicate that the enemy is holding Dobel.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP).—The German high command communique said today:

As already announced by special report, German fighting plane units on Aug. 11 attacked the British naval port of Portland. Important harbor installations, a pier and floating dock as well as a loading dock were destroyed and oil tanks set afire. Two merchant vessels and one destroyer were seriously hit. In the neighboring port of Weymouth one merchant ship of 3,000 tons was sunk.

Off the Thames estuary a British convoy was the target of our aerial attacks. In this action three merchant vessels totaling approximately 17,000 tons were sunk, while two destroyers and an additional four merchant vessels were severely damaged by direct bomb hits. In the course of these attacks heavy aerial fighting developed in which German pursuit and destroyer planes inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. During the night of Aug. 11 and 12 the air force attacked airplane plants at Filton and Crewe and harbor installations at Cardiff and Bristol, as well as large oil depots at Avonmouth. At several places anti-aircraft batteries were bombed. Dropping of mines from the air before British harbors was continued on schedule.

Enemy airmen during the night made attacks on non-military objectives in northern and western Germany without noteworthy success. Incendiary bombs dropped on the residential section of a western German city were rendered harmless by the intervention of auxiliary forces.

The enemy's total losses yesterday in aerial combat were ninety airplanes and eight balloons of the balloon barrage, plus three airplanes brought down by anti-aircraft artillery. Twenty-one German airplanes are missing.

A submarine has sunk an armed merchantman of medium size from amid a strongly protected convoy.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 12 (AP).—The Italian communique said today:

In British Somaliland our troops, continuing their advance, have made contact with the main enemy forces.

Air Battle Box Score

[By the Associated Press]

Here is a box score of two days of aerial fighting between Germany and Great Britain, the reports by the two belligerents showing the disparity between claimed successes and admitted losses:

SUNDAY

Reported by Britain—Sixty German planes shot down; twenty-six British lost.

Reported by Germany—Ninety-three British planes shot down; twenty-seven German missing.

MONDAY

Reported by Britain—Sixty-one German planes shot down; thirteen British lost.

Reported by Germany—Seventy-one British planes shot down; nineteen German losses.

AUG 12 1940

Oil Company Chief Resigns Due To Westrick Publicity

Torkild Rieber Quits Post As Chairman Of Texas Corp., But Defends His Actions

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 12—Torkild Rieber resigned as chairman of the board of the Texas Corporation today "because of certain publicity, detrimental to the company," arising from his association with Dr. Gerhard A. Westrick, German commercial agent in this country.

The resignation was announced in a statement issued by the board of directors which said that it was accepted at a board meeting today. The meeting lasted from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and during it Rieber discussed with the board his reasons for resigning.

"The statement was made," said the formal announcement, "that it was with real regret on the part of each individual member of the board that under existing circumstances it seemed advisable to accept this resignation."

Activities Mysterious

Westrick's activities in this country have been more or less mysterious, but he is an accredited attache of the German Embassy and business representative of the Nazi Government. He has had wide dealings with American businessmen.

After it was disclosed two weeks ago that he was living on an estate at suburban Scarsdale, the State Motor Vehicle Department began an investigation of his automobile registration and driver's license. Last Friday it revoked both on the grounds the applications contained false statements.

Company Paid For Car

In the hearing, a Texas company official testified the company had paid for the car used by Dr. Westrick but had expected the German official to pay them back for it.

At a press conference August 1, Norwegian-born Captain Rieber asserted he had directed a subordinate to help Dr. Westrick get a driver's license and had offered him the use of a company car.

"I did that and considered it good business," said Rieber, adding that Westrick, a German supreme court lawyer, was his German attorney and a lawyer who had represented "some of the largest American companies" in Germany.

Company Statement

The company announcement reviewed Rieber's report to the board as follows:

"He stated that he had been handling the foreign business of the Texas Corporation for many years and that in the course of business he had contracted in Germany for a number of tank vessels, several of which were delivered before the war, and two of which, with the permission of the British Government, were delivered after war was declared.

"Mr. Rieber stated that Texas Corporation had not a cent of permanent investment in Germany and that the company has had no such investment there for more than twenty years.

Claim No Deliveries

"He also stated that Texas Corporation and its subsidiaries had not delivered a single barrel of oil, either directly or indirectly, to the German Government since before the present war started.

"Mr. Rieber said that in the course of certain business transactions in Germany he met Dr. Westrick and had retained him on occasions for the Texas Corporation because of his reputation as an able and responsible lawyer; that recently when Dr. Westrick visited the United States Mr. Rieber had extended to him business courtesies and loaned him a Texas company car.

"Dr. Westrick, rather than make use of the company car, stated he would prefer to have one of his own. Because of exchange restrictions, Mr. Rieber arranged for the advance of the money to buy a car, which money was to be thereafter repaid to the Texas company.

Saw Him Three Times

"Mr. Rieber stated he had seen Dr. Westrick on three occasions, that he had never been in his Scarsdale residence, that he had not seen him since the eleventh day of June and that so far as he, Mr. Rieber, knew, Dr. Westrick was here only in the interest of promoting business between the

30.24-4313

United States and Germany and had in the furtherance of that end seen many prominent business and professional men in this country.

"As for himself, Mr. Rieber stated that this country has honored him with its citizenship and that under no circumstances could he be identified with, or sympathetic to, any kind of un-American activity.

"He said that, while he was born a Norwegian, he had spent practically his entire life in this country, and that he had entered the employ of the Texas Corporation at the age of 22; that it was with real regret that he submitted his resignation as chairman of the board of the Texas Corporation, with which the greater part of his business career had been identified.

Felt It His Duty

"However, he said that, in view of the harm that might be done to the company by reason of the unfair and unjust criticism which had appeared recently in the press, he felt it his duty to the stockholders as well as to the organization to resign as chairman of the board of the Texas Corporation and as an executive officer of the corporation and its subsidiaries."

No successor to Rieber as named, but it was indicated that W. S. S. Rodgers, president, would take over his duties, at least temporarily.

Rieber, 58, had been associated with Texas Corporation since 1905 and was elected chairman in August, 1935.

ARMY OIL SECRET STOLEN AT BOSTON

Formulas and Samples Taken From Chemist.

BOSTON, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—A chemical laboratory reported today the theft of formulæ and samples being used in experiments for the United States Army designed to synthesize low grade oils with the properties of high grade lubricants.

Andrew J. White, president of the Universal Chemists Corporation, said that the formulæ had been taken from a steel cabinet on the fourth floor of the building, and the oil samples from an adjoining laboratory.

The laboratory also was entered two weeks ago, but nothing of importance was taken then.

Ammunition Seized On Fruit Liner

BOSTON, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Customs agents seized 900 rounds of small arms ammunition today which they said they had found in a locker in the crew's quarters of the United Fruit Company steamship Abangarez, which arrived yesterday from Guatemala.

The customs agents held three men for questioning in the suspected violation of regulations governing the international traffic in arms.

Rene De Chambrun Sails For France On Clipper

Military Attache Came Here To Speed Up Deliveries Of War Products Before Armistice

New York, Aug. 12 (AP)—Count Rene de Chambrun, French military attache who came here shortly before the Franco-German armistice for "the specific task of speeding up deliveries of supplies," left for home today aboard Pan American Airways' Yankee Clipper.

A descendent of Lafayette and son-in-law of former French Premier Pierre Laval, Chambrun said he was going home to be mustered out of the army and visit his family. He said he would return here shortly with his wife, Josee. The Clipper carried twelve passengers and 1,522 pounds of mail.

Ambassador Bullitt Back From Vacation

Declines To Say Whether He Expects To Return To France

New York, Aug. 12 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, tonight returned from a week's vacation in New Hampshire, and boarded a plane for Washington.

He declined to say whether he expected to return to France, and would not comment on John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, who was summoned home after an interview in which Cudahy urged that the United States send relief supplies to German-occupied areas in Europe.

Cudahy is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow aboard the Dixie Clipper.

DONOVAN MISSION OVER

He Announces Completion As He Returns To Washington

New York, Aug. 12 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, who returned recently from England, where he undertook a mission for Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, left for Washington tonight after announcing his mission has been completed following talks with Knox and President Roosevelt.

Asked if he would be available for further governmental missions, Donovan replied that the question involved a "hypothesis."

Vicomte Jacques d'Aumale Here To Take Over French Consulate

Minister In From Colombia to Succeed Fontnouvelle; Will Foster Friendship

Vicomte Jacques d'Aumale, successor to Count Charles de Perry de Fontnouvelle as French Consul General in New York, arrived yesterday aboard the Grace liner Santa Elena from Colombia, to which he was accredited as Minister from France for the last two and a half years. Named to the post temporarily, on May 27, he said his title would be Minister Plenipotentiary in charge of the Consulate General.

That designation was used for the French representative in New York during the World War, he said, but he declined to explain what his specific duties would be. Count de Fontnouvelle, before turning the office over to his successor, said that the title was used because of Vicomte d'Aumale's diplomatic rank of Minister. Vicomte d'Aumale will be a regular consul general, he added, asserting that there was no particular significance in the fact that Vicomte d'Aumale was a Minister.

The new consul general's only comment on his position was that he would foster friendly relations between the United States and France. He added cryptically: "New York is the most important city in America."

Count de Fontnouvelle, whose retirement upon reaching the sixty-year age limit was announced on May 31, said there were no other changes contemplated in the Consulate General. He plans to continue directing the Lycee Francais de New York, 3 East Ninety-fifth Street. The lycee is a Franch school which he founded several years ago.

Vicomte d'Aumale, who embarked on the Santa Elena with the Vicomtesse at Buenaventura, Colombia, on Aug. 4, said that before his last post he was Consul General in Palestine and, previously, first secretary of the French Legation in Egypt.

They have two sons in France, Christian, twenty-three years old, an officer in the French army, and Claude, twenty, a student at the University of Paris. They will stay at the Hotel Croydon, 12 East Eighty-sixth Street.

EXPERTS SURVEYED ON GOLD HOLDINGS

Kemmerer Urges Restoring Metal to Circulation.

By Associated Press.

How rich is Uncle Sam?

He holds three-quarters of all of the world's monetary gold—traditional basis of money and symbol of wealth.

Does that make him as rich as Croesus, or, as suggested by German Economics Minister Walther Funk, as poor as the boy who had won all the marbles, and so couldn't find anyone to play with?

Economists don't agree, but most American experts see the prospect of great advantages accruing to Uncle Sam from the $20,000,000,000 in glittering yellow metal in his vaults.

Of thirty economists throughout the country, asked to contribute to a symposium as to what they considered the future of gold, sixteen replied. Seven saw the future value of gold secure, seven more were inclined to agree, with important reservations, mostly suggesting it would depend upon wise management by the United States, while only two took a frankly pessimistic view of the future usefulness of gold.

As to what Uncle Sam should do to assure the advantageous use of gold, six recommended steps toward freer international trade. Two urged restoration of gold to circulation in the United States, while two opposed it.

Several said when the time was ripe the United States must co-operate to re-establish sounder currencies within the world, some mentioning a world monetary conference. Two recommended establishment of a big world bank financed with American gold. Two suggested use of gold to purchase military bases. Two mentioned continued purchases of gold as an aid to Great Britain.

Those who saw the future of gold reasonably secure included Edwin W. Kemmerer, professor of international finance at Princeton, who has served as monetary adviser to several Governments. He said:

"After the present world war, as after the last one, the world will gradually return to the gold standard, because efforts at managed paper money standards will break down. Such standards cannot be internationally maintained on a large scale, and in a democracy like the United States would soon be wrecked by politicians through the exploitation of the money issuing function for fiscal purposes, with resulting harmful inflation."

He urged maintenance by the United States of the present price of gold, restoring gold to circulation, and at a propitious time, the calling of an international conference to restore and improve the gold standard.

LONDON, AUG. 13—(TUESDAY)—(AP)—THE TIMES OF LONDON, OFTEN CLOSELY IN LINE WITH GOVERNMENT POLICY, ADVOCATED TODAY A POST-WAR RELIEF PLAN FOR EUROPE IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AS "THE MOST EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO THE BRITISH POLICY IS BRINGING STARVATION TO EUROPE."

IN AN EDITORIAL COMMENTING ON THE PROPOSAL OF HERBERT HOOVER OF THE UNITED STATES TO SEND FOOD TO GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, THE TIMES, ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE BRITISH PRESS, DECLARED THIS COULD NOT BE DONE WITHOUT PLAYING INTO GERMAN HANDS.

A BRITISH SPOKESMAN DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE BLOCKADE AGAINST

GERMANY AND NAZI-OCCUPIED STATES WOULD BE MAINTAINED AND HELD THAT FOOD FOR OCCUPIED LANDS DEPENDED ON "FAIR DISTRIBUTION BY GERMANY, WHICH HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF SUPPLIES."

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON THE HOOVER PROPOSAL, HOWEVER, SINCE IT HAD NOT BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT HUGH GIBSON, HOOVER'S REPRESENTATIVE, HAD TALKED TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

JH107AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RELIEF X X X BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

THE TIMES EXPRESSED THE BELIEF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD NOT BE "EASILY MISLED BY SPECIOUS ARGUMENTS OF WELL-MEANING PROMOTERS OF SUCH SCHEMES."

AUG 12 1940

REMARKING THAT "THE UNITED STATES IS MORE OR LESS OPENLY REGARDED BY NAZI GERMANY AS A HOSTILE POWER," THE TIMES CONTENDED "NO FORM OF NEUTRAL CONTROL COULD BE DEVISED WHICH WOULD AFFORD THE SLIGHTEST GUARANTEE AGAINST ABUSE OF ANY PHILANTHROPIC ENTERPRISE."

IT SAID "THE BLOCKADE MUST REMAIN IN

NTACT" AND COMMENTED THAT "THESE NAZI-INSPIRED ATTACKS ON IT ARE A REFRESHING X X X TRIBUTE TO ITS EFFICACY."

THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED HOWEVER "THE TIME HAS COME TO PLAN IN ADVANCE A DEFINITE POLICY FOR THE RELIEF OF EUROPE AS SOON AS HITLER'S DOWNFALL IS ACHIEVED."

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO PROPOSALS TO SEND FOOD TO GERMAN-OCCUPIED LANDS, IT SAID, "MUST BE A DOUBLE ONE THAT IT IS HITLER WHO IS STARVING EUROPE AND THAT IT IS BRITAIN AND THOSE WHO SYMPATHIZE WITH HER CAUSE WHO ARE MAKING ACTIVE PREPARATIONS TO FEED EUROPE SO SOON AS THE PRESENT TYRANNY IS OVERTHROWN."

(EDS: SECOND PARA ABOVE READ X X X

(EDS: THIRD PARA ABOVE READ X X X MUST REMAIN INTACT" AND ETC.)

JH123AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD PRESS X X X TEST."

"WE MUST FACE AN ASSAULT THAT WILL RAPIDLY BECOME MORE INTENSE AND MORE WIDESPREAD," DECLARED THE NEWS CHORNICLE.

"WE MAY LEARN NEXT OF RAIDS ON OUR AIRDROMES AND THEN PERHAPS OF PARACHUTE LANDINGS AND ATTEMPTED INVASION. WE MAY WELL BE ON THE VERGE OF OUR GREATEST TESTING TIME."

THE HERALD WARNED: "WE MUST BE PREPARED FOR BIGGER RAIDS YET, AND THEIR EXTENSION TO OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

"THE CALMNESS AND FORTITUDE WITH WHICH THE PEOPLE FROM THE COAST TOWNS ARE GOING ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS MUST BE AS INFURIATING TO HITLER AS ARE THE COURAGE AND CLEVERNESS OF OUR FLYING MAN.

AUG 12 1940

"WHEREVER HE MAY EXTEND HIS ATTACKS, HE WILL FIND THAT THE SAME SPIRIT PREVAILS."

THE TELEGRAPH SAID IT WAS FAIRLY EVIDENT THAT THE LONG-PLANNED OFFENSIVE ASSAULT HAD BEGUN, BUT ISSUED THIS NOTE OF WARNING:

"POSSIBLY THE GERMANS CONSIDER THE RAIDS WILL SERVE AS A CLOAK TO CONCEAL INVASION PREPARATIONS ON THE FRENCH AND OTHER OCCUPIED COASTS. BY LAUNCHING WAVES OF HUNDREDS OF BOMBERS WITH

30.24-4315

30.24-4315

FIGHTER ESCORTS THEY HOPE TO KEEP THE RAF SO BUSY THAT RECONNAISSANCE WORK WILL BE NEGLECTED.

"IN THIS THEY ARE UNLIKELY TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECT."

SN1217AED

AUG 12 1940

VATICAN CITY (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THROUGH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S NETWORK OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICIAL CONTACTS THROUGHTOUT EUROPE, PRISONERS OF WAR, REFUGEES AND MISSING PERSONS GRADUALLY AREBEING LOCATED FOR TH THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS.

A SPECIAL OFFICE IN VATIDAN CITY RECEIVES THE PEAS FOR HELP AND REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION ARE INCLUDED IN VATICAN RADIO BROADCASTS.

WITH COMMUNICATIONS DISRUPTED IN MANY PLACES, THE TASK IS A BIG ONE, THE CHIEF ACTIVITY IMPOSED ON THE VATICAN BY THE WAR.

ANOTHER IS THAT OF HOUSING THE DIPLOMATS OF GOVERNMENTS AT WAR WITH ITALY OR WHICH HAVE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF ITALY'S ALLY GERMANY.

THEY INCLUDE THE BRITISH MINISTER, THE FRENCH, POLISH AND BELGIAN AMBASSADORS. THEY SLOWLY ARE BECOMING ACCUSTOMED TO THEIR SELF-IMPRISONMENT WITHIN THE WALLS OF THIS TINY STATE.

COUNT VLADMIMIR D'ORMESSON, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, WHO HAD J JUST ARRIVED WHEN ITALY DECLARED WAR, IS PERMITTED TO TAKE AN AUTOMOBILE RIDE THREE AFTERNOONS A WEEK IN THE COUNTRYSIDE ORR TOTHE BEACHES OF NEARBY OSTIA AND FREGENE. POPE PIUS XII HIMSELF OBTAINED THIS CONCESSION.

THE GUEST-DIPLOMATS STROLL IN THE VATICAN GARDENS, BUT NEVER TOGETHER AND ONLY WHEN THE IS NOT TAKING HIS DAILY WALK.

FOR THE ORDINARY INHABITANTS OF VATICN CITY--SOME 700 PERSONS, HALF OF THEM ECCLESIASTIC, HALF LAYMEN--THEWAR HAS BROUGHT RATIONING OF COFFEE, SUGAR, SOAP AND GASOLINE.

AUG 12 1940

GASOLINE AT THE VATICAN NOW COSTS ABOUT 60 CENTS A GALLON. BUT EVEN SO IT IS CHEAPER THAN IN SURROUNDING ROME AND ITALY, WHERE IT COST $1.05 A GALLON.

INHABITANTS OF VATICAN CITY AND PERSONS WORKING HERE NOW MUST SHOW SPECIAQ IDENTIFICATION CARDS BEARING THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS IN ORDER TO ENTER. OUTSIDERS MAY ENTER ONLY AFTER OBTAINING A PASS FROM SPECIAL OFFICES AT THE & THREE GATES.

THESE REGULATIONS ARE ALL DESIGNED TO SAFEGUARD VATICAN NEUTRALITY. FOR THE SAME REASON, DISCUSSION OF THE WAR OR POLITICS HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN AND PERSONS MAY REMAIN IN THE BAR AND GROCERY STORE ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO MAKE A PURCHASE OR TAKE A DRINK.

THE STAFF OF L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN NEWSPAPER, IS ASKED BY THE MANAGEMENT TO VISIT THE BAR ONLY DURING THE QUARTER-HOUR BETWEEN 11 AND 11:15 A.M.

MASSOCKS MLR M 1901 VATICAN

PARIS-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIAFED PRESS)--THE MAGNIFICENT PARIS OPERA HOUSE--EUROPE'S LARGEST--IS GETTING READY TO REOPEN WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION AS ITS PATRON.

ALL THAT DIRECTOR LOUIS LALEY NEEDS ARE MUSICIANS. ONLY ABOUT TEN OF THE 100 WHO FORMED PART OF THE COMPANY BEFORE THE WAR ARE AT HAND.

DANCING CLASSES UNDER ZAMBELLI, SUZANNE MANTE AND SERGE LIFAR ALREADY ARE UNDER WAY AGAIN AND ELECTRICIANS AND STAGEHANDS HAVE PREPARED BACKSTAGE.

SOON AFTER THE GERMANS ENTERED PARIS, FIREMEN REMOVED THE SANDBAGS PILED ARQUND THE THREE-ACRE BUILING, ONE OF THE LANDMARKS OF PARIS.

SEVERAL VAUDEVILLE AND MUSICAL COMEDY THEATERS HAVE REOPENED, INCLUDING THE PIGALLE AND THE ERSTWHILE ALCAZAR, NOW THE PALACE.

LE TYROL, A CHAMPS ELYSEE MUSIC HALL WHICH SPECIALIZED IN GERMAN MUSIC AND DANCERS, ALSO HAS A NEW SHOW. IT RAN FOR SOME TIME AFTER THE WAR BEGAN WITH A NOTICE: "THIS IS FRENCH-OWNED."

AT THE MOVIES, THE FRENCH SEE OLD FILMS REVIVED AND, AT TWO NEWSREEL THEATERS, WATCH IN SILENCE GERMAN PICTURES OF THE O OCCUPATION OFPARIS.

NOT ONE AMERICAN-MADE MOVIE IS BILLED.

----OKINS MLR 185 ----

AUG 12 1940

VALLETTA, MALTA, AUG. 13-(TUESDAY)-ENEMY AIRCRAFT APPROACHED THIS BR BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN BASE MONDAY AFTERNOON BUT TURNED BACK WITHOUT DROPPING BOMBS. ----

AUG 12 1940

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, AUG. 12-AP-A RULING OF THE NEW ZEALAND COURT OF ARBITRATION EFFECTIVE TODAY INCREASED ALL WAGES FIXED BY ITS VARIOUS AWARDS BY FIVE PER CENT ANNUALLY TO MEET HIGHER COSTS OF LIVING. ----

AUG 12 1940

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, AUG. 12-AP-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE S SAID TODAY SEPT. 14 HAD BEEN SELEDTED AS THE DATE FOR A GENERAL ELECTION IN AUSTRALIA. ----

BERLIN, AUG 12-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE FORMER PRESS ATTACHE OF THE RUMANIAN LEGATION IN ROME, ALEXANDER GREGORIAN, HAS BEEN SENTENCED IN ABSENTIA TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR HIGH TREASON, THE GERMAN WIRELESS REPORTED TODAY IN A BUCHAREST DISPATCH.

GREGORIAN, WHO HAS NOT BEEN APPREHENDED, WAS ACCUSED OF COMMUNICATING REPORTS OF HIS LEGATION TO "NONCOMPETENT ADDRESSES."

AUG 12 1940

ME3 01 SAED

LONDON, AUG 12-(AP)-A BRITISH TRAWLER SHOT DOWN ONE GERMAN DIVE-BOMBER YESTERDAY AND SO BADLY DAMAGED ANOTHER IT MAY ALSO HAVE BEEN LOST, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE SAID:

DURING AN ACTION WITH GERMAN AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY, H.M.TRAWLER EDWARDIAN SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY DIVE-BOMBER INTO THE SEA AND SO DAMAGED ANOTHER THAT IT IS UNLIKELY TO HAVE REGAINED ITS BASE.

H.M.TRAWLER EDWARDIAN SUFFERED A FEW CASUALTIES IN THIS ACTION. THE NEXT OF KIN HAVE BEEN INFORMED.

AUG 12 1940

SW1136AED

LONDON, AUG. 12-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE ATTACKS ON AIR FIELDS AND OIL PLANTS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY WERE REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE AIR MINISTRY.

IT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THREE BRITISH BOMBERS WERE LOST IN THE OPERATIONS.

THE AIRPORT ON THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED ISLAND OF GUERNSEY IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL OFF THE FRENCH COAST WAS BOMBED AGAIN YESTERDAY, THE AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID.

WR340PED AUG 12 1940

NEW YORK, AUG 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS, QUOTING THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER, PARIS-SOIR, SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE HAD PLACED "WHOLE CONTINGENTS OF FRENCH WAR PRISONERS AT THE DISPOSAL OF FRENCH FARMERS" AND WERE PREDICTING A RECORD HARVEST.

THE GERMAN BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

ME917AED AUG 12 1940

NEW YORK, AUG 12-(AP)-THE ITALIAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC, DENIED TONIGHT BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REPORTS OF CLASHES BETWEEN ITALIAN FORCES AND ALBANIANS AND ASSERTED THE TWO PEOPLES WERE "AS ONE UNDER KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III."

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH ON BOTH SUNDAY AND MONDAY REPORTED CLASHES BETWEEN ITALIAN TROOPS AND THE SUBJECT ALBANIANS. IT SAID ITALIANS SUFFERED 100 CASUALTIES AND BURNED THREE VILLAGES WHEN ALBANIANS RESISTED CONSCRIPTION, AND THAT THE DISORDERS WERE SPREADING AS ITALY SOUGHT TO REQUISITION ALBANIAN FOODS AND LIVESTOCK FOR THE ARMY.

SN559PED AUG 12 1940

WITH AIR ATTACKS

BY DEVON FRANCIS

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

NEW YORK, AUG 12--GERMANY EVIDENTLY HAS LAUNCHED IN EARNEST A CAMPAIGN TO WEAR DOWN OR SOFTEN BRITISH RESISTANCE TO BOMBING ATTACKS, AND ONE OF ITS PRIMARY OBJECTS IS TO DESTROY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

ONE OF THE CREDOS OF NAZI AIR WAR IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFINITE AIR SUPERIORITY BEFORE ANY OTHER MOVES IN A CLOSELY-INTEGRATED ATTACK ARE MADE.

FIELD MARSHAL GOERING'S AIR FORCE HAD SUPERIORITY IN POLAND IN THE BEGINNING. IT QUICKLY ASSURED ITSELF SUPERIORITY IN NORWAY BY SEIZING MOST OF THE AVAILABLE AIRDROMES AGAINST THEIR USE BY AN ENEMY NOT EQUIPPED WITH LONG-RANGE FIGHTER PLANES. AUG 12 1940

IT ENJOYED SUPERIORITY IN THE ATTACK THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES, AND ONLY SACRIFICED IT ON A LOCAL FRONT DURING THE DUNKIRK EVACUATION.

30.24-4317

30.24-4317

IN THE CONSTANT HAMMERING WHICH THE GERMANS ARE DELIVERING THE BRITISH FROM THE AIR, ONE FACT MUST BE REMEMBERED--THEY HAVE BEEN PREPARED SINCE THE START OF THE WAR TO SACRIFICE AIRMEN AND PLANES. THEY HAVE PRODUCED BOTH IN TREMENDOUS VOLUME.

THE AIR ATTACK ON BRITAIN IS AKIN TO THE STORMING OF A FORT BY SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF INFANTRYMEN WHO ARE CONSIDERED EXPENDABLE. SHOOTING DOWN 60 OR 100 OR 300 ENEMY PLANES MEANS LITTLE TO BRITISH DEFENSE IN TERMS OF DESTROYING GERMAN EQUIPMENT AND DISCOURAGING THE ATTACK.

PROBABLY SECONDARY IN PURPOSE ARE THE GERMAN ATTACKS ON SHIPPING, ON UNITS OF THE BRITISH FLEET AND ON MUNITIONS-MAKING CENTERS.

HOW WELL EQUIPPED THE BRITISH ARE TO WITHSTAND THOSE WEARING-DOWN AIR ATTACKS IS NOT KNOWN. IT IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WERE HARD-PRESSED IN THE AIR DURING THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS. BRITISH PILOTS, DISPATCHES SAID, FLEW AND FOUGHT TO THE POINT OF EXHAUSTION.

IN AMERICAN MILITARY CIRCLES LAST WEEK WORD WAS CIRCULATED THAT UP TO THAT MOMENT THE GERMANS HAD USED ONLY ONE AND ONE-HALF "REGIMENTS" OF COMBAT PLANES OUT OF A TOTAL OF THREE AND ONE-HALF AVAILABLE. THE SQUADRONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED HAD BEEN KEPT UP TO FULL STRENGTH BY READY REPLACEMENTS OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

AUG 12 1940

JUST HOW MANY PLANES GERMANY HAS AVAILABLE FOR THE BLITZKRIEG ON BRITAIN IS SOMEWHAT IMMATERIAL. FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES IT HAS AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF PILOTS AND PLANES. ITS FLYING SCHOOLS AND AIRCRAFT FACTORIES WERE ESTABLISHED PRECISELY TO ATTAIN THAT END. BOTH THE SCHOOLS AND THE FACTORIES REPEATEDLY HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO HAVE A FANTASTICALLY HIGH "REPLACEMENT VALUE."

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN ONCE AGAIN EMPHASIZES HOW STUDIOUSLY GERMANY IS GAMBLING ON AIR POWER TO WIN THE WAR. OTHER ARMS WILL BE USED, BUT AIR POWER, AND AIR SUPERIORITY, IS THE ACE CARD WHICH IS BEING PLAYED FACE-UP IN BERLIN.

NEWS

NEW YORK, AUG 12-(AP)-NOEL COWARD, BRITISH PLAYWRIGHT AND ACTOR, EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TODAY TO HERBERT HOOVER'S PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES SEND PART OF ITS FOOD SURPLUS INTO GERMAN-CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

AUG 12 1940

SUCH AID, COWARD SAID IN AN INTERVIEW BEFORE BOARDING A TRAIN FOR CALIFORNIA, WOULD BENEFIT THE GERMANS AND ENABLE THEM TO CONTINUE THE WAR LONGER.

EXCEPT TO SAY THAT "SOMETIMES PEOPLE MAKE ATTACKS THROUGH MISINFORMATION," HE DECLINED COMMENT ON THE DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST WEEK AS TO WHY HE AND GRACIE FIELDS WERE ALLOWED TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES.

COWARD SAID THAT DURING HIS STAY IN THIS COUNTRY HE HAD SEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND LORD LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

(DURING THE QUESTIONING IN COMMONS AS TO WHETHER COWARD WAS ON AN OFFICIAL MISSION, HAROLD NICOLSON, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION REPLIED THAT THE PLAYWRIGHT HAD "CONTACTS WITH CERTAIN SECTIONS OF AMERICAN OPINION WHICH ARE VERY DIFFICULT TO REACH.")

SN1137PED

LONDON,AUG 12-(AP)-A GREEN VAPOR "SOS" APPARENTLY USED BY NAZI FLIERS FORCED DOWN AT SEA WAS DESCRIBED TODAY IN A BROADCAST BY A BRITISH PILOT.

HE SAID THE VAPOR WAS VISABLE FOR FIVE MILES AND ENABLED OTHER GERMAN AIRMEN TO LOCATE THOSE FORCED DOWN.

SN1134PED

AUG 12 1940

NEW YORK, AUG 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS, QUOTING THE [illegible] NEWSPAPER, PARIS-SOIR, SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE HAD PLACED "WHOLE CONTINGENTS OF FRENCH WAR PRISONERS AT THE DISPOSAL OF FRENCH FARMERS" AND WERE PREDICTING A RECORD HARVEST.

THE GERMAN BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

ME917AED

WASHINGTON,AUG.12-(AP)-THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED TODAY LEGISLATION EMPOWERING THE PRESIDENT TO CALL OUT THE NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVES FOR A YEAR OF DUTY ANYWHERE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, AMERICAN POSSESSIONS AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

THE COMMITTEE ACTED ON LEGISLATION WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN OVERWHELMINGLY APPROVED BY THE SENATE BUT STRUCK OUT SECTIONS WHICH WOULD MAKE IT AN UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE FOR AN EMPLOYER TO FAIL TO REEMPLOY A MAN AFTER HIS PERIOD OF SERVICE.

AUG 12 1940

AJ617PESNM95

NEW YORK,AUG 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH LINER SCYTHIA DOCKED TODAY WITH 162 BRITISH CHILD REFUGEES AND 612 OTHER PASSENGERS, 75 OF THEM GERMAN REFUGEES.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WAS ALEXANDER KERENSKY, RUSSIAN EMIGRE AUTHOR-LECTURER, AND HIS WIFE. KERENSKY SAID HE LOST ALL HIS DOCUMENTS AND POSSESSIONS IN FLEEING PARIS."

SN1042PED

AUG 12 1940

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUG.13)

- - -

SHOW BUSINESS BOOMS

IN WAR TIME LONDON

- - -

SOME MUSICALS PLAY TWO A NIGHT. (350)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, AUG.12-(AP)-TEN MUSICAL SHOWS--ALL NOISY--ARE SETTING LONDON'S THEATRICAL PACE TO THE CHEERS OF ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE PLAYGOERS WHO, APPARENTLY, LIKE ANY SHOW WITHOUT OVERTONES FROM DUNKERQUE OR NARVIK.

EVEN THE REVIVED WORLD-WAR MUSICAL "CHU CHIN CHOW" IS DOING A STEADY BUSINESS. SOME OF THE NEW ONES ARE PLAYING TWO A NIGHT.

CLOSE BEHIND ARE FIFTEEN STRAIGHT PLAYS, INCLUDING TWO BY AMERICANS--CLARE BOOTHE'S "MARGIN FOR ERROR" AND ROBERT ARDERY'S "THUNDER ROCK."

MANAGERS SAY THEIR HOUSES ARE ABOUT THE SAME AS IN PEACETIME ALTHOUGH THE PUBLIC'S PREFERENCE FOR MUSICALS MAKES ANYTHING WITH A MELODY A SELLOUT.

THEY MAKE ONLY A SECONDARY BID, HOWEVER, FOR THE VAST AUDIENCE OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN ON 48-HOUR LEAVE WHO THRONG THE MUSICALS, VAUDEVILLE THEATERS AND LONDON'S LONE BURLESQUE.

AUG 12 1940

MOST POPULAR ARE "BLACK AND BLUE" WITH THE AMERICAN COMEDIAN, VIC OLIVER, WHO PATTERS LIKE JOE COOK: "ME AND MY GIRL" WHICH STARTED 1,600 PERFORMANCES AGO AND STILL GETS AUDIENCES TO SHOUT "OI!" WITH LUPINO LANE AS HE FINISHES THE LAMBETH WALK: AND "NEW FACES"--

...FAST AND

30.24-4319

30.24-4319

FUNNY IN A VEIN REMINISCENT OF THE GARRICK GAITIES OF THE '20'S.

ITS SONG HIT--"A NIGHTINGALE SANG IN BERKELEY SQUARE"--IS THE CURRENT FAVORITE OF RADIO TENORS AND SINGING BARMAIDS.

(MORE)..PS-KA1205AED

SHAKESPEARE IS HOLDING HIS OWN WITH "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" AND GEORGE BERNARD SHAW WITH "THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE" IN WHICH ROBERT DONAT THROBS FEMALE HEARTS.

AUG 12 1940

MILTON ROSMER AS GENERAL "GENTLEMAN JOHNNY" BURGOYNE STEALS ONE SCENE WITH A SHAVIAN LINE CHEERED BY OFFICERS AND MEN--"A BRITISH SOLDIER CAN STAND UP TO ANYTHING EXCEPT HIS OWN WAR OFFICE."

SOME CRITICS SAY MISS BOOTHE'S FABLE IS WEAK STUFF TO A NATION FACED WITH SUDDEN DEATH. OTHERS CALL IT BETTER-THAN-AVERAGE MELODRAMA.

AUG 14 1940

"THUNDER ROCK," WITH ITS EMBITTERED CORRESPONDENT PROTAGONIST WOOED BACK TO WORLD AFFAIRS FROM LIGHTHOUSE ISOLATION BY A CAST OF GHOSTS, IS A WORDY DISPLAY OF WHAT EVERY ENGLISHMAN FEELS EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD THINK ABOUT CURRENT EVENTS. WHEN "THUNDER ROCK" WAS PRESENTED ON BROADWAY A FEW SEASONS AGO IT CLOSED QUICKLY, BUT AT THAT TIME THE EUROPEAN WAR, WHICH THE DRAMA CONTEMPLATES, WAS NOT YET FRONT PAGE NEWS. NOW, WITH ITS LONDON SUCCESS THERE IS TALK OF IT BEING REVIVED IN THE NEW YORK THEATER.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUG. 13, SENT AUG. 11.)

KA1215AED

WASHINGTON,AUG. 12-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS FACING THE STRANGE LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING MORE OF ITS EUROPEAN AMBASSADORS IN THE UNITED STATES THAN AT THEIR POSTS.

WITH SEVERAL DIPLOMATS ALREADY HERE AND OTHERS ON THEIR WAY HOME, ONLY FOUR AMERICAN AMBASSADORS REMAIN IN THE HARRIED CAPITALS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

AUG 14 1940

ONE OF THESE---JOSEPH KENNEDY IN LONDON---IS AT THE SEAT OF A GOVERNMENT AT WAR. CHARGES D'AFFAIRES---LESSER DIPLOMATS WITHOUT THE FULL STANDING OF AN AMBASSADOR---ARE HANDLING AMERICAN INTERESTS IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

AUG 19 1940

OTHER AMBASSADORS REMAINING AT THEIR "LISTENING POSTS" IN EUROPE ARE ALEXANDER W.WEDDELL IN SPAIN AND JOHN VAN A.MAC MURRAY IN TURKEY. LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT IS MAKING HIS WAY BACK TO MOSCOW.

THE UNITED STATES STILL HAS MINISTERS IN SEVERAL OF THE SMALLER COUNTRIES, MOSTLY IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST.

IT IS ASSUMED THAT WILLIAM PHILLIPS, NOW AT HOME ON LEAVE, WILL RETURN TO ROME; BUT FOR MANY ANOTHER DIPLOMAT THERE SEEMED TO BE NO PLACE LEFT IN THE DRASTICALLY RE-ORDERED EUROPE OF TODAY.

PHILLIPS LANDED IN NEW YORK SATURDAY FROM THE EXCALIBUR, ALONG WITH ANTHONY J.DREXEL BIDDLE JR., WHO HAD DODGED BOMBS TO MAKE HIS WAY OUT OF BELEAGUERED POLAND, AND GEORGE A.GORDON, WHO HAD BEEN MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS WHEN THE LOWLANDS WERE INVADED.

JOHN CUDAHY, AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, HAS LEFT LONDON FOR HOME UNDER ORDERS FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. HE IS TO REPORT ON AN INTERVIEW ON SUPPLYING FOOD TO THE BELGIANS---AN INTERVIEW FOR WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPRIMANDED HIM.

CUDAHY, BIDDLE AND GORDON CAN NO LONGER FUNCTION IN THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE ACCREDITED ALTHOUGH BIDDLE FOR SOME TIME HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

AMONG OTHERS ON THEIR WAY HOME OR PREPARING TO COME ARE MRS.FLORENCE J.HARRIMAN, MINISTER TO NORWAY, WHO HAS BEEN IN SWEDEN SINCE

GERMANY INVADED NORWAY; JOHN C.WILEY, MINISTER TO ESTONIA AND LATVIA, WHICH HAVE BEEN ABSORBED BY SOVIET RUSSIA, AND OWEN J.C. NOREM, MINISTER TO LITHUANIA, A THIRD BALTIC COUNTRY NOW A PART OF RUSSIA.

WILLIAM C.BULLITT, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, IS ALREADY HERE, AND HIS RETURN TO FRANCE IS UNCERTAIN. RAY ATHERTON, MINISTER TO DENMARK, ANOTHER GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRY, RETURNED HOME SOME TIME AGO AND WAS PUT IN TEMPORARY CHARGE OF THE EUROPEAN DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

RZ2AES

INVASION BY GERMANS REPORTED TO BE NEAR

London Claims 57 Enemy Planes Have Been Felled—Berlin Puts R. A. F. Losses at 69 on Fourth Big Day

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—German planes smashed at England today by the thundering hundreds in the gathering fury of assault without parallel, attempting either to bomb out a final path for quick invasion or to throw up in the air a perpetual starvation blockade of these stubborn islands.

It was the third successive day of unending attack and, adding the 400 to 800 raiders that appeared last Thursday in a bloody overture to what has come since, it raised to a total of about 2,100 the number of German planes that have struck in the four days of big scale fighting.

This time between 400 and 600 Nazi craft—bombers and fighters—loosed their projectiles of death, pounding particularly across the eighty-mile defense corner between the estuary of the Thames—which leads to London—and the Sussex-Hampshire coast, and striking along a 200-mile stretch of the channel.

57 Nazi Planes Destroyed.

Fifty-seven German planes were said officially to have been shot down today in what was apparently the advance guard of Adolf Hitler's blitzkrieg. The Air Ministry acknowledged that nine British fighters had been lost.

Southampton was bombed this evening and several fires were started. Several R. A. F. airdromes in southeast England were attacked and a number of casualties caused at one of these, "including some fatal injuries." The communique follows:

"In the course of further enemy attacks this evening bombs were dropped on Southampton. Several fires broke out, but these were soon extinguished. Very few casualties were caused, though these included fatal injuries.

"Bombs were also dropped in the Isle of Wight and in country districts of Berkshire and Wiltshire. No casualties are reported from either of these areas.

"Several R. A. F. airdromes in southeast England were attacked and at one of these a number of casualties was caused, including some fatal injuries.

"Further reports show that fifty-seven enemy aircraft have been destroyed today, fifty-four by fighters and three by anti-aircraft fire. Nine of our fighters have been lost, but two of the pilots are reported safe."

[Berlin claimed that the R. A. F. had been "driven out of the skies," taunted British flyers with not "coming out to fight" and declared that the great sea bases in the south of England had been so pounded that the Royal Navy could not operate in the channel. Berlin put the British losses at sixty-nine.]

The Air Ministry also acknowledged that four British fighters had been downed and that twelve Royal Air Force bombers had failed to return from raids on the continent. In striking back across the channel last night, British bombers attacked seventeen German air bases, the seaplane base at Borkum and the Gotha airplane factory in raids which extended through northwest Germany, France and Holland.

Great Combat Fought in the Clouds.

Late today a swarm of German raiders returned to the attack, fighting a large-scale combat with defending planes behind low-hanging clouds. The thunder of scores of motors and the crashes of several planes told the story to ground observers, although the clouds hid most of the fighting.

At one southwest port early this evening, a flaming

30.24-4321

30.24-4321

fighter spiraled into the sea; at a village six miles away, a German bomber crashed, with two dead and one captured.

Air raid warnings were in effect over a wide area, embracing inland gunnery stations—one of them within half a mile of where a big Dornier bomber crashed this morning with bomb racks still half full.

These mobile batteries and troop concentrations are scattered from coast to several miles inland. On the roads near by, new type barricades, designed to block invaders and yet to permit swift movement of defending troops, are being erected.

AUG 14 1940

British Account Is Guarded.

The official British account of today's raids was guarded It did, however, concede "a few casualties, some fatal."

The extent of today's mass employment of raiding planes was pointed up by one story which said that Hurricane fighters, trying to stem the invasion over the Sussex coast had engaged fifty bombers—Dorniers, Heinkels and Junkers —and that "a long way behind were fifty Messerschmitt fighters, flying at 15,000 feet."

At least one Junkers was shot down. "Probably" destroyed were listed: four more Junkers, two Dorniers and two fighters.

Townspeople of one southwestern town stood in the streets to watch R. A. F. planes fight at least fifty raiders in a cloudy sky. Six Germans were reported destroyed and the rest scattered.

Battle Not Yet Blitzkrieg Force.

Despite the hundreds of planes which the Germans used today and the "zero hour" predictions from the Continent, some British experts said they didn't believe that the battle yet had reached blitzkrieg force.

Germany, they asserted, can afford to send a thousand planes a day against England in an attempt to smash aerial resistance. They speculated, too, on the possibility that the Reich may choose to maintain an aerial blockade of England to bring her to her knees before winter, rather than a frontal assault.

The aeronautical correspondent of Reuters, the British news agency, said that such a blockade was "a weapon ever more deadly than the submarines with which Germany nearly brought off the (starvation) attempt in 1917."

The authorized accounts of today's engagements stressed the damage done by the British Spitfire and Hurricane fighter defenders.

One squadron of Spitfires, it was stated, chased a large formation of Dornier bombers across the channel toward France and damaged at least five. Another Spitfire group engaged more than thirty Dorniers —five miles above the Kentish coast.

A British flying officer was declared to have attacked four German bombers, "one after the other, silencing the rear gunner in two of them and seeing thick clouds of smoke pouring from a third as it dived crippled toward the sea."

Cannon Fire Not Confirmed.

Over the Thames Estuary, the waterway to London, two dozen Dorniers, flying in tight wedge formation, were attacked by a group of Spitfires. The official account said that a sergeant pilot, who already had shot down eight German planes, "saw the rear gunner of a bomber he had attacked jump out by parachute." The plane fell toward the water.

Reports from one southwest coast town said at least six German planes were shot down off two points in that area.

Speedboats sent out to search for crews of the downed planes returned with two airmen, who were taken to a police station.

The German planes were forced away before they had a chance to drop any bombs on land. The resulting fight high in the clouds could be heard plainly in the streets of this town.

Railwaymen who helped a German pilot out of a plane shot down in a stubble field in southeast England took a novel means to prevent his escape. They took off his shoes and socks. Barefooted, the pilot didn't budge.

Ominous undertones to the day of aerial struggle were continued reports, trickling belatedly through the censor, of the reported shelling by long-range cannon yesterday of one southeast coastal town. Householders were unanimous in their belief that shells, not bombs, caused damage to houses. However, authorities said there was no confirmation "at all" of the reported cannonade.

A final check-up of yesterday's air battles over the British coast showed sixty-two German planes downed—thirty-six fighters and twenty-six bombers—an Air Ministry spokesman said. The loss of twelve British planes previously had been admitted. (The German tally acknowledged only twenty four losses and claimed the destruction of eighty-nine British planes.)

Germans Lose Many Planes.

A spokesman, enumerating the British bag, said:

Eight Junkers 88s, 6 Junkers 87s, 3 Dornier 215s, 2 Dorner 17s, 1 Messerschmitt 110s, 24 Messerschmitt 109s, 1 Heinkel 113 and 7 others, brought down by anti-aircraft fire, which have not been definitely identified.

Germany also lost more than 100 trained airmen in the fighting yesterday and "only twelve of our own pilots did not return," the Air Ministry news service asserted.

The censored British press warned the public that the long-threatened German blitzkrieg had now been launched and that the battle of Britain was finally on, to be followed next by an attempt at actual invasion.

As fast as the Germans came, British Spitfire and Hurricane fighters rose to meet them. Most of the battles were fought above the clouds.

Streets of southeastern towns were reported to be strewn with spent machine-gun bullets from battles raging high overhead.

First reports listed ten known dead as a result of the morning's bombings and several houses demolished. Soldiers and civilians alike were dying under the hail of tons of bombs.

Apparently the Germans were putting their best pilots into the mass raids, as captured airmen seemed better trained, more experienced and physically superior to those taken previously. Their ages ranged from about 22 to 24 years. The survivors of one Nazi warplane downed today included a young count.

Guns Across the Channel.

Hector C. Bywater, the noted British naval expert, discussed the possible German use of guns across the channel in today's London News Chronicle, declaring that aerial spotting would be necessary for accurate firing at such a distance.

[It is only twenty-two miles from Calais to Dover, and many guns can shoot that distance. The Germans have repeatedly claimed to have weapons capable of shooting five times that distance. Long-range, cross-channel bombardment has been considered a definite possibility ever since the Germans first envisioned an attack on Britain. Their famous long-range bombardment of Paris during the world war from the forest of Coucy was from a distance of seventy-six miles. London is about ninety miles from possible emplacements on the Continent.]

Channel Fire May Be Two-way.

Referring to spotting, Mr. Brewster said:

"That can only be done by aircraft. . . . The Germans may and certainly have mounted long-range guns between Calais and Boulogne, but they will be simply shooting into the blue unless they have effective spotters aloft, and we may be confident these spotters will have a rough time from the R. A. F.

"Presuming that the Germans are using their ordinary naval guns, we may take it that the heaviest is the fifteen-inch, whose shell weighs nearly a ton. . . .

"It will not be long—in fact it may have happened—before our aircraft spot the positions of these new German gun emplacements and make things warm for the crews, and possibly do great damage to the guns themselves. Again, we have guns which are capable of replying in kind, and it would be surprising if the naval and military authorities are not already taking steps to deal with what is merely a nuisance."

'The Great Test' Is Faced.

"The battle of Britain is on," declared the banner-line of the London Daily Express, and the Daily Mail echoed it with: "Blitzkrieg On—R. A. F. Face the Great Test."

"We must be prepared for bigger raids yet," said the Laborite London Daily Herald, "and their extension to other parts of the country. The calmness and fortitude with which the people from the coast towns are going about their business must be as infuriating to Hitler as are the courage and cleverness of our flying men."

The London News Chronicle said: "We may learn next of raids on our airdromes and then perhaps of parachute landings and attempted invasion. We may well be on the verge of our greatest testing time."

Yesterday's mass raids, aimed all over the country but directed chiefly at Portsmouth, Southampton and Dover, were followed up by thrusts through the dark hours of this morning which inflicted a number of casualties in southwest England and Wales.

Hitler's warplanes pressed their attacks by moonlight also in the southeast, Northeast and Northwest coastal districts of England.

Gunfire from ground batteries repeatedly drove off raiders appearing over a wide area of Wales early today. Bombs dropping on a coastal town caused a number of casualties and damaged houses.

In the southwest coastal area bombs crashed on two streets in a thickly populated district. Explosions demolished some houses, started a fire and caused several casualties.

Raiders crossing the coast at a great height in the southeast dropped six bombs which shook houses for a considerable distance. Fighters were after them as they sped away.

Hundreds Swarm to Attack.

DOVER, England, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Hundreds of German planes swept across the cloud-blanketed channel today and were met by swarms of waiting British fighters who engaged them in savage combat as they smashed at England's southeast coast for a third successive day of massed raids.

At least four planes in the first wave of raiders were shot down and three others are believed to have plunged into the sea.

At one point more than 100 German aircraft, including thirty-five Dornier bombers and a formation of Messerschmitt fighters, roared across the coast, partly obscured by the channel haze.

Fifty German planes launched an attack at another point, while at other places along the coast observers said the raiders came over in waves every two or three minutes.

AUG 14 1940

Raiders Masked by Clouds.

Taking advantage of a low ceiling of clouds, a large formation of raiders flew in and raked the balloon barrage with machine-gun fire and light cannon.

Two of the balloons were seen to fall.

For half an hour the drone of airplane motors was heard above the clouds, accompanied by the sound of machine guns and the heavier roar of cannon. Some of the bullets struck the streets along the water front.

Numbers of planes could be heard overhead for half an hour or more before the raid started.

The battle above the clouds apparently equaled, if it did not actually exceed in extent, the predawn activity which was ushered in the past two days of violent German raids.

Observers at a listening post said that the enemy planes seemed to come over in waves every two or three minutes.

One witness said it "sounded like there were hundreds of planes in the sky at one time."

The battle high above the clouds spread to another section of the Southeast coast where waves of enemy aircraft were circling.

Spent ammuntion cases were falling to the ground in all directions.

Shot Down in Flames.

Eight Junkers bombers suddenly appeared out of the clouds pursued by British Spitfires. One bomber was brought down in this area—the first of the morning.

Another plane was accounted for a short time later—a bomber shot down in flames off another Southeast coastal town.

In one raid about fifty German bombers flew over a southeast coast town, dropping ten high explosive bombs and a number of incendiaries in a straight line across the community. Four houses, a public hall and a bus station were demolished and a number of other houses were severely damaged.

One Messerschmitt was brought down in a battle in the southeast and three others were believed to have crashed into the sea. Observers said they saw several flyers bailing out and parachuting down over the countryside.

INDUSTRIAL AREA RAIDED BY WAVES OF BOMBERS; SHIPS FIGHT IN CHANNEL

Surface Craft And Subs Beaten Off By Torpedo Boats, London Says—R. A. F. Retaliates From Jutland To Bay Of Biscay

AUG 14 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Nazi warplanes returned to the attack on England this morning, the fourth day or unremitting assault, bombing in seven or eight waves the industrial Midlands and north Scotland as well as the southeastern coast.

The attack on the Midlands was the heaviest of the war for that district. Houses were hit in one Scottish town, a row of huts in another and many bombs were said to have fallen in open fields.

AUG 14 194

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Aug. 13—Nazi warplanes and sizable naval units beat at England today and into tonight in the heaviest coordinated assault yet made in the battle for Britain, trying to smash out a path for the hourly threatened invasion or to throw a starvation aerial blockade about these stubborn islands.

Aloft, German bombers and fighters by the howling hundreds smashed at the Channel coast and bombed vital areas such as the great port of Southampton, where "a few casualties" and a series of fires were acknowledged by the British.

500 Nazi Planes Attack, British Say

Tonight the Air Ministry officially put the number of attacking planes at 500, and declared that sixty-nine of the invaders had been shot down—the biggest total yet destroyed in any action—against eleven British craft lost.

The Nazis raiding Southampton came in three waves, said the Air Ministry, adding:

"At one time enemy bombers and fighters were falling out of the sky at the rate of about one a minute."

Beat Off German Warships

In the English Channel itself, a force of German warships—both surface craft and submarines—was declared to have been beaten off by British motor torpedo boats in the dark hours of the morning.

Describing this battle, the Admiralty said:

"In the early hours of this morning some of our motor torpedo boats made contact with enemy light forces.

"The enemy when sighted were only about one-hunderd yards from our motor torpedo boats, which were traveling at about thirty knots. They were two small ships.

Torpedo Boat Rams Enemy

"One of our motor torpedo boats, thinking that the enemy ahead was an E-boat (motor torpedo launch) and being too close to take other action, rammed the enemy. The enemy ships were, however, larger than E-boats and this motor torpedo boat suffered some damage to her bows.

"Another of our motor torpedo boats passed between the two enemy ships and engaged them with machine-gun fire and grenades at almost point-blank range. It is considered that this fire took considerable effect. The enemy's return fire was ineffective.

"A third of our motor torpedo boats passed beyond these two enemy ships and sighted two larger vessels. These she engaged with machine-gun fire at very close range.

One Has Two Running Fights

"Later one of our motor torpedo boats had two running fights with an enemy E-boat. It was too dark to ascertain what damage was inflicted on the enemy during these fights.

"After this action some of our motor torpedo boats were attacked by a German aircraft from a height of 500 feet. A hot and accurate fire was opened by our motor torpedo boats and when last seen the aircraft was on fire and losing height rapidly."

Go Up To Meet Invaders

The British, fighting with calm ferocity which always they have shown when this seat of empire has been threatened, went up to meet the aerial offensive with everything they had.

They claimed an ever-growing number of raiders shot down—making the figure sixty-nine early tonight, against an acknowledged loss of nine defending planes.

Then, turning a moment from the crisis here at home, they announced that British flyers had successfully attacked the Germans from Jutland to the Bay of Biscay.

In this series of day and night attacks on Germany and Nazi-held territory—attacks sent home in some instances "in spite of ice and cloud"—the British conceded the loss of sixteen planes.

Nevertheless, they said, they bombed seventeen Nazi airdromes, the Nazi seaplane base at Borkum, the Nazi-held harbor at Denhelder on the Dutch coast, various docks and munitions plants.

But all of this, however destructive it may have been to Germany, was only a side issue to the great showdown here at home—the Nazis' air attacks which already are sweeping the southern coast and now threaten to extend in force to the cargo-choked west coast.

Predicts Raids On West Coast

Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, predicted an extension of Germany's aerial attacks to the cargo-choked western ports of England, but added that plans already were made to meet the possibility.

He said that all England's western ports are "pretty full and at a point where congestion may be envisaged."

Should the Nazis crack down on them, England's numerous smaller ports would be used, lighters carrying cargoes from ships too large to enter the shallower harbors, he added.

Southampton—normally about 180,000 population—was the most important city officially acknowledged to have been hit by the raiders, but bombs also fell on the Isle of Wight and on several R. A. F. airdromes in southeast England. At one of these a number of casualties were acknowledged.

It was the third successive day of unending attack and, adding the 400 to 800 raiders that appeared last Thursday in a bloody overture to what has come since, it raised to a total of about 2,000 the number of German planes that have struck in the four days of big-scale fighting.

From Thames To Sussex

This time the Germans pounded particularly across the eighty-mile defense section between the estuary of the Thames—which leads to London—and the Sussex-Hampshire coast, and striking along a 200-mile stretch of the Channel.

This broad attack upon the Channel coast, only about twenty miles from the Nazi-held French coastline, went on this evening in a screen of low clouds, which hid most of the action from observers on the ground.

But that it was a large-scale combat was made clear beyond question in the echoing roar of many motors. Now and then a plane could be seen to burst into flame and spiral into the sea, or into some anxious little backwater village near the coast.

Air-raid warnings were put into effect over a big area, including even the inland gunnery stations—one of which was within half a mile of a Nazi bomber which fell with her bomb racks still partly loaded.

Mobile batteries and strong troop concentrations were scattered about and ready from the coast to several miles inland. Modern barricades, intended to block the invader, but to permit free movement of the defenders, were thrown up along all roads.

"Few Casualties" Admitted

In midafternoon a few casualties, some fatal, were acknowledged, but it was insisted that no military damage had been accomplished by the raiders.

Civilians in one southeast coast town still were firm in the belief that cannon fire from across the Channel—not bombs—had struck their houses Monday. But officials insisted that there was no confirmation of a bombardment.

Expressions in Berlin itself, and by foreign military observers and neutral and habitually well-informed Switzerland, indicated that in these almost ceaseless German raids the curtain had been raised at last for what may be the final great act of the war, a Nazi attempt to cross the Channel and accomplish what has not been done in nearly a thousand years—an invasion in force of England.

Neutral military attaches in Switzerland predicted that the blow might fall sometime in the next seventy-two hours.

In Britain, many observers expressed belief the *Blitzkrieg* had already arrived.

But some informed persons, including an aeronautical expert of the British news service, Reuters, held instead that all of Germany's furious aerial activity was directed to another purpose—blockade.

They expressed the view that the Germans' grand strategy was to try to do before the coming of winter what the submarine campaign of the World War failed to do in 1917—choke England to death.

"More Deadly Weapon"

With such power in the air as the Germans now have, the Reuters expert said, they have "a weapon even more deadly than the submarines."

This possibility was published under circumstances suggesting that Britain might even welcome the showdown of invasion rather than a campaign to destroy her vital commerce.

But the weight of the evidence was for an early German attempt to cross the Channel with fighting men and dispatches from Berlin made it plain that this last great step to total war on England was accepted as obvious there.

Same Tactics Used

The Nazi tactics over England, it was pointed out, were the same as those used in Poland and western Europe—extraordinary efforts to smash railways, airports, harbors, industrial tanks; and then the order for men to march.

The Germans claimed even that some of these prerequisites to invasion had been completely fulfilled—asserting that British airmen had been driven from the skies over the vital port of Dover and that attacks on both Dover and the naval base of Portsmouth had made it almost impossible for the British fleet to operate in the Channel.

Nevertheless, there were continued reports here of heavy British defensive air operations in those areas.

Raiders' Objectives

While British informants threw no official light on the raiding Nazis' specific objectives, they clearly were seaports, airdromes and industrial plants, roughly in that order of urgency.

Bombers In Three Waves Sow Destruction On Southampton

Buildings Rock As Defenders Tangle With Enemy Above Largest English City Yet Strafed

AUG 14 194

By WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS
Associated Press Correspondent

Southampton, Aug. 13—Three successive waves of Nazi bombers sowed destruction today on Southampton, largest city strafed by the raiders and one of the most important ports on the English Channel.

Buildings rattled with the shock of heavy explosions which took an undisclosed toll—and overhead British fighter planes tangled in fierce air fights with the flying invaders. One defense squadron alone, already credited with bringing down seven Nazi planes yesterday, smashed fourteen more today without a single loss.

One big bomb exploded squarely on an air raid shelter which held one hundred persons, and not one was injured.

"All we felt," said one, "was a slight vibration, and dust fell on us."

They had to be told that the shelter was set afire, on the outside, by the explosion. Firemen soaked the blazing exits so the occupants of the shelter could get out.

Several persons in the bomb-strewn city which has a normal population of 180,000 (now much less), told of narrow escapes from death.

One man was said to have been blown out of a building hit squarely by a bomb, and hurled twenty-five yards through what a few seconds before had been a plate glass window of another building.

He got up, apparently unhurt, and sought shelter elsewhere.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The dispatch filed through British censorship made no mention of the number killed—if any.]

The Air Ministry said the raiders who hit here also attacked the Kentish coast to the east before sweeping across this city at the head of Southampton water, reaching in from the Channel behind the Isle of Wight.

At Southampton alone the British reported destroying twenty-two enemy planes in the furious sky fights. These were listed as nine Junkers dive

30.24-4323

bombers, five large Messerschmitt combination fighters and bombers and eight smaller Messerschmitt fighters.

The Junkers bombers were reported bagged in one lightning engagement, and fell one after the other within a few minutes.

A Pole, once taken prisoner by the Russians, was credited with one of the best scores of the day's fighting, but the exact number of Nazi planes chalked up to his account was not specified. He was said to have come to England after escaping into Rumania from the Red armies who captured him in their push into Poland.

English Life Under Blitz Goes On At Normal Gait

A South Port of England, Aug. 13 (AP)—Here in this part of England, against which the central fury of the Nazi air attacks thus far has fallen, life went on today at its accustomed strolling gait.

On an average of four times a day, the sirens scream, and if the drone of planes is accompanied by anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire the people pay heed—by walking closer to the buildings.

Repairs Go On During Raids

During one of today's raids in the Dover district a correspondent found workmen continuing to repair the roof of a cottage which had been damaged yesterday. A farmer went on feeding his pigs and a small boy continued to pick green beans in his family's vegetable garden.

In a house that had not a window left the family remained at the dinner table. A newspaperman poking his head through a gaping window, apologizing at the same time for the intrusion, was told by the father of the family:

"You aren't the first one. It's a bit public not having windows, but the fresh air is nice."

(EDITORS' NOTE: THIS DISPATCH WAS PASSED THROUGH THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP AFTER MOST OF IT HAD BEEN HELD BACK 24 HOURS OR MORE. IT WAS DELAYED UNTIL AFTER BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD INVESTIGATED AND DENIED REPORTS THAT LONG-RANGE BIG BERTHAS ACROSS THE CHANNEL FROM ENGLAND MAY HAVE BEEN SHELLING THE SOUTHERN ENGLISH COAST WHILE NAZI PLANES ALSO WERE BOMBING IT. PARTS OF THE DISPATCH STILL ARE MISSING.)

BY ROBERT E.BUNNELLE

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, ENGLAND, AUG. 12--(DELAYED BY CENSOR)--(AP)--SHELLS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FALLEN ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OR CONFIRMATION.

REPORTS CAME FROM A COASTAL TOWN THAT SHELLS WERE FALLING THERE.

TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED HERE. HOUSES IN SEVERAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS OF ONE SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN WERE DAMAGED SHORTLY BEFORE MIDDAY.

ALTHOUGH IT WAS AT FIRST THOUGHT AN ENEMY BOMBER WAS OVER THE TOWN, IT LATER WAS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE THAT THE HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WERE CAUSED BY GUN FIRE.

AUG 14 1940

AN INVESTIGATION WAS STARTED AT ONCE BY THE AUTHORITIES.

IT WAS NOT ESTABLISHED OFFICIALLY THAT LONG-RANGE SHELLING FROM ACROSS THE CHANNEL HAD BEGUN.

HOUSEHOLDERS WERE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR BELIEF THAT THE DAMAGE WAS CAUSED BY SHELLS. ONE OTHER ADVANCED THE POSSIBILITY THAT LARGE FRAGMENTS CAME FROM SHELLS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM GERMAN PLANES RATHER THAN FIRED FROM CROSS-CHANNEL GUNS.

THE CASUALTIES OCCURRED WHILE THE RAID WAS NOT OFFICIALLY IN PROGRESS. THE TWO KILLED WERE A MAN AND WOMAN WHO WERE WALKING ALONG A NARROW STREET WHEN A SHELL OR BOMB STRUCK NEARBY.

(AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THERE WAS "NO CONFIRMATION AT ALL" THAT THE HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WERE FROM SHELLFIRE.

(IN SWITZERLAND, HOWEVER, UNCONFIRMED REPORTS WERE CURRENT AMONG FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS THAT GERMAN GUNS AT CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE CAPABLE OF FIRING 40 MILES MAY ALREADY HAVE BEGUN LAYING DOWN A BARRAGE BEHIND DOVER IN PREPARATION FOR AN EXPECTED DIRECT ASSAULT.)

EXAMINATION OF THE SPOTS WHERE THE MISSILES FELL SHOWED THEY LANDED FROM THE SOUTH. SOME SAID THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN EIGHT-INCH PROJECTILES FIRED FROM THE CALAIS (NAZI-HELD FRENCH) COAST BY LONG-RANGE GUNS. POLICE TOOK ALL BIG PIECES FOR EXAMINATUON.

ED1212AED

Berlin Sees Early Zero Hour

Trend of Attack Indicates Germany May Try Invasion of Britain Very Soon.

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—All signs pointed today to an early zero hour for a Nazi offensive against England with its climax an attempt to land German troops on the British Isles.

To anybody who observed German tactics in Poland, Norway and western Europe, it is perfectly clear that Germany again is trying to bring maximum destruction to railways, airports, naval harbors, industrial plants and gasoline tanks before ordering her troops to move.

In the case of England, it is of further prime importance to have coastal batteries silenced. Only after this has been largely achieved is the hazardous task of landing troops likely to be tackled.

Declaring that since yesterday British flyers have been seeking to avoid fights, informed German sources said that the Nazi tactics now are to force them into combat or risk having their airports, hangars and ships destroyed and planes demolished on the ground.

Serious Damage at Airport.

The latest advices of DNB, official German news agency, added the Eastchurch Airport to the day's German objectives. Six hangars, according to DNB, were smashed completely, crews' barracks set afire, anti-aircraft batteries silenced, gasoline tanks ignited by heavy bomb hits, ten Spitfires destroyed on the ground and twelve barrage balloons shot down.

In a German bomber raid on the harbor of Walsend, between Newcastle and South Shields, DNB said, numerous high explosive and incendiary bombs caused widespread fires in storehouses and warehouses. Five minutes after the missiles fell, the agency said, a terrific detonation was heard.

Earlier in the day it had been announced that air battles were waging over Portsmouth, Aldershot and other points over the English Channel and elsewhere as the Germans sought to bomb military targets.

Exact figures on plane losses at the moment were not available, but the Germans insisted in general that their losses were light and those of the British heavy.

British chasers and anti-aircraft batteries trying to repel the before-dawn Nazi raiders were unable to prevent the attack or even inflict damage, DNB declared.

Nazis Break Defenses.

It said fierce air battles, developing over the channel and along the coast, cost the British "a great number of chasers" as German flyers succeeded in breaking through aerial defenses to bomb previously designated targets.

The attack destroyed planes on runways and hangars at an airport at Portsmouth, DNB said, adding that fires had been observed in the port after both medium weight and heavy bombs had been rained on it.

British anti-aircraft batteries and fighters "failed to inflict any damage on the German bombers or hamper their operations," the news agency said.

Informed spokesmen estimated that the number of British planes shot down in today's first encounters at between twenty and thirty.

Three Berlin short-wave stations went off the air today at 7:55 A. M., New York time, for half an hour, the Columbia Broadcasting System listening station reported. Such silences usually are indications that British planes are over Germany.

Meanwhile, DNB said, Nazi planes reconnoitering over the channel sank two British patrol boats off the Godwin Sands, east of Deal.

Ground Planes Smashed.

In its reports on activity today, DNB said that the Germans had downed fourteen British planes and lost five in air battles over Eastchurch on the Thames, Portsmouth and Aldershot.

Bombing attacks severely damaged airports at these points, starting fires and wrecking uncounted planes on the ground, the news agency declared.

The High Command, reiterating the DNB reports, added that night-raiding German planes had attacked shipping at Swansea and Cardiff both in Wales, and also anti-aircraft and searchlight batteries at Plymouth and Humbermouth. Plymouth is on the channel and Humbermouth on the east coast.

Its communique also reported a dive-bomber attack on a strongly protected convoy and said that, despite hectic defense by chasers and anti-aircraft, two merchantmen totaling 5,500 tons had been sunk.

One of the British patrol boats reported sunk, it disclosed, was a speedboat, one of a group which battled in the North Sea with a squadron of German mine-sweepers. None of the German ships was damaged, the communique declared.

Claim Mastery of Channel.

Three days of concentrated assault have given Germany the mastery of the air over the channel, made the sea uncomfortably hot for the British Navy and paved the way for wider attacks, from which "not even London" will be safe, Nazi spokesmen declared earlier today.

Only adverse weather conditions, these spokesmen asserted, can prevent the continuation on an increasingly grand scale of the massed raids which were begun last Thursday and repeated on Sunday and yesterday in an apparently systematic attempt to "soften" England's south coast.

In those days, the Germans said, 231 British planes were destroyed—either in the air or on the ground—while only sixty-one of their own aircraft failed to return safely. Official German figures on yesterday's great air battles gave the number of British planes shot down as eighty-nine and listed German losses at twenty-four. Ninety-three British and twenty-seven German planes were reported destroyed on Sunday.

Hope to Drive Out Fleet.

The chief objective in yesterday's raids apparently was the great seaport of Portsmouth, which the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland described as the chief southern base for the British fleet, with facilities for construction and repair of the largest war vessels. Also objects of heavy attack, the Germans said, were the port of Margate on the Thames Estuary and airdromes at Manston, Canterbury, Lympe and Hawkinge.

Great importance obviously was attached by the Germans to reports of extensive damage inflicted on the naval bases of both Portsmouth and Portland. The latter was heavily bombed on Sunday.

Authorized spokesmen declined to speculate on the point, but it appeared that the chances for a successful invasion of England would be greatly enhanced if the British fleet were compelled to retire from these bases and from Dover.

Military commentators insisted that Germany had the initiative in the rapidly developing war with England, and that it would carry on the conflict on its own schedule.

They spoke guardedly of concentric aerial attacks upon England, apparently meaning that there would be a gradual extension of the assaults from the coast inland until much or all of the island would be under fire.

Expect Attack on England Soon.

BERNE, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Foreign military attaches in Switzerland, the last neutral window left in western Europe, generally agreed today that an attempted German blitzkrieg on Britain may come any time within the next seventy-two hours.

They saw in today's air raids against Dover and the German claim of air control over the point where the English Channel is narrowest the long expected move against that part of Britain most exposed to German long-range guns.

Reports that could not be confirmed here were current in these quarters that forty-mile German guns around Calais and Dunkirk already had begun laying down a barrage behind Dover.

Although neutral observers took both London and Berlin communiques describing their respective losses with much salt, they said the Germans now have reached the peak of their pre-invasion air attacks against Portsmouth and Dover.

Air Attack, Then Invasion.

The next move expected here is a mass attack by dive bombers on Britain's main military airports and emergency landing fields.

This attack, they said, was to be expected a few hours before or possibly simultaneous with the first fast movement of mine-sweepers, quickly followed by the shuttling of troop transports across the channel while it is guarded by speedboats and submarines.

Over the last week end, the odds of Britain's chances of defending herself successfully against a mid-August offensive dropped again here to 50-50.

Previous 60-40 odds were based on Germany's delay in launching an offensive.

Information reaching foreign observers in Switzerland indicated that, while R. A. F. bombing was more accurate than the Germans, it had little effect on widespread Nazi invasion preparations.

Informed sources said the Germans kept scores of fighting planes in the air day and night on patrol duty in the last week from Cherbourg to Rotterdam. Their job was to guard ports where a large fleet has been loading gasoline, food and other supplies and mechanized units and equipment in preparation for the invasion.

British bombers had little success, they reported, in breaking through the air guard to get at these ports.

British Bomb Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—(via Berlin)—British bombs started twenty fires in a densely populated area of Amsterdam last night. One person was killed and many were injured.

Outside of Amsterdam, two persons were killed when a bomb hit a home.

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Dover is at the mercy of German bombing squadrons—its British defenders "driven out of the air"—German sources said tonight as all signs pointed to an early zero hour for the long-threatened attempt to land Nazi troops on the British Isles.

The great Portsmouth naval base again was pelted with bombs today and the raids on south coast ports have been so effective, these sources declared, that it will be almost impossible for the British fleet to operate in the channel.

Besides pounding English shore points for the third successive day, the swarms of German bombers and fighters today crowded steadily inland to a point where they threatened the defenses of London itself, Nazis asserted.

Half Way Up the Thames.

The German news agency DNB tonight reported sixty-nine British planes destroyed and conceded the loss of thirteen German planes.

Eastchurch, half way up the Thames toward London, was one of the main targets as the Nazi raiders went into their seventy-second hour of almost steady bombing and gunning of island strong points.

German reports indicated that since fifteen minutes after midnight this morning, when Walsend near Newcastle, was bombed, there had been a constant series of bombing raids apparently moving ever further inland.

Official and semi-official reports told of fires and explosions in supply centers resulting from these raids, which the Germans said were conducted so skillfully that fighter and anti-aircraft attacks were avoided.

Germans Taunted R. A. F.

Nearly 100 British planes were destroyed Sunday and nearly another 100 on Monday, the High Command said, and the mounting toll of British losses reported by semi-official sources indicated the century mark might be reached today.

The Germans taunted British flyers with a charge that they refused to come out and fight, forcing the attackers to penetrate farther inland to find them.

British bombers, however, continued to strike at German industrial areas and points in German-occupied Holland and Denmark. British bombs were reported to have started twenty fires in Amsterdam last night, and just before noon today British bombers in two waves attacked Aalborg, the Danish airport.

Eleven out of twelve of the bombers in the first wave of this attack on Aalborg were shot down, German military authorities said, and five more were shot down when a second wave came over.

Nazis Say Drive On Britain Now Extends Inland

See London Threatened in 'General Action'; Berlin Sounds Air-Raid Alarm

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (Wednesday) (AP).—German bombers now are flying sixty miles inland from the south coast of Great Britain to shatter a great variety of military objectives, Nazi commentators said today, and are threatening London itself.

The combat area extends "310 miles from the mouth of the Thames River, through Dover westward," it was stated, and the onslaught is not individual raids, but "a general action," developing according to a well laid plan.

These reports came soon after Berlin itself experienced a forty-seven-minute air-raid alarm this morning. The alarm was the third of the war, but no bomb explosions or gunfire were heard in the downtown area of the German capital. Residents of some suburbs said they heard distant shooting.

Nazis Claim Ninety-six Planes

D. N. B., official German news agency, said the German raids on Britain yesterday destroyed ninety-six British planes—a record for one day. Fifty were reported shot down over the English Channel and the British Isles, sixteen were allegedly brought down in British attacks on Aalborg, Denmark, and thirty were said to have been destroyed on the ground by German bombs, according to D. N. B.

The news agency termed the encounters the "biggest success" in the present heightened aerial warfare, which, it was said, pointed to an early zero hour for the long-threatened attempt to land Nazi troops on the British Isles. The Germans put their own losses in the day's actions at twenty-four planes, but said five Nazi flyers were saved.

The latest fight reported by D. N. B. was over Dover and the Channel, where nineteen Spitfire planes and eight Hurricane aircraft were said to have been brought down as against the asserted loss of eight German Messerschmitts fighter ships. Dover is at the mercy of German bombing squadrons and its British defenders have been "driven out of the air," Nazi sources boasted joyfully.

Report Attacks on Airports

Among British airports said to have been attacked, the Germans listed Detling, Odiham and Farnborough. They said two airport buildings and planes on the ground were destroyed at Detling, while twenty planes were reportedly wrecked and burned at the other two, and numerous buildings set afire by bombs.

The Portsmouth naval base was pelted with bombs again yesterday and the raids on British south coast ports have been so effective, these sources declared, that it will be almost impossible for the British Fleet to operate in the Channel. The attack destroyed planes on runways and hangars at an airport at Portsmouth, D.N.B. said, adding that fires were observed in the port.

The latest advices of D.N.B., added the Eastchurch airport to reported German objectives yesterday. Six hangars, according to D.N.B., were smashed, crews' barracks set afire, anti-aircraft batteries silenced, gasoline tanks ignited by heavy bomb hits, ten Spitfires destroyed on the ground and twelve barrage balloons shot down.

Tells of Eastchurch Fight

D.N.B. said the Germans downed fourteen British planes and lost five in air battles over Eastchurch, Portsmouth and Aldershot. Bombing attacks damaged airports at these points, the Nazis said, starting fires and wrecking uncounted planes on the ground.

The ports and quays in Bournemouth and Plymouth, munitions works in Exeter and Bristol, and petroleum tanks in North Killing-

30.24-4325

30.24-4325

holme were listed by the German radio yesterday as additional targets heavily damaged. The radio added that twelve barrage balloons were shot down at Folkestone. Two merchantmen of 15,000 tons each and two patrol boats were declared to have been sunk by Nazi air bombs as they moved out of the Thames Estuary.

See Threat to London

Besides pounding British shore points for the third successive day, the swarms of German bombers and fighters crowded steadily inland to a point where they threatened the defenses of London itself, Nazis asserted. German reports indicated that since fifteen minutes after midnight yesterday, when Walsend, near Newcastle, was bombed, they said, there had been a constant series of bombing raids apparently moving ever farther inland. Official and semi-official Nazi reports told of fires and explosions in supply centers resulting from these raids, which the Germans said were conducted so skillfully that fighter and anti-aircraft attacks were avoided.

Taunt British Flyers

The Germans taunted British flyers with a charge that the latter allegedly refused to come out and fight.

British bombers, however, continued to strike at German industrial areas and points in German-occupied Holland and Denmark. British bombs were reported to have started twenty fires in Amsterdam Monday night, and just before noon yesterday British bombers in two waves attacked Aalborg, a Danish airport. Eleven out of twelve of the bombers in the first wave of this attack on Aalborg were shot down, six by Nazi airmen and five by anti-aircraft fire, German military authorities said, and five more were reported shot down when a second wave of eleven planes came over.

D.N.B. reported yesterday that Nazi planes reconnoitering the Channel sank two British patrol boats off Godwin Sands and told of German bombers setting "tremendous fires" in an attack on Walsend Harbor. The high command, reiterating the D. N. B. reports, added that night-raiding planes had attacked shipping at Swansea and Cardiff, both in Wales, and also anti-aircraft and searchlight batteries at Plymouth and Humbermouth. Plymouth is on the Channel and Humbermouth on the east coast.

A communique of the high command also reported a dive-bomber attack on a "strongly protected convoy" and said that "despite hectic defense by chasers and anti-aircraft" two merchantmen totaling 5,500 tons were sunk. One of the British patrol boats reported sunk, it disclosed, was a speedboat, one of a group which battled in the North Sea with a squadron of German minesweepers. None of the German ships was damaged, the communique said.

D. N. B. reported today that eighty-nine British planes had been destroyed in air battles during Monday's raids on England and listed German losses at twenty-four planes. D. N. B. said seven additional British fighters, not included in this total had been damaged in a furious engagement with German planes and it could be assumed they were destroyed.

Berbera Is Defended Fiercely

AUG 14 1940

Rome Admits Her Troops Are Fought Hard by British Forces in Somaliland.

ROME, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Italian troops in British Somaliland are fighting the main British forces fiercely in an attempt to reach the seaport of Berbera after occupying Adadleh, about fifty miles to the south, the Italian High Command reported today.

The battle is continuing in the Adadleh zone following two days of sharp fighting in which one British plane was shot down and the Italians lost one plane, a communique said.

Italian flyers were reported to have resumed bombardment of the British Mediterranean base at Malta yesterday, setting fire to oil storage tanks.

Says R. A. F. Is Driven Back.

Italian advance units were moving on Berbera, the newspaper Il Piccolo said, with the support of the air force, which was said to be driving back to Aden British planes sent out to attack the Italian ground forces.

Il Piccolo also reported that Italian planes had bombed British troops and fortifications northwest of Lake Rudolf on the border of Ethiopia and Kenya colony.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, asserted that German and Italian planes were methodically wearing down the British Air Force by attacking its airdromes, workshops, factories and supply dumps.

English airplane factories have intensified production, the agency said, but the Royal Air Force lacks trained pilots.

Waves of heavy Italian bombers smashed intermittently at Malta for four hours last night, Stefani said, after scouting planes had surveyed and photographed the island base during the day.

The scouts reported that the British had moved all their powerful searchlights into the zones of Valletta and Marsa Scirocco, where they also massed their anti-aircraft batteries in order to concentrate their fire on Italian raiders.

The raiders were aided by moonlight, and attacked the island at frequent intervals between 8:30 P. M. and 12:30 A. M., dropping heavy and medium caliber explosive bombs as well as high-powered incendiary bombs.

The bombers operated at altitudes slightly over 6,000 feet. Pilots said they saw flames shooting from an arsenal and noted the destruction of storage sheds.

Reports Italians Beaten.

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—A general Italian attack on the British positions covering the Jugargan Pass in British Somaliland was repelled on Sunday, the British Command here reported today.

Juguran Pass is thirty-five miles south-southeast of Berbera, the capital and principal port of British Somaliland, toward which Italian columns have been driving across burning wastes since their capture last week of Hargeisa and Oadweina.

Reports of Italian troop concentrations along the Libyan-Egyptian border drew from the press today a warning that Egypt would throw all her resources into the fight beside Great Britain if she were attacked.

"If the Italians march on Egypt they will clash with British forces camped along the western frontier as well as Egyptian forces, for it is natural that Egypt must defend herself against invasion," the newspaper Albalagh said.

The same paper expressed the opinion that the Italian attack may be expected during "the latter two weeks of August or early September when the heat is more bearable and their preparations are completed."

Italian Successes Discounted

The newspaper discounted the Italian drive into British Somaliland and predicted that the decisive battles of the war in Africa would be fought along the Libyan-Egyptian border.

Military observers said that they expected Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian commander in north Africa, to take a leaf from Adolf Hitler's war book when and if he attacks Egypt.

With the western frontier still "all quiet," Graziani continued moving up heavy tanks, armored cars, planes and high speed trucks.

Because of the intense desert heat, military observers said a large scale infantry attack would be impracticable. Motorized units were likely, therefore, they said, to lead the way in a quick, surprise attempt to split the British lines and pour troops through the gap by trucks.

Egypt's large Italian population, estimated at 70,000, felt growing apprehension, fearing long internment in the event of an Italian attack upon this country.

Thus far, although the British have imprisoned several thousand Italians suspected of fifth column activities and many have been discharged from utilities and other concerns, most of the Italians enjoy comparative liberty.

However, the police keep close watch over them and their properties and businesses are administered by Government custodians.

The Ministry of Supply began a survey of available foodstuffs in Egypt today with a view to taking immediate control of commodities of which there are insufficient supplies on hand.

AUG 14 1940

British Report Attack Of Italians Repulsed

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 13 (AP)—Britain's warriors in British Somaliland, who let advancing Italian troops seize three towns, have repulsed one general attack, it was reported today.

The British high command said the assault was delivered last Sunday on defense positions covering Jugargan Pass, thirty-five miles south-southeast of Berbera, capital and principal port of British Somaliland.

"In spite of intensive support by low-flying aircraft, the attacks were broken up and repulsed by our artillery and small-arms fire," a British communique reported.

British Biding Their Time

The Italians have been driving across the burning wastes of the Somaliland since they captured Hargeisa, Oadweina and Zeila last week. British sources have indicated they would let the Italians advance, extending supply lines, until they are where the British want them.

Reports of Italian troop concentrations along the Libyan-Egyptian border brought a sharp warning from the Egyptian press that Egypt would fight beside the British if the Italians attack her.

The newspaper *Albalagh* said the Italian attack likely would come in late August or early September, when the heat is more bearable, and predicted the decisive battles in Africa would be fought along the Libyan-Egyptian border.

AUG 14 1940

Malta Damage "Slight"

Valletta, Malta, Aug. 13 (AP)—High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped last night in new air raids on the British naval base Island of Malta.

Another air-raid warning sounded this morning, but no enemy planes were seen.

Damage from the night raid was described as slight. One civilian casualty was reported.

Greece Turns Down Axis Hint

AUG 14 1940

Refuses to Renounce Guaranty by Britain—Italy May Claim Slice of Land.

ATHENS, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Premier-Gen. John Metaxas has turned down a Rome-Berlin suggestion that Greece formally renounce Great Britain's guaranty of her independence and territorial integrity, high diplomatic quarters reported tonight.

The suggestion was said to have been conveyed to Gen. Metaxas by the Italian Charge d'Affaires this morning at a meeting attended by the German Minister.

The Premier then hurried to a long audience with King George and also saw the British Minister and the permanent head of the Greek Foreign Office.

The Ministry of Propaganda abruptly postponed a scheduled statement on Italo-Greek relations, which have grown tense over Italian charges that Greece permitted the beheading of Daut Hoggia, an Albanian patriot.

The Yugoslav difficulty, according to La Tribuna, was over the killing of a Fascist in the Italian town of Zara on the Yugoslav coast. The Zara populace was said to be aroused.

Leonardo Ciurcovich, the dispatch said, was killed when he objected to a stranger's singing a Slav song on a Zara street. The dispatch, however, did not say how Ciurcovich, a minor Fascist leader in a Zara suburb, had been killed, except that he had been "barbarously slain." It described him as Zara's "first Fascist martyr whose name will be fittingly honored."

Gayda Accuses Greece.

Diplomatic spokesmen said that a long visit by Premier John Metaxas to the Foreign Office last night indicated that the Government took a serious view of Fascist press attacks, which may be a prelude, some foreign observers believe, to some-Berlin Ax is demands on Greece.

Government spokesmen were silent except for the announcement that the communique had been postponed until tomorrow.

AUG 14 1940

Italian Claims Expected.

ROME, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Authoritative Italian circles indicated tonight that Italy would claim slices of both Greek and Yugoslav territory sooner or later as due Italian-ruled Albania in a general settlement.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor and often Mussolini's spokesman, said the Italian Government expected Greece to "answer for its new crimes." Gayda declared Italy could not tolerate Greece's "acts against the independence of Albania" and accused Greece of designs on Albania.

With the Italian-Greek tension mounting, friction between Italy and Yugoslavia was reported by the Fascist press.

New Italian Claims Expected.

Meanwhile today Virginio Gayda, the Fascist editor who often reflects official opinion, accused Greece of seeking to seize a part of Albania.

The accusation was contained in Gayda's rejection of a Greek version of the murder near the Greek frontier of an Albanian, Daut Hoggia. The Greek authorities, Gayda wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia, are planning "action against Albanian independence," and intended to use the murder as "an act of propaganda for the annexation of southern Albania to Greece."

[Since the Good Friday invasion of 1939 which toppled King Zog from his throne, Albania has been incorporated within the Italian Empire.]

'Greece Favors Democracies.'

Gayda also declared that Greece had long been a "silent ally and agitator" for the democracies.

"From the first day of the war," he wrote, "Greece has conducted a corrosive action on the Albanian front. From the first days, it has offered to extend its aid in every way, by contraband and free use of its territory and coasts, to the British Military Command, of which it has become more of an open accomplice every day."

The "death sentence" against Hoggia, he asserted, was pronounced at Athens "only after he had been seen participating in a great national festival at Porto Edda, in Albania, with the highest Italian authorities."

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, distributed excerpts from an editorial in the Tirana (Albania) newspaper Tomori which declared that responsibility for the murder of Hoggia "falls upon Greece because it was conceived and organized in Greece."

Tomori hinted that Greek ties with England were another cause for Italian irritation with Athens.

According to Tomori, Hoggia went to sleep under a tree while traveling in Argiro Castro Province, near the frontier, and "two Greek assassins" crossed the frontier in broad daylight, leaped upon him as he slept and decapitated him.

[The Greek Government said that the Italian allegations in connection with Hoggia's death were false. It declared that Hoggia was a notorious bandit with a price on his head who had been killed by two Albanians who subsequently fled to Greece and were arrested there.]

Giovanni Ansaldo, authoritative editorial writer for Foreign Min-

ister Count Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, indicated that Italy would demand a restoration of Albanian territories under Greek and Yugoslav rule in any eventual readjustment of Balkan frontiers.

After recognition of Albanian independence, Ansaldo wrote, "considerable groups of Albanians" remained outside the present boundaries under Yugoslav and Greek rule, and for long years "Albania was obliged impotently to witness their systematic persecution."

"Greek public opinion, still far behind the times, still retains absurd and fantastic illusions about the future," Tomori said.

"It still believes in the invincibility of the English fleet. . .

"It should be clearly and firmly understood across the border that one era is finished, and another about to begin, in which Greece should take thoroughly into account all factors, both spiritual and material, arising from the happy union of Italy and Albania."

Tomori said that although the murder of Hoggia occurred several weeks ago it was divulged only now.

The Australian radio today quoted reports from Belgrade as saying that 400 Italians have been killed fighting with 10,000 revolting Albanians in northern Albania.

The Australian report, picked up by the Columbia System at New York, said that three Italian warships laden with troops have arrived at Durazzo.

Later today the German radio said that the Belgrade authorities denied that they had received such reports.

AUG 14 1940

Note to Greece Reported.

ATHENS, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The delivery of an Italian note to the Greek Government was reported without confirmation today.

The Ministry of Propaganda abruptly postponed a scheduled statement on Italo-Greek relations, which have grown tense over Italian charges that Greece permitted the beheading of Daut Hoggia, an Albanian patriot.

Diplomatic spokesmen said that a long visit by Premier John Metaxas to the Foreign Office last night indicated that the Government took a serious view of Fascist press attacks, which may be a prelude, some foreign observers believe, to Rome-Berlin Ax is demands on Greece.

Government spokesmen were silent except for the announcement that the communique had been postponed until tomorrow.

Revolt In Albania Reported.

The Australian radio today quoted reports from Belgrade as saying that 400 Italians have been killed fighting with 10,000 revolting Albanians in northern Albania.

The Australian report, picked up by the Columbia System at New York, said that three Italian warships laden with troops have arrived at Durazzo.

Later today the German radio said that the Belgrade authorities denied that they had received such reports.

AUG 14 1940

Belgrade Denies Friction

BELGRADE, Aug. 13 (AP).—Official Yugoslav quarters declared tonight the killing of a minor Fascist official at Zara, Italy, was a "local affair," and that Yugoslavia had been assured by Italy that the Italians did not plan to make it the occasion for a campaign similar to that against Greece.

The officials said that they were collaborating with Italy on a friendly basis, and that "there is no reason to suppose that the Zara incident will make trouble."

Killing Over A Song

Latest Balkan Incident

Rome, Aug. 13 (AP)—Italian spokesmen accused Greece tonight of having territorial designs on Italy's Albanian domain and indicated that Premier Mussolini soon or late will demand slices of both Greek and Yugoslav territory in a "general settlement" for Albania.

The Italian press has been hitting at Greece since the week-end disclosure of the death of an Albanian patriot, Daut Hoggia, at the hands, the Italians said, of two Greek assassins. Italians also charged Greece is a "silent ally" of Great Britain in the war.

Yugoslavia entered the Italian picture only today, when the newspaper *La Tribuna* reported the killing of a minor Fascist leader, Leonardo Ciurcovich, in the Italian town of Zara, on the Yugoslav coast, because he objected to a stranger singing a Slav song on Zara's streets.

ROME, FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN-ALBANIAN X X X STREETS.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS COINCIDED WITH AN ITALIAN BATTLE WITH BRITISH DEFENDERS OF BRITISH SOMALILAND AND A BIG, FOUR-HOUR NIGHT ATTACK ON THE BRITISH MALTA NAVAL BASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN BRITISH SOMALILAND ARE ATTEMPTING TO REACH THE SOMALILAND CAPITAL, BERBERA, ON THE SEACOAST. THE ITALIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN ADADLEH, ABOUT 50 MILES SOUTH OF BERBERA.

IN THE ATTACK ON MALTA, THE ITALIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SET FIRE TO OIL STORAGE TANKS AND AN ARSENAL.

VIRGINIO GAYDA, OFTEN SPOKESMAN FOR THE FASCIST REGIME, DECLARED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT EXPECTED THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO "ANSWER FOR ITS NEW CRIMES" AND ASSERTED THAT ITALY COULD NOT TOLERATE GREECE'S "ACTS AGAINST THE INDEPENDENCE OF ALBANIA."

AUG 14 1940

DB444PED

"No" By Greece Setback To "Italian Salzburg"

Athens, Aug. 13 (AP)—Greece, faced by Italian pressure to alienate her and Great Britain, was reported reliably tonight to have rejected an Axis "suggestion" that she formally renounce British guarantees of her independence and territorial integrity.

The "suggestion" followed a bitter Italian press attack against Greece, charging her with responsibility for the beheading of Daut Hoggia, an Albanian "patriot," and fueling of British warcraft fighting Italy in the Mediterranean.

Metaxas Answer To Axis "No"

High diplomatic sources said Premier General John Metaxas received the "suggestion" from the Italian charge d'affaires at a meeting this morning attended by the German Minister and already had answered "No."

After the meeting Metaxas hurried to the palace for a long audience with King George II.

Metaxas also conferred with the British Minister. The United States Minister, Lincoln MacVeagh, talked with one of the Premier's aides at the Foreign Office.

"Italian Salzburg" Setback

Greece's reported refusal of the Axis demands was seen in diplomatic quarters as a preliminary setback for Italy's plan to rearrange her own Balkan *Lebensraum* (living space).

Behind the Italian press campaign it was said, lay an Italian design to bring Premier General Metaxas to Rome along with Premier Dragisa Cvetkovic of Yugoslavia for an "Italian Salzburg."

At Salzburg, Germany, Adolf Hitler called on Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Slovakia to settle their territorial differences.

AUG 14 1940

Leave Blank

V

30.24-4327

SHOULD GENERAL METAXAS AND CVETKOVIC AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN AN "ITALIAN SALZBURG," OBSERVERS PREDICTED:

ATHENS-AUG-13

1...ITALY WOULD PRESS ON YUGOSLAVIA HER OLD CLAIMS ON THE DALMATIAN COAST.

2...GREECE PROBABLY WOULD BE ASKED FOR THE REGION OF IOANNINA, WHICH HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN THE ITALIAN PRESS AS A LEGITIMATE PART OF ALBANIA.

3...GREECE WOULD BE ASKED TO GIVE BULGARIA AN OUTLET TO THE AEGEAN SEA, CLAIMED BY BULGARIA SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

BULGARIA'S CLAIM WOULD CUT TURKEY FROM GREECE AND NULLIFY THEIR MILITARY ACCORD, SIGNED IN SEPT. 1935.

AUG 14 1940

TURKEY WAS REPORTED CONFERRING WITH THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TODAY.

WM614PED

BRITISH TORPEDO BOATS IN ACTION

Admiralty Claims Several Effective Attacks.

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.)—British motor torpedo boats fought a series of actions with larger enemy surface craft during the darkness early today, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The British boats, speeding at 30 knots, sighted two small enemy ships 100 yards away.

One of the British craft immediately rammed one of the enemy while another British boat engaged the other with machine-guns and grenades at what was described as "almost point-blank range."

The Admiralty said the British attack "took considerable effect," while the enemy's return fire was "ineffective."

A third British motor torpedo boat sighted two larger enemy ships and machine-gunned them at "very close range," the statement continued. Later another British motor torpedo boat fought two running battles with an enemy E-boat.

Other British motor torpedo boats, attacked by a German plane from 500 feet, set the plane ablaze by hot and accurate fire, the announcement said.

There were no British casualties and the only damage sustained was dealt the ramming torpedo boat, the Admiralty asserted.

WAR GUILT INQUIRY IS BEGUN IN FRANCE

But Names of Accused Are Still Not Announced

VICHY, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—France's new Supreme Court—from whose judgment there is no appeal—was called today at Riom to hear the reading of a formal complaint against military and political leaders accused of leading the nation into the disastrous war with Germany.

The names of those designated in the accusation were not disclosed.

Sharing interest with preparations for the "war guilt" trial was a scheduled broadcast in which Marshal Petain was expected to outline his Government's plan for reconstruction and to demand national co-operation.

Members of the Petain Cabinet conferred until late last night with other officials from the German-occupied and "free" zones of France on measures to reorganize and co-ordinate the country's industries. The Ministers announced that decrees would be issued soon initiating action to aid in the reopening of factories and in transporting the unemployed to districts where they can be given work.

'MONSIEUR X' CHARGED WITH FRENCH DEFEAT

Supreme Tribunal Gets Blanket Indictment In "War-Guilt" Case

Petain Declares Nation Fell Before Laziness "And Even Sabotage"

AUG 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Riom, France, Aug. 13—The Armistice Government of Marshal Philippe Petain formally indicted tonight before a high court of last appeal the Government and military leaders whom it deems responsible for betraying the Third Republic by leading it, unready, into war and defeat.

It did not name them, but it lumped them as a composite "Monsieur X" in a general complaint. The court itself will fix individual responsibility.

As the blanket charge was placed before the nation's new Supreme Court, the old marshal, chief of state, went before the radio with a stinging rebuke for those who stand accused—who obviously include, among others, former Premier Edouard Daladier and former Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin. He said France fell before laziness, incompetence "and even sabotage, intended to create social disorder or international revolution."

Enemies Still Operating

Bitterly, Petain added that the causes of France's plight had not yet disappeared; would not disappear until there is "a change of men."

Enemies of the state, he charged, still were operating in the unoccupied part of France, and he informed the nation there would be changes shortly to wipe out the "treason" of executive agents who, he said, had prevented some of his measures from bearing fruit.

He promised that the revolution which started among higherups with the shift from parliamentary to authoritarian regimes would "descend" to embrace all those who should be carrying out the state's orders, but because of "incompetence or treason" are not doing so.

The reference tied in with recent shifts in departmental prefects and with charges that men in many departmental public posts are not co-operating with the new regime.

Blanketed As Traitors

The court accusation blanketed as traitors to their charge an unspecified number of "ministers, ex-ministers and their immediate civil and military subordinates." It demanded that the court inquire into the pre-war and war periods and fix individual accusations, proceeding for the time being merely against the allegedly traitorous "Monsieur X," and later lodging charges against definite persons. These will be announced from time to time, with a final public trial some weeks hence.

The general complaint, read by public prosecutor Cassagneau, said:

"Crimes and offenses have been committed by ministers, ex-ministers and their immediate subordinates in exercise of their functions. They betrayed the duties and charges in their keeping by acts that contributed to the passage from peace to a state of war before September 4 (war was declared September 3) and by acts that later aggravated the consequences of the situation thus created."

These acts, he asserted, were "attempts against the security of the state" and were "committed by persons whose identity will be determined in the court inquiry." He demanded summary procedure against "X"—"the authors, co-authors and their accomplices in the aforementioned acts."

The Government's bill of complaint was presented during a 3½-minute public session of the court, which then adjourned and met two and a half hours later to appoint three justices to conduct the investigations demanded. They are Court Vice-President Lagarde and Justices Tanon and Baraveau.

All this was done with an utter absence of fanfare.

In his speech Petain promised that those who "betray" their duties will be "sought out and punished." He charged that "pernicious propaganda" still is being carried out in France and that many measures he has initiated for the good of the country have been blocked by "incapacity and treason of a great number of agents" who should have carried them out.

Petain Urges Patience

Dealing with the Germans' refusal for the time being to permit his Government to return to Paris and Versailles in occupied France, Petain asked his listeners to be patient and said he hoped the regime could soon return. He called Paris "the natural seat of government and authority for all Frenchmen."

"It is no more than a question of waiting," he said, until the Germans decide to authorize the transfer. This, he said, has been deferred for reasons "of technical order" and "as long as certain material conditions are not realized."

PETAIN EXPRESSED HIS THANKS FOR AMERICAN GENEROSITY IN HELPING FRANCE MEET "THE INSIDIOUS SPECTRE OF FAMINE," AND SAID THAT IN A FEW WEEKS MORE THAN 1,000 CARLOADS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO REFUGEES IN THE UNOCCUPIED PART OF FRANCE, WITH OTHERS SENT TO HELP "THE NEEDY PEOPLE OF PARIS."

RIOM-AUG-13

IN THE FIRST TEN DAYS OF AUGUST, HE ASSERTED, MORE THAN 500,000 REFUGEES AND DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES.

DB531PED

VICHY, AUG. 13-(AP VIA RADIO)-MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN, FRANCE'S CHIEF OF STATE, DECLARED IN AN INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT "LAZINESS AND INCOMPETENCE" WERE PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DOWNFALL OF FRANCE.

FROM NOW ON, HE DECLARED, THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WILL BE DEFINITELY FIXED AND FRANCE WILL EXPECT MUCH OF HER SERVANTS.

"I WAS GRIEVED TO LEARN," HE SAID, "THAT ONE OF FRANCE'S REAL TROUBLES WAS THE INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA THAT HAD PENETRATED ITS GOVERNMENT."

AUG 14 1940

WR244PED

VICHY VIA RADIO--FIRST ADD PETAIN XXX ITS GOVERNMENT."

(PETAIN'S SPEECH WAS HEARD IN THE UNITED STATES OVER WJZ-NBC)

AMONG THE PROBLEMS OF REHABILITATION HE CITED WAS THE BREAKDOWN OF COMMUNICATIONS WHICH HE SAID WOULD ADD TO THE DANGER OF FAMINE.

"WE ARE GOING TO GIVE TWO BILLION FRANCS TO FRENCH FARMERS TO AID THEM IN THEIR DIFFICULT SITUATION," HE SAID.

"ANOTHER GREAT PROBLEM IS THAT OF OUR PEOPLE WHOM WE MUST REPATRIATE TO THEIR HOMES--HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS, EVEN MILLIONS, WHO WERE FORCED TO FLEE."

ASSERTING HE WOULD BE "VERY UNGRATEFUL" IF HE DID NOT OFFICIALLY THANK AMERICANS FOR THEIR GENEROSITY, MARSHAL PETAIN PAID TRIBUTE TO THE "SPLENDID WORK" DONE BY THE RED CROSS AND THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AID TO REFUGEES.

"WE ARE ALSO COOPERATING WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES TO EASE THE SITUATION," HE ADDED.

"AMONG THE GREATEST VICTIMS OF THE WAR WERE FRENCH YOUTH. ON THE NEW FRENCH YOUTH WE COUNT LARGELY FOR THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

"A COMPLETE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION WILL BE OUTLINED TO THE YOUTH OF FRANCE SO THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE PROPERLY TO THE RESURRECTION OF THEIR COUNTRY.

"I CANNOT FINISH THIS SPEECH WITHOUT SAYING TO FRANCE, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, THAT WE MUST ALL WORK TOGETHER TO RESTORE OUR COUNTRY."

P258PED

VICHY - 2ND ADD PETAIN X X X OUR COUNTRY."

THE OLD MARSHAL SAID THE GERMANS HAD INFORMED HIM THEY COULD NOT AUTHORIZE FOR THE TIME BEING THE RETURN OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO PARIS ALTHOUGH THEY "MAINTAINED THEIR ACCEPTANCE IN PRINCIPLE" OF THE IDEA OF SUCH A RETURN EVENTUALLY.

"PATIENCE," THE MARSHAL ADDED, "IS A MOST NECESSARY FORM OF COURAGE."

QQ338PED

PETAIN PARTIAL TEXT

VICHY,FRANCE,AUG 13-(AP)-HERE ARE EXTRACTS FROM MARSHAL PETAIN'S RADIO SPEECH OF TODAY: (550)

AMONG THE TRIALS WHICH WEIGH UPON US, SOME BEAR THE CHARACTER OF FATALITY; THEY COME FROM WAR AND PEACE; WE ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO EASE THEIR RIGOR.

AUG 14 1940

OTHERS SPRING FROM THE VERY CAUSES WHICH LED THE COUNTRY TO DISASTER IN THE MIDST OF DEMORALIZATION AND DISORGANIZATION WHICH, LIKE GANGRENE, HAD INVADED THE BODY OF THE STATE BY INTRODUCING INTO IT IDLENESS AND INCOMPETENCE,--SOMETIMES EVEN SYSTEMATIC SABOTAGE--IN ORDER TO BREED SOCIAL DISORDER OR INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION.

30.24-4329

30.24-4329

THESE CAUSES HAVE NOT DISAPPEARED WITH THE CHANGE OF INSTITUTIONS; THEY WILL DISAPPEAR ONLY WITH A CHANGE OF MEN.

IN MANY CIRCUMSTANCES I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO NOTE WITH REAL PAIN THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS HAVE BEEN DISGUISED AND DENATURED BY PERFIDIOUS PROPAGANDA AND THAT FULLY MATURED MEASURES WERE PREVENTED FROM BEARING FRUIT BY THE INERTIA, INCAPACITY OR TREASON OF TOO GREAT A NUMBER OF EXECUTIVE AGENTS.

THESE WEAKNESSES AND TREASONS WILL BE SOUGHT OUT AND PUNISHED. THE NEW FRANCE NEEDS SERVANTS ANIMATED BY A NEW SPIRIT; SHE WILL HAVE THEM.

PARIS, THE HEART AND BRAIN OF THE NATION, THE CRUCIBLE IN WHICH, AT ALL TIMES, THE DESTINIES OF THE COUNTRY HAVE BEEN ELABORATED, REMAINS IN THE EYES OF ALL FRENCHMEN THE NATURAL SEAT OF GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY.

AUG 14 1940

I LEARN WITHOUT SURPRISE THAT THE POPULATION OF PARIS, SO SENSITIVE AND SO PROUD, WONDERS AT THE ABSENCE OF ITS LEADERS AND ABOVE ALL OF THAT OF THE HEAD OF THE STATE.

I KNOW THAT ALL THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED ZONE CONSIDERS, NOT WITHOUT REASON, THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT RESIDED IN PARIS IT WOULD BE BETTER PLACED TO CARE FOR IT MORE EFFICACIOUSLY.

I SHARE THESE SENTIMENTS.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ARMISTICE ENTERED INTO FORCE, MY GOVERNMENT STROVE TO OBTAIN FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT A POSSIBLE RETURN TO PARIS AND VERSAILLES.

ON AUG.7 THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT INFORMED ME THAT WHILE MAINTAINING ITS ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE ALREADY WRITTEN INTO THE ARMISTICE CONVENTION, IT COULD NOT AUTHORIZE SUCH A TRANSFER FOR REASONS OF A TECHNICAL NATURE AND SO LONG AS CERTAIN MATERIAL CONDITIONS HAD NOT BEEN REALIZED.

WE MUST, THEREFORE, WAIT STILL LONGER, BUT I THINK I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT IT IS NOW ONLY A MATTER OF DELAY. I MAY ADD THAT I HOPE FOR THE RETURN AS ARDENTLY AS YOU DO. BUT FOR ALL OF US TODAY PATIENCE IS PERHAPS THE MOST NECESSARY FORM OF COURAGE.

THERE IS NO LONGER ROOM FOR LIES AND ILLUSIONS. ALL FRENCHMEN MUST BEAR THE INEVITABLE FIRMLY AND PATIENTLY. THE GOVERNMENT'S PART IS TO AID ALL OF THEM IN THIS BY CONSTANT ACTION INSPIRED SOLELY BY A PASSION FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

AUG 14 1940

C24 (AGYS OUT)

I WOULD FALL IN MY DUTY IF I DID NOT ON THIS OCCASION EXPRESS MY HEARTFELT THANKS TO AMERICAN GENEROSITY. THANKS TO IT, IN A FEW WEEKS MORE THAN 1,000 CARLOADS OF VARIOUS FOODS AND CLOTHING HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO REFUGEE POPULATIONS IN THE FREE ZONE WHILE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF OTHER CARLOADS WENT TO THE NEEDY POPULATION OF PARIS.

THIS HELP IS INFINITELY VALUABLE IN ITSELF AND EVEN MORE VALUABLE FOR THE TOKEN IT BRINGS US OF AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP FOR OUR COUNTRY.

WE HAVE DRAFTED, WITH THE HELP OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS AND THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE AID OF REFUGEES, A VAST PROGRAM OF RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION.

(END TEXT EXTRACTS)

P551PED

Carol of Rumania Is Playing A Hard Game for High Stakes

With Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini Around Table He Has Done Well to Last So Long, Says Observer.

AUG-13- AUG 14 1940

By DANIEL DE LUCE.

BUCHAREST (Correspondence of the Associated Press). —Up against the toughest political game of his career, King Carol II plays his cards close to his chest. The stakes are high; Rumania's independence and territory and the King's own job.

The other players are Stalin of Moscow, Hitler of Berlin, and Mussolini of Rome, but Carol is at his nervy best when the risks are greatest and the final hand has yet to be dealt.

After ten years luck went against Carol late in June when he received the drastic terms of a Russian ultimatum.

Moscow's demand was for Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina, about 20 per cent of Rumania's land and people, with Soviet troops behind the request. To give in might mean keeping the rest of Rumania intact for a better day, so, by July 3, territory from the mouth of the Danube to the flanks of the Carpathian Mountains went to the U. S. S. R.

Carol Outlasted Disaster.

Such a national disaster might have wrecked another dynasty, but the king fired the cabinet and chose ministers with pro-Nazi opinions. He kept the army mobilized and locked up radicals of both the right and left.

Furious anti-Jewish feeling threatened to explode in cities of the old Rumanian kingdom. While Rumania seethed internally, Hungary's campaign for the return of Transylvania was intensified and Bulgaria's chronic agitation for the return of Southern Dobruja grew more bitter.

Germany stepped into the middle of the discord and King Carol looked to Adolf Hitler to gain him a breathing spell. Hitler told the Balkans to settle their troubles soon or he would do the job.

The Fascist Iron Guards wanted to become the Government. Carol gave them four out of eighteen important posts.

Germany was the No. 1 Power in Europe? The king pulled Rumania out of the League of Nations, renounced pledges of the ex-allies, gave his foreign policy a pro-axis direction.

In Carol's confidence in himself and his country, there has been something contagious that has helped to steady the volatile Rumanian temperament when the strain was most severe. He saw that construction of the sumptuous left wing of this palace, the showplace of Bucharest, went on in the midst of general mobilization and air raid drills to bolster public morale.

The King's Fortune Depleted.

Not known generally is the fact that Carol's private fortune suffered when the Russians seized Bucovina. He owned shares in a big sugar company which had plants and 1,500 freight cars of its refined product in that area. Still, the king is a rich man with industrial interests in other parts of the world.

There is virtually no buffer between the king and responsibility for the acts of his Ministers. A Fascist type of constitution approved in a plebiscite in 1938 gave him dictatorial power.

There's little opportunity now to put departmental reports aside for his hobby of designing army uniforms, or to go hunting on his mountain estates, or to relax at the seashore. There is no letup for Carol. The stakes are too high.

GOVERNMENT UNDERLINGS SPEAK IN APPRECIATIVE WHISPERS OF THE "BIG BOY" BUT RARELY MENTION CAROL BY NAME. ENEMIES ACCUSE HIM OF MANY MISTAKES IN THE PAST, BUT THE MORE HONEST CONCEDE THAT CAROL TURNED A GOOD SHARE OF THESE "MISTAKES" TO HIS ULTIMATE ADVANTAGE.

COULD ANOTHER MAN HAVE SAVED BESSARABIA? MOST RUMANIANS DOUBT IT. THE DIE WAS CAST LAST AUGUST WHEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA MADE A WORKING AGREEMENT THAT CAUGHT NOT ONLY RUMANIA BUT ENGLAND, FRANCE AND POLAND OFF GUARD.

AFTER POLAND'S DOWNFALL, THE RUMANIA ARMY COMMAND REDREW ITS DEFENSE PLANS, CONVINCED THAT BESSARABIA WAS STRATEGICALLY AT RUSSIA'S MERCY — THAT FORTIFYING THE DNIESTER WOULD BE OF LITTLE AVAIL.

ALLIED ARGUMENTS FORCED A CHANGE. FINLAND WAS PUTTING UP A GAME FIGHT IN THE NORTH. GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND WAS BUILDING A POTENTIALLY STRONG ALLIED ARMY IN THE NEAR EAST THAT MIGHT STAY RUSSIA'S HAND.

SO, CONCRETE WAS POURED FOR DNIESTER RIVER BUNKERS IN THE DEAD OF WINTER, WHILE SOVIET GUARDS WATCHED SUSPICIOUSLY FROM THE OPPOSITE BANK. THE CAROL LINE: EVEN THE POOREST PEASANT WAS INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE TO A $10,000,000 FUND TO FINANCE IT. AND LAST SPRING, CAROL WENT TO CHISINAU (NOW KISHINEV) AND DECLARED THE BESSARABIAN FRONTIER WOULD BE DEFENDED WITH A "WALL OF LIVING FLESH."

NEITHER THE KING NOR HIS HEARERS KNEW THEN THAT ANGLO-FRENCH GUARANTEES OF RUMANIAN INTEGRITY WOULD SOON RING HOLLOW, THAT THE WEYGAND ARMY WOULD BE IMMOBILIZED, THAT FRANCE ITSELF WOULD CAPITULATE.

NOR DID THEY KNOW THEN THAT ON FRIDAY, JUNE 28, SOVIET TANKS WOULD SCRAMBLE UNHINDERED OVER THE RAMPARTS OF THE COSTLY CAROL LINE.

THE ENERGETIC, 46-YEAR-OLD KING, BURNING THE LIGHTS PAST MIDNIGHT IN HIS PALACE STUDY, NEVER SHOWED FAINT HEART.

THE IRON GUARDS WANTED TO BECOME THE GOVERNMENT. VERY WELL,
CAROL GAVE THEM JUST FOUR OUT OF EIGHTEEN IMPORTANT POSTS. GERMANY
WAS THE NO.1 POWER IN EUROPE? THE KING PULLED RUMANIA OUT OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS, RENOUNCED PLEDGES OF THE EX-ALLIES, VERKED HIS FOREIGN
POLICY TO OUTRIGHT PRO-AXIS.

JULIU MANIU, OLD TIME PEASANT PARTY LEADER, WAS MAKING TROUBLE. THE
KING SUMMONED HIM TO AN AUDIENCE, LECTURED HIM SHARPLY ON THE

30.24-4331

MISFORTUNES THAT INNER POLITICAL SQUABBLING HAD BROUGHT RUMANIA, TOLD HIM A NEW DISCIPLINED STATE WAS BEING CREATED WHEREIN YOUTH COULD REALIZE ITS HIGHEST AMBITIONS. YOUTH AND DISCIPLINE WOULD BE PARAMOUNT.

"YOUR MAJESTY," SAID DEMOCRATIC MANIU, DISSENTING. "YOUTH IS WITH US."

THAT WAS MANIU'S OPINION. THE KING, HOWEVER, COULD POINT TO MORE THAN ,000,000 UNIFORMED BOYS AND GIRLS ENROLLED IN HIS NATIONAL SERVICE LEGION, STRAJA TARII.

DURING THE RUSSIAN CRISIS, A RUMOR WENT ROUND THAT MAGDA LUPESCU, SCINTILLATING FRIEND OF THE KING, HAD LEFT THE COUNTRY. VERY SOON, DIFFERENT REPORT CIRCULATED. SHE WASN'T AWAY. SHE'D JUST HAD LEA THAT SAME DAY WITH A PROMINENT ACQUAINTANCE OR TWO. #

Vichy Government Acts To Outlaw the Masons

VICHY, France, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The Cabinet today approved measures for immediate dissolution of Freemasons and other secret societies in France.

VICHY--FIRST ADD FREEMASONS X X X IN FRANCE.

DECREES SOON TO BE PUBLISHED WILL AUTHORIZE SEIZURE OF THE PROPERTY OF THESE SOCIETIES. IT WILL BE SOLD AND THE PROCEEDS GIVEN TO CHARITY.

NO ONE REFUSING TO TAKE OATH THAT HE BELONGS TO NO SECRET SOCIETY, OR WHO HAS BROKEN OFF MEMBERSHIP, WILL BE ALLOWED TO OCCUPY ANY POST IN THE GOVERNMENT OR IN THE PUBLIC EMPLOY.

FINES OR IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH, WILL BE PRESCRIBED FOR THOSE WHO REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE GOVERNMENT'S ORDEES IN REGARD TO SECRET SOCIETIES AND IF THEY ARE FOREIGNERS THEY WILL BE COMPELLED TO LEAVE FRENCH TERRITORY.

WM601PED

Paris Plans Reopening Of Comedie-Francaise

Opera House Also to Resume With Nazi Army as Patron

VICHY, Aug. 13 (AP).—The famous Comedie-Francaise at Paris is preparing to reopen, it was announced here today. The director will be Jacques Copeau.

The Conservatory of Music and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts also are to reopen soon.

Paris Opera House to Reopen

PARIS (correspondence of The Associated Press).—The magnificent Paris Opera House—Europe's largest—is getting ready to reopen, with the German army of occupation as its patron.

All Director Louis Laley needs is musicians. Only about ten of the hundred who formed part of the company before the war are available.

Dancing classes conducted by Zambelli, Suzanne Mante and Serge Lifar already are under way again, and electricians and stagehands have prepared the backstage of the three-acre building, from around which firemen removed sandbags soon after the Germans entered Paris.

Several vaudeville and musical comedy theaters in other parts of Paris have reopened, including the Pigallet and the erstwhile Alcazar, now the Palace.

Le Tyrol, a Champs-Elysees music hall, which specialized in German music and dancers, also has a new show. It ran for some time after the war began with a notice: "This is French-owned."

At the cinemas the French see old films revived, and at two newsreel theaters watch, in silence, German pictures of the occupation of Paris.

Not one American-made film is billed.

CALLS FOR PLAN OF POST-WAR AID

The London Times Declares for European Relief.

BUT BARS BLOCKADE BREAK

Says Germany Has Food Enough for Captive Populations Now.

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The London Times, often closely in line with Government policy, advocated today a post-war relief plan for Europe in co-operation with the United States and other overseas countries as "the most effective answer to the Nazi pretense that British policy is bringing starvation to Europe."

In an editorial commenting on the proposal of former President Hoover to send food to German-occupied territories, the Times, along with the rest of the British press, declared that this could not be done without playing into German hands.

A British spokesman declared yesterday that the blockade against Germany and Nazi-occupied States would be maintained, and held that food for occupied lands depended on "fair distribution by Germany, which has an abundance of supplies."

Says Nazis Hold U. S. a Foe.

There was no official comment on the Hoover proposal, however, since it had not been submitted to the Government, although it was understood that Hugh Gibson, Mr. Hoover's representative, had talked to the British authorities.

The Times expressed the belief that President Roosevelt would not be "easily misled by specious arguments of well-meaning promoters of such schemes."

Remarking that "the United States is more or less openly regarded by Nazi Germany as a hostile Power," the Times contended that "no form of neutral control could be devised which would afford the slightest guaranty against abuse of any philanthropic enterprise."

Must Remain Intact.

It said that "the blockade must remain intact," and commented that "these Nazi-inspired attacks on it are a refreshing tribute to its efficacy."

The newspaper asserted, however, that "the time has come to plan in advance a definite policy for the relief of Europe as soon as Hitler's downfall is achieved."

Great Britain's answer to proposals to send food to German-occupied lands, it said, "must be a double one, that it is Hitler who is starving Europe and that it is Great Britain and those who sympathize with her cause who are making active preparations to feed Europe so soon as the present tyranny is overthrown."

Spain Warns Britain.

MADRID, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Assailing Great Britain's blockade of the European continent, the dominant Falangist party's organ, Arriba, declared today that such restriction was withholding from Spain wheat and oil "needed for our normal life."

The newspaper said that Great Britain was also bringing pressure on other countries to prevent them from shipping such necessities to Spain and declared that this could not be continued with impunity.

'Times' Warns England Blitzkrieg Is Under Way

Tactics Same as in Poland, It Says, With Invasion Near

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Wednesday) (AP).—"This is in fact the beginning of blitzkrieg," "The Times" of London commented today, regarding the increasing intensity of the German air raids on Great Britain.

"The assault upon Great Britain is working to a crescendo on very much the same lines as the previous campaigns, beginning with the attack upon Poland. The tactics is to batter the defensive system with cumulative violence from the air.

"If the project of invasion is still seriously entertained—and the organization set up for the purpose is elaborate — all this is obviously preparation for a landing. On that assumption, the air attack must be expected to increase still further in severity: and the climax may well be close at hand, for the season is far advanced.

"While the Royal Air Force still bears the brunt of the conflict, winning its inspiring successes under never-ceasing strain, which only its own members can fully appreciate, it behooves all other branches of national defense, including the civil arm and the hosts of war production, to redouble their vigilance and their industry."

Nazi Bomber Victim Of Balloon Barrage

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The balloon barrage which guards Great Britain's coasts was reported today to have claimed at least one victim—a German bomber which crashed off the southeast coast, presumably caught in the long trailing cables of the barrage.

British Mother Dies Protecting Her Baby

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—A young mother gave her life to save her infant son during a German air raid on a southeastern English village yesterday.

When rescue workers dug their way into the debris of their house hours after it had been demolished by a bomb, the mother was found crouched protectively over the boy.

She died before reaching a hospital. The boy suffered only slight injuries.

To Debate On India Today

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—The House of Commons will debate the question of India tomorrow, Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, announced today.

The Government's India policy was set forth in a statement last week reiterating previous offers of dominion status for India after the war.

13 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN ONE WEEK

London Admits 60,000 Tons Went Down.

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that British and neutral shipping losses for the week ending August 5 amounted to 75,124 tons.

The announcement, denying German claims that 232,743 tons of shipping were sunk during this period, said that the losses consisted of thirteen British ships totaling 60,058 tons, one Allied ship of 1,298 tons and five neutral vessels totaling 13,768 tons.

The Admiralty stated "the combined losses are certainly more than for the previous week, but the British losses are rather less."

The statement placed German losses up to August 12 at approximately 923,000 tons and Italian losses at 259,000 tons, with an additional 29,500 tons sunk of other shipping under German or Italian control.

The report for the week ended July 29 listed the sinking of eighteen British ships totaling 65,601 tons and two Allied ships totaling 7,079 tons.

IRISH TAKE PRECAUTIONS

Air Raid Defense Makes Limerick A Controlled Port

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Aug. 13 (AP) The Irish Free State (Eire) took precautions today as the air war crept along the British Southern Coast.

In Dublin, the Air Raid Defense Department announced that Limerick had been made a controlled port under the Emergency Powers Act.

Nazi Losses Over Britain

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—The sixty-nine German planes which the British reported shot down today brought German losses in attacks on Britain to 597 since the war began and to 513 since the first mass raid on June 18, officials said tonight.

Estimates placing Britain's total action losses of planes at 724 gave this break-down: Lost in home defense, 119; over the Western front, 401; over Germany and Nazi-occupied territory, 109; over Scandinavia, 67; over the North Sea, 25; over neutral countries, 5.

Frenchmen In Britain Shoot Down Two Nazi Bombers Over Coast

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—French 75's manned by the crews of French warships shot down two German bombers in a recent raid on a south coast English naval base, it was announced tonight by headquarters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The general, who refused to comply with the surrender ordered by the French Government of Marshal Philippe Petain, is head of a commission which is building a force to fight on at Britain's side.

British Lose Mine Sweepers

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—Loss of the British mine-sweeping trawlers Tamarisk and Pyrope by air attack was announced by the Admiralty tonight.

King Receives Churchill

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was received in audience by King George tonight.

Bellerophon's Guns For Scrap

Falmouth, England, Aug. 13 (AP)—Decreeing that "we don't need mementoes to remind us of Britain's glorious past," the town council today ordered the guns of the frigate Bellerophon, on which Napoleon surrendered after Waterloo, melted for military scrap iron.

The Bellerophon, launched in 1736, escorted Lord Nelson's body home after Trafalgar, where he was wounded fatally.

Green Vapor Calls Aid To Fallen Nazi Flyers

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—A green vapor SOS apparently used by Nazi flyers forced down at sea was described in a broadcast by a British pilot last night.

He said that the vapor was visible for five miles and enabled other German airmen to find those forced down.

Nazis Take 25th Life In 1940 for Treason

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Germany's guillotine today took the life of the twenty-fifth person sentenced to death so far in 1940 for treason. He was Myndert Meeuwissen of Amsterdam, convicted on May 23 of having betrayed military secrets to an unnamed foreign Power.

Philippines Warned Against Fifth Column

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 13 (AP).—A warning to residents of the Philippines to be on guard against Fifth Columnists was issued today by Maj. Gen. George Grunert, commander of the Philippine department of the United States Army.

In an address at an observance of the forty-second anniversary of American occupation of the Philippines, Gen. Grunert said: "It is not my intention to lull you into a false sense of security. We have enemies around and among us."

To Debate On India Today

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—The House of Commons will debate the question of India tomorrow, Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, announced today.

The Government's India policy was set forth in a statement last week reiterating previous offers of dominion status for India after the war.

GERMAN BEER GETS A TOUCH OF BLITZ

New, Stronger Brew Makes Great Hit in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Germans had something to talk about today besides the war: A touch of blitz has been restored to their beer.

A glass of the new, stronger brew costs an additional pfennig, but apparently there are no complaints. Amid "prosits," authorities on Germany's favorite beverage agree that the increase in malt—and hence alcoholic—content was well worth the price.

A Government order permitted raising the malt content from 9 to 10.3 per cent. The percentage during most of the war period had ranged from 6 to 7, and recently chemists turned out a non-alcoholic beer—an idea attributed to Adolf Hitler.

The press declared the new provement in beer is evidence to the outside world that Germany has handled her commodities wisely.

During the latter part of the world war, the malt content dropped to 3 per cent, according to the weekly newspaper Das Reich.

The Germans' international reputation as beer drinkers is supported by official figures. The Government estimates the annual per capita beer consumption at 62.9 liters—about 17 gallons.

The blackout, however, still dims the old-fashioned outdoor beer garden, where Berliners of yore joined the waiters in singing "Der Schnitzelbank" to the tune of an accordion.

And entrances to taprooms are covered at night with heavy drapes or black paper, showing only a streak of subdued light.

Big Lithuanian Estates Distributed to Peasants

Church Lands Expropriated; Estonian Schools Sovietized

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP via radio).—Swift Sovietization of the three Baltic countries recently absorbed by Russia was reported in a Moscow dispatch broadcast tonight by the German radio.

Far-reaching "reforms" in the schools of Estonia were reported. Redistribution of land in Lithuania was said to be well under way.

All Lithuanian farms exceeding thirty hectares (about seventy-five acres), the dispatch said, are being expropriated. Large estates and church lands likewise have been taken over for division among peasants having little or no land.

FRANCO-JAPANESE PACT IS REPORTED

London Hears of Agreement on Indo-China.

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Reuters, the British news agency, reported from Shanghai today that according to Chinese spokesmen France and Japan had reached agreement over the Japanese demands upon Indo-China.

Reuters said that there was no authoritative confirmation of these reports.

Chinese spokesmen were quoted as saying they had learned that a pact of amity between the French and Japanese governments had been concluded.

Talks at Vichy Reported.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Negotiations concerning Japanese demands for economic and military concessions in French Indo-China were reported authoritatively today to be under way at Vichy.

The demands, which were described as a virtual ultimatum, were said to have been presented last week to Charles Arsene Henry, French Ambassador to Tokio.

Bars U. S. Interference.

TOKIO, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The influential newspaper Hochi was quoted in a broadcast today as declaring that "Japan will not be intimidated by any American interference" in her relations with French Indo-China.

The newspaper was commenting on a meeting last week between the American Ambassador, Joseph Clark Grew, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuka Matsuoka, at which Mr. Grew was reported, without official confirmation, to have asked for information on Japan's plans concerning Indo-China.

"There is no necessity," Hochi said, "for Japan to discuss its affairs with the United States or any other country except that with which it may be negotiating."

Siam Revises Claims.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Representatives of the northern Provinces of Thailand (Siam) are urging the Thailand Government, in view of the present unsettled conditions in the Orient, to reclaim from Indo-China those territories which in the distant past belonged to Siam.

These presumably would include Cambodia, whose capital, Angkor, was seized by the Siamese in the fourteenth century, and Battambang, conquered by Siam in 1811 and returned to the French protectorate of Cambodia in 1907.

U. S. MAY RULE SHANGHAI AREA

Admiral Hart Will Become Senior Foreign Officer.

THUS HE OUTRANKS JAPANESE

He Rushes to Scene as British Withdraw Troops From China.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Admiral Thomas Charles Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, was reported tonight to be making a hurried, unscheduled trip to Shanghai from Tsingtao in connection with conditions arising from Britain's decision to withdraw her troops from Shanghai.

It was understood he was to investigate reports that the Japanese are planning to take over the British defense sector in the most important sections of the International Settlement as soon as the British leave.

Admiral Hart will become the senior foreign officer present and as such is expected to preside over a meeting of heads of the foreign Shanghai defense forces on Thursday in which allotment of the British zone will be considered.

Admiral Hart has been at Tsingtao, a North China port, the regular summer station of the United States naval forces in the Orient.

The Admiral will outrank Rear-Admiral Moriji Takeda, commander of the local Japanese naval garrison, who otherwise would have been senior officer as soon as the major general commanding British troops here had left.

Japanese military spokesmen and newspapers have demanded that the British sector, in which are situated some of Shanghai's largest businesses and best residential districts, be handed over to the Japanese.

Some quarters here, disliking the idea of such Japanese control, hoped the American Admiral would be able to spike the Japanese project.

Tang Leang-ti, official spokesman for the Japanese-controlled Chinese administration at Nanking, expressed the hope today that the United States would follow the British example by withdrawing the Fourth Marine Regiment stationed here.

U. S. Depends on Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The American Government is looking to its local authorities in Shanghai to settle questions arising from the withdrawal of British troops from there, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today.

He said Admiral Thomas Hart, chief of the Asiatic squadron, doubtless would join in the Shanghai negotiations, which involve decisions on what forces shall take over patrol of the British sector.

Mr. Welles said he hoped all questions could be settled in Shanghai in a friendly and equitable manner.

FRENCH REPORTED FIRM IN INDO-CHINA

Governor Said to Be Ready to Face Any Situation Arising From Japanese Threat

TOKYO LOOKS TO INDIES

Netherland Envoy Confers With Foreign Minister—Newspaper Attacks Our Interest

VICHY, France, Aug. 13 (AP)—Admiral Jean Decoux, acting Governor General of French Indo-China, was

30.24-4333

30.24-4333

reported today to have taken "necessary measures" to face any situation arising from concentration of Japanese troops on the Indo-Chinese frontier.

Dispatches to this effect, under a foreign date line, appeared in the censored French evening newspapers. The dispatches said Admiral Decoux took the action "in full accord" with the Vichy government.

The unspecified measures were described as necessary "to face an eventual aggravation of the situation."

[Shanghai dispatches have said that Japanese demands on French Indo-China included right-of-way for Japanese troops to operate through Indo-China against the Chinese Province of Yunnan. Japanese land and naval forces were said to be ready to invade Indo-China if the privilege were refused.]

Japanese efforts to obtain the right of passage for troops through French Indo-China are described here in the first press comment today as "disquieting news."

"The Japanese are not content with obtaining neutralization of our frontier and of the Yunnan Railroad," said the Montagne of Clermont-Ferrand, "but they now want more, the veritable right to disembark troops."

Other newspapers displayed dispatches stating Japanese troops were concentrating on the Indo-Chinese border and that Japanese warships were assembling off Hainan Island.

HART ARRIVES AT SHANGHAI ON SUBMARINE

U. S. Admiral Expected To Preside Over Today's Defense Parley

French Indo-China Governor Acts To Meet Any Moves By Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Using a seagoing submarine as a flagship, Admiral Thomas Charles Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, arrived here this morning from Tsingtao amid Japanese demands for control of the British defense sector of the International Settlement.

Britain's decision to withdraw her troops from China will leave Rear Admiral Moriji Takeda, commander of the Shanghai Japanese naval garrison, as senior foreign officer, but Admiral Hart outranks him and as such it was expected he would preside over a meeting today at which foreign defense chiefs will consider reassignment of the British zone.

Foreigners Look To Hart

Those here who oppose the idea of Japan controlling the British sector, containing some of Shanghai's largest business interests and best residential districts, hoped the American admiral would block the Japanese.

Tang Leang-li, official spokesman for the Japanese-controlled Chinese administration at Nanking, echoed the Japanese military when he expressed the hope that the United States would follow Britain's example by withdrawing the Fourth Marine Regiment stationed here.

"The Chinese won't tolerate" the transfer of the British sector to American troops, he said.

British Leave Peiping

British troops, two officers and thirty men, marched out of Peiping yesterday as the United States Marine Band played "Auld Lang Syne."

It was understood here that negotiations on Japanese demands, described as a virtual ultimatum, for economic and military concessions in French Indo-China were under way at Vichy, France.

In Tokyo, the influential newspaper *Hochi* was quoted in a Domei (Japanese news agency) broadcast yesterday as declaring "Japan will not be intimidated by any American interference" in her relations with French Indo-China.

Governor Of Indo-China Takes 'Necessary' Steps

Vichy, France, Aug. 13 (AP)—Admiral Jean Decoux, acting Governor General of French Indo-China, was reported today to have taken "necessary measures" to face any situation arising from concentration of Japanese troops on the Indo-Chinese frontier.

Dispatches to this effect, under a foreign date line, appeared in the censored French evening press. The dispatches said Decoux took the action "in full accord" with the Vichy Government.

The unspecified measures were described as necessary "to face an eventual aggravation of the situation."

Siamese Would Reclaim Parts Of Indo-China

Singapore, Aug. 13 (AP)—Representatives of Thailand's (Siam) northern provinces are urging the Thailand Government, in view of the present unsettled conditions in the Orient, to reclaim from Indo-China those territories which in the distant past belonged to Siam.

British Troops Desert Peiping After 40 Years

Embassy Guard Withdrawn; U. S. Marines Bid Good By

PEIPING, Aug. 13 (AP).—For the first time in more than forty years Peiping was without British troops today.

Two officers and thirty men of the East Surrey Regiment closed the British Embassy guard barracks and marched away to entrain for Tientsin, where they will join other units departing in pursuance of Great Britain's decision to withdraw all troops from China.

As the Britons marched past the American Embassy, the Marine Band there played "Auld Lang Syne" and the Marine commandant, Col. A. H. Turnage, saluted.

It has been arranged for the American Marines to take over the British sector of the embassy quarter, but it was understood that they would merely "cover" the sector from their own positions without actually stationing sentries in the British Embassy compound.

Duke Of Windsor Plays Golf Game At Bermuda

Poses For Snapshots For American And Has Tea With Duchess Aboard Warship

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor played a round of golf at Belmont Manor this afternoon, explaining his errors and the game's fine points to a goggle-eyed Negro caddy whose only reply was an awed "Yassuh, yassuh."

His score was not disclosed, but a correspondent who went along was sure that he easily defeated his secretary, Capt. George Wood.

The Duke posed for several snapshots for an American visitor, finally terminating the session with the comment, "You've got enough there for a nice scrapbook." After the golf, the Duke and his American-born Duchess had tea aboard a British warship and the Duke later visited the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club.

Thierry, Four Journalists Freed

Perigueux, France, Aug. 13 (AP)—A French military court dismissed charges today against Armand Thierry, former French Embassy attache, and four extreme Rightist journalists accused of actions threatening the security of the state. The judges found the charges "vague."

Cudahy At New York, Silent On Interview

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 13—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, who was reprimanded by the State Department last week for expressing his views on the Belgian situation, returned today on the Dixie Clipper under instruction, he said, "not to talk at this time."

Asked if he had criticized the American Army he replied, "I was a member of the American Army myself, and when I criticize the American Army I criticize my own army."

Compared German Behavior

He was quoted in the interview as saying that the German army behaved better than American soldiers would have in the same circumstances.

He replied in the negative when asked if he planned to run for Governor or Senator in Wisconsin.

Questioned about his observations expressed in a London interview that Belgium faced a famine this winter unless food was shipped through the British blockade, he said, "That's none of my business, sending food to Belgium."

Phoned State Department

Before leaving the airport he telephoned the State Department in Washington.

The Ambassador was met by his wife, his daughter, Mary Jane, 19; his son Michael, 16, and Mrs. Lawrence Robert, whose husband is secretary of the Democratic National Committee.

The clipper brought twenty-eight passengers, eleven of them from Horta.

Berne-Vichy Phones Restored.

BERNE, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Intermittent and irregular telephone communication, under strict French censorship, was re-established today between Switzerland and Vichy, seat of the French Government. A French Government order yesterday halted all but official calls.

Blasted French Town Gets American Aid

By Roy P. Porter

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Arcis sur Aube, France (Via Berlin) Aug. 9 (Delayed)—Virtually razed by bombing planes in less than an hour during the Battle of France, Arcis sur Aube in the Champagne region of German-occupied France is being given American assistance.

Of all the bomb-blasted towns I have seen in battlegrounds of the new war, Arcis—famed as the birthplace of George Jacques Danton, French revolutionary leader—presented the worst picture.

Bodies Still In The Ruins

Out of more than 3,000 inhabitants, only a few hundred remain. Bodies of many still lie in the ruins. Entire blocks of houses have no more than a few walls standing and the fifteenth-century church is a wreck.

Today, for the first time since the German military push, American Red Cross trucks rolled into Arcis with food and medical supplies.

The Germans and French are cooperating in the reconstruction.

Those residents who are left cannot even agree on the date of bombardment, although the Mayor, a short, red-faced farmer, said it was "around June 4." They all agree it came in mid-morning, lasted about an hour and left the town a mass of blazing ruins.

Bombing Described

"We were bombed continuously for almost an hour," said the Mayor. "When the planes had flown over once, they circled, came back and dropped more bombs, both explosive and incendiary.

"We do not yet know how many people were killed."

Residents wounded in the attack still needed medical attention, so the American Hospital arranged for doctors and nurses. German Army doctors gave first aid when the Nazi troops entered, but could not remain, as the advance toward Paris continued.

Short Of Food And Wine

Life on the whole is returning to normal, although the inhabitants are short of food and wine, for two reasons: retreating French troops took all they could carry and German troops of occupation requisitioned supplies.

One of the sights near Coulommiers is the airport where previously I saw a large number of French fighter planes and bombers lined up for action. They still are there—in ruins after an aerial raid.

Blasted bridges over the Marne river have been replaced by combination steel and wood structures moved into place by German engineers.

Residents of these towns largely have returned and their numbers are swelled by refugees en route further north.

Prisoners of Germans Get Jobs on Farms

FERE-CHAMPENOISE, France, Aug. 8 (delayed) (via Berlin) (A. P.).—French prisoners of war, still wearing parts of their khaki uniforms, are toiling under the broiling sun, cutting and stacking wheat.

Throughout the broad plains of the Champagne region groups of former soldiers, with the approval of their German captors, have hired themselves out to wheat growers. Thus they gain temporary freedom from prison camps and earn regulation wages.

Single Veteran Group Forming in France

PARIS, Aug 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—French veteran organizations, following a new policy of the Petain government at Vichy, have named a commission of nine to prepare consolidation of all the groups into one National Legion of War Veterans.

In a letter to Marshal Petain, the organizations declared that the defeat of France was due to fear of work, lack of a sense of responsibility, lack of conscience, anarchy and fear of having children.

"If we want a resurrection of France," the letter stated, "adults must understand the need for a spirit of success, and children must be educated in this sentiment."

Egypt Opens Food Study, May Institute Rationing

Ministry Clamps Down on Profiteers and Hoarders

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (AP).—The Ministry of Supply began a survey of available foodstuffs in Egypt today with a view to taking immediate control of commodities of which there are insufficient supplies on hand.

The ministry indicated it was prepared to institute rationing for the first time in the country's history, if such a step should appear advisable.

At the same time, the ministry clamped down on profiteers, acted to prevent hoarding, and announced that, through arrangements with merchants or by commandeering, large supplies of wheat had been stored for future use.

Alsace-Lorraine Opened To Mass Repatriation

Nazis Warn Returning Peasants They Admit By Action They "Are Of German Blood"

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 13 (AP)—Germany opened Alsace-Lorraine today to mass repatriation of peasants from unoccupied regions of France. Several thousand persons hurried back to their homelands near the Rhine opposite Basel.

One hundred and thirty train loads of others are expected to return within the next week from southern and southwestern France, where they have been refugees since last fall.

German authorities are reported, however, to be informing those returning that by this action they "admit they are of German blood."

Russia Backs Bulgaria's Claims Upon Rumania

Red Press Calls Demands For Southern Dobruja "Just And Well Founded"

Moscow, Aug. 13 (AP)—The official Soviet press declared tonight that Russia supported the "just and well-founded" territorial claims of Bulgaria upon Rumania for southern Dobruja. Asserting the province was inhabited mostly by Bulgars, the press accused Rumania of operating "oppressive machinery" causing many Bulgarian peasants to flee.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Under German pressure, Rumania now is trying to settle her controversy over southern Dobruja, which she won from Bulgaria in 1913.]

Grigore Gafencu, new Rumanian Minister to Russia, paid his first visit to the Kremlin this afternoon. Diplomatic sources said it was a courtesy call.

Two Air-Raid Alarms Sound In Switzerland

Unidentified Foreign Planes, Apparently Lost, Fly Over Western Part Of Country

Bern, Switzerland, *Wednesday*, Aug. 14 (AP)—Two air-raid alarms were sounded late last night and early today, warning residents of western Switzerland of the presence of unidentified foreign planes.

The alarms, starting shortly before midnight, lasted for about an hour. They were heard in Bern, Geneva and Lausanne.

No firing or explosions were heard and observers said the planes apparently lost their way and crossed over Swiss territory in the vicinity of the Jura Mountains. The first group of planes apparently flew south over western Switzerland. Later planes which might have been the same flew back over France.

YUGOSLAV FASCISTS SEIZED

Their Headquarters Raided And Files Confiscated

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Aug. 13 (AP)—Police tonight raided headquarters of Zbor, Yugoslav Fascist organization, arresting all members present and confiscating the files.

Zbor lately has been very active, distributing pamphlets all over Croatia. The Zbor movement, headed by Dimitri Lyotic, Belgrade lawyer, has been declared illegal by the Government.

"MAMA" PONS TO FLY TO U. S.

Leaves Lisbon On Clipper Plane Today To Join Her Daughter

Lisbon, Aug. 13 (AP)—One of the passengers on the clipper plane leaving tomorrow for the United States will be Marie Pons, mother of Lily Pons, the singer, and known as "Mama," she says, to everybody in the United States including President Roosevelt.

Mme. Pons is traveling with her 9-year-old granddaughter Vivianne

Britain Strengthens Defenses Of Gibraltar

Gate Of Wall Skirting Algeciras Side Plugged, Buildings Razed For Greater Efficiency

Algeciras, Spain, Aug. 13 (AP)—To better their defense setup, Britons are plugging the gate in the old wall skirting the Algeciras side of Gibraltar, and warehouses and other buildings in the commercial dock area are being torn down.

The razing of the buildings will give defenders greater efficiency from higher dominating positions in the British stronghold.

Gibraltar was visited twice by planes today, but no bombs were dropped. Considerable alarm was caused when a ship anchored in the military port at Gibraltar caught fire and flames from oil tanks shot skyward. However, the fire did not spread.

Stocks In New York

New York, Aug. 13 (AP)—War stocks and commodities tumbled today as news of the mounting Nazi air blows against England apparently unnerved speculative markets.

Wheat slipped more than a cent a bushel. Hides, sugar, cotton and other staples were off moderately.

Bonds likewise moved lower.

And In London

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—Security dealers, favorably impressed with air-battle reports, posted higher prices for many issues today. British Government bonds advanced as much as ¼ point.

U. S. To Send Military Mission To Ecuador

War Department, However, Maintains Strict Silence On Duties Of Officers

Washington, Aug. 13 (AP)—The War Department disclosed plans today to send a military mission to Ecuador, but maintained strict silence on its duties.

Two army Air Corps officers, Major Walter K. Burgess, March Field, California, and First Lieut. Harry N. Renshaw, at Randolph Field, Texas, will report to the American Legation at Quito after a short stay here.

Some observers here considered it possible the mission might be in connection with development and training of an Ecuadorean air force. Ecuador is only a short distance by air from the Panama Canal.

British Columbia Making Count Of All Firearms

Owners Must Register Guns And Give Detailed Information About Themselves

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 13 (Canadian Press)—A census of all rifles and shotguns in British Columbia begins Thursday.

Gordon Wismer, Attorney General, said today all owners must state whether they are British subjects, give their racial origin and detailed information about the weapon. If the returns are not approved, owners must surrender the guns.

The registration must be completed by September 15. It was estimated more than 60,000 weapons would be registered.

Apology Given By Parliament To Gracie Fields

Comedienne Reveals Cable Deprecating Charge She Took Away Unfair Sums

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 13 (AP).—Gracie Fields, English comedienne, and her husband, Monty Banks, said today they had received an apology from the British Parliament for accusations recently voiced there that the couple had taken large amounts of cash from England when they came to the United States.

Mr. Banks said the cabled apology as signed by Baldwin Webb, Secretary of Parliament.

"Miss Fields and I left England to go to Palestine to entertain the troops," Mr. Banks explained. "At the last minute the War Office changed the orders because of war conditions and instructed my wife to proceed to Canada."

He asserted that they had been back to England three times since Oct. 3, when they first came away, and that nothing was said about the money they brought with them. It was a comparatively large amount, Mr. Banks said, because Miss Fields was paying not only her own expenses but those of her troupe as well.

The cablegram, signed by Mr. Webb as "honorary secretary and member of Parliament," said:

"We deprecate the suggestion that Miss Fields acted unfairly regarding her visit to America. We all trust she will be restored to full health shortly. Miss Fields has countless friends who will always remember her untiring work on behalf of many good causes in Britain and elsewhere. She has always been a source of inspiration to our people and we trust will be spared for many years of useful endeavor, both here and in America.

"Please accept my personal regards, and again thanking Miss Fields for her generous assistance on the occasion of the all-star matinee held in the Phoenix Theater on the 24th May for my ambulance corps."

U. S. Recalling Consuls From 3 Baltic States

Accedes to Red Request; Trade Talks Continued by Welles and Oumansky

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP).—The American government prepared today to withdraw its representatives in the three tiny Baltic states whose independence from Russia spanned a brief twenty-two years.

While disapproving of Russia's absorption of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, the State Department was understood to have decided it could do nothing but comply with a Russian request to recall diplomatic and consular officials from the three countries.

At the same time, conversations continued in the effort to improve relations between the United States and Russia. Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, conferred with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, for more than an hour yesterday. It was their third long conference in little more than a week. These were understood to aim chiefly at eliminating trade difficulties following the recent renewal of the annual trade agreement between the two countries, but the talks were said to have extended over the whole field of relations which have been rather strained for some time.

The American ministers were called home from the Baltic countries soon after they were annexed by Russia. But Russia now has asked that consular officials also leave by Aug. 25. The Latvian and Lithuanian ministers in Washington are still recognized by the American government. Estonia is represented only by a consulate in New York.

Meanwhile, reliable information reaching here indicated Russia was fast sovietizing the Baltic states which gained their independence from the World War. Already the process of breaking up farm properties has begun; industry is being nationalized; stocks and bonds have been ordered surrendered and surplus clothing and other articles taken over by the Russians, according to these reports.

Seven legation and consular officials are involved in the Baltic withdrawal, in addition to the ministers. The ministers, John C. Wiley, of Washington, Minister to Latvia and Estonia, and Owen J. C. Norem, of Sioux City, Iowa, Minister to Lithuania, are already en route home.

Legation and consular officials who act in dual capacities are:

Estonia—Walter A. Leonard, of Essex, Iowa, and Montgomery H. Colladay, Middletown, Conn.

Latvia—Earl L. Packer, of Ogden, Utah, and Edwin Allan Lightner jr., of New York.

Lithuania—Bernard Gufler, of Lawrence, Kan.; E. Tomlin Bailey, of Tuckahoe, N. J., and Basil F. MacGowan, of Tennessee.

BRITISH WILL GET 365 PLANES A WEEK

Purvis Says U. S. Can Put Them Out Late in '41.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (A. P.)—Arthur B. Purvis, chief British purchasing agent, disclosed today that the United States had offered to supply the British with between 1,300 and 1,400 (about 365 planes a week) of the 3,000 fighting planes monthly they had requested. Delivery of the war planes, however, would not start before "late 1941," he added.

He said this smaller program had been suggested by William S. Knudsen of the Defense Commission.

The British wanted the larger number starting noxet January, but Mr. Knudsen suggested that they plan on a smaller number beginning "late in 1941."

Mr. Purvis said the proposals were still in the study stage. He could not predict what eventual arrangements might be made. He likewise declined to say how many planes would be delivered under existing contracts.

He said he was here to discuss the matter with officials and also to introduce Charles Richard Fairey, noted British yachtsman and airplane manufacturer, who has come here to assist in the purchasing program.

30.24-4335

2,100 Planes In Raids On England

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 13—In four blasting days of her prelude to *Blitzkrieg* Germany has sent at least 2,100 planes against England.

Starting last Thursday, Hitler's sky raiders have subjected the island kingdom to a terrific intensified pounding.

Here is the four-day picture:

THURSDAY—Mass waves of 800 Nazi planes attacked shipping in the English Channel, engaging in huge aerial dog fights with British R. A. F. fighters over the Channel.

SUNDAY—Four hundred German planes smashed at the big naval base at Portland, on the south coast, and also attacked Dover and Channel shipping convoys.

MONDAY—Five hundred German raiders bombed Portsmouth naval base, Southampton and Dover.

TUESDAY—Between 400 and 600 German planes attacked all along a 200-mile Channel front.

Technique Of Raids

A consecutive picture of Germany's mass air raids yesterday showed that they began with a concentrated attack on a limited area, fanned out wide and then narrowed down again to the first hard-hit area.

	German Claims		British Claims	
	British Lost	Germans Lost	Germans Lost	British Lost
Thursday	49	10	60	16
Sunday	93	21	60	26
Monday	89	24	62	13
Today	69	7	31	No Report
Totals	300	62	213	55

The series began over the Kentish coast about breakfast time, ranged far down the English Channel in the midday and ended again over Kent in late afternoon.

(Kent forms the lower jaw of the Thames Estuary, closest British soil to the Nazi-held air bases across the English Channel, and includes such important ports as Dover, Deal, Margate, Ramsgate and Canterbury.)

This is how British reports recapitulate the raids:

In the first, ten Junkers dive bombers, accompanied by about a dozen Messerschmitt 109's, were driven off by R. A. F. fighters, which shot down six Messerschmitts and pursued the remainder all the way to the French coast.

Three hours later, fifty Messerschmitt fighters and about thirty Junkers returned to the same Channel area to attack shipping. Nine were shot down—six dive-bombers and one of the Nazis' new Heinkel 113 fighters.

Then more than fifty Messerschmitts operating as bombers and Junkers 87's crossed the Kentish coast. At least one bomber and one Messerschmitt fighter were downed.

Mixed Force Attack

Meanwhile, a mixed force of Junkers, Dorniers, Heinkels and Messerschmitts attacked Portsmouth (to the west of Kent). This was the most costly raid of the day for the Germans. Twenty-seven raiders were shot down, seven by anti-aircraft fire and the rest by British Spitfires and Hurricanes.

One squadron of Spitfire fighters accounted for three Messerschmitts, a Dornier bomber and three single-seat fighters and returned without one casualty.

The last large-scale raid of the day was by fifty bombers escorted by 150 fighters. In this attack on the Kentish coast, the fighters stretched out behind the bombers in groups of thirty in tiers reaching as high as five miles. British fighters brought down seventeen.

Sergeant Claims Three

One sergeant pilot claimed three Messerschmitts.

"I gave a Messerschmitt 109 one long burst and saw him crash on the sands," he said. "On my way back, I saw a Spitfire chasing another Messerschmitt. I got above the Spitfire and gave the Messerschmitt a long burst. Clouds of smoke came from it and the enemy aircraft went down toward France.

"As I was nearing England, I saw a third Messerschmitt. I attacked it out of the sun. It turned over, pouring out black smoke, and went down over England."

AUG 14 1940

Communiques of Three Belligerent Nations

British

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique said to night:

Enemy aircraft approached the coast early this morning, the points ranging from the Sussex coast to the Thames estuary. Bombs fell in several seaside towns causing a few casualties, but no military damage was done.

Some of the enemy aircraft crossed the south coast and dropped bombs in a country district of Hampshire, causing a small number of casualties, some of which were fatal.

Royal Air Force fighters attacked the enemy and anti-aircraft guns opened fire. Enemy casualties are believed to be considerable, but full reports are not yet available. So far ten enemy bombers and one fighter are known to have been destroyed. Three of our fighters are reported missing.

A second Air Ministry communique announced tonight:

Targets attacked by R. A. F. bombers last night included the Gotha airplane factory and other objectives in northwest Germany and enemy-occupied territory in France and Holland. The attacks were pressed home in spite of ice and clouds.

Raids also were made on seventeen airdromes and the seaplane base at Borkum. From these operations four of our aircraft have not returned.

The harbor at Helder, on the Dutch coast, was bombed in cooperation with aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm.

Reports of today's activity received up to late this afternoon show that twenty-seven enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters and one by anti-aircraft guns. Four of our fighters have been lost, but the pilots of two of them are safe.

Medium bombers carried out daylight operations today over an area extending from Jutland to the Bay of Biscay.

Included among the objectives were enemy-occupied airdromes attacked at Waalhaven, Hingene (Belgium), Caen, Cherbourg, Morlaix and the seaplane base at Brest (France). Twelve aircraft have not returned.

A supplementary Air Ministry communique on British raids said tonight:

Airdromes at Cherbourg and Caen, and a seaplane base near Brest were attacked. A heavy bomb hit a hangar at Cherbourg, hits were scored on the center of Caen airdrome, and two seaplanes at Brest are thought to have been damaged.

Still another communique issued tonight on German action today said:

In the course of further enemy attacks this evening bombs were dropped on Southampton. Several fires broke out, but these were soon extinguished. Very few casualties were caused, though these included fatal injuries.

Bombs were also dropped in the Isle of Wight and in country districts of Berkshire and Wiltshire. No casualties are reported from either of these areas.

Several R. A. F. airdromes in southeast England were attacked and at one of these a number of casualties was caused, including some fatal injuries.

Further reports show that fifty-seven enemy aircraft have been destroyed today, fifty-four by fighters and three by anti-aircraft fire. Nine of our fighters have been lost, but two of the pilots are reported safe.

An Air Ministry communique listing German losses Sunday and Monday said today:

Full reports of yesterday's enemy casualties show that a total of sixty-two enemy aircraft were destroyed, made up as follows: Bombers, twenty-five, single-engined fighters; eleven twin-engined fighters and fighter bombers.

Sunday's total of sixty consisted of twelve bombers, ten fighter bombers, nineteen single-engined fighters, eighteen twin-engined fighters, one seaplane.

A joint communique issued today by the Air and Home Security Ministries said:

During last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs in widely separated districts, chiefly in Wales and southeast England. Casualties were caused in several residential districts, but the number of fatal inquries reported is very small.

An Admiralty communique describing a fight between British motor torpedo boats and German "E" boats appears elsewhere in today's Herald Tribune.

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (AP).—The British communique said today:

Reports are now received of a general attack on our positions covering Jugargan Pass on Aug. 11. In spite of intensive support by low-flying aircraft, the attacks were broken up and repulsed by our artillery and small arms fire.

In one place, the enemy obtained a small local advantage, but were immediately counter-attacked. One large enemy bomber was brought down by infantry fire.

On other fronts, nothing to report.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP). — The German high command communique said today:

German flying units yesterday attacked port facilities and airdromes along the English southern and eastern coast. Numerous bombs were dropped on the war harbor at Portsmouth. A big power plant at the shipyards at Vosper was burning.

Dock and quay facilities as well as a patrol boat in the English Channel were hit by bombs. During these raids, fierce air battles developed in which forty-three enemy planes were downed. We succeeded in destroying or setting afire hangars, wharf facilities and barracks on airports at Monston, Canterbury, Hawkinge and Lympne.

At Manston, a British chaser unit was caught at the start and three planes of the Hurriccane type were destroyed in the air and four on the ground. At other points, an additional eight planes were destroyed on the ground.

At Dover, German planes set afire two barrage balloons.

During air battles developing in these regions, the enemy lost thirty planes in the sea east of Southend.

Dive-bombers attacked a strongly protected convoy and, despite hectic defense by chasers and anti-aircraft, sank two merchantmen totaling 5,500 tons. Another ship was set afire.

In the course of the night of Aug. 12-13, bombing raids were aimed at ship targets at Swansea and Cardiff (Wales), as well as anti-aircraft and searchlights near Plymouth and Humbermouth. Mining of British ports continued.

British planes in the course of the same night bombed northern and western Germany, causing immaterial damage. In these operations, four planes were shot down by anti-aircraft over German territory. The enemy's total losses yesterday were ninety-two planes, of which twelve were destroyed on the ground, four by anti-aircraft and the rest in air fights. Twenty-four German planes are missing.

A skirmish in the North Sea between German minesweepers and several enemy speedboats was successful for us. It can be assumed that at least one of the enemy speedboats failed to reach a harbor, while the German boats were undamaged and continued scheduled activity.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 13 (AP).—The Italian communique said today:

The first clash with the main body of the enemy forces defending British Somaliland began at 3 p. m. Aug. 11 with an attack by our forces and developed with a series of sharp fights in the vicinity of Adadleh, which we occupied. The battle is continuing.

In the same zone we shot down a Blenheim plane and recovered the body of the pilot, who was a captain. We lost one of our planes.

Our bombing formation hit oil depots at Malta, causing great fires.

An Admiralty communiqué said:

In the early hours of this morning some of our motor torpedo boats made contact with enemy light forces. The enemy, when sighted, were only about 100 yards from our motor torpedo boats, which were traveling at about thirty knots. They were two small ships.

One of our motor torpedo boats, thinking that the enemy ahead was an E-boat [motor torpedo launch] and being too close to take other action, rammed the enemy. The enemy ships were, however, larger than E-boats and this motor torpedo boat suffered some damage to her bows.

Another of our motor torpedo boats passed between the two enemy ships and engaged them with machine-gun fire and grenades at almost pointblank range. It is considered that this fire took considerable effect. The enemy's return fire was ineffective.

A third of our motor torpedo boats passed beyond these two enemy ships and sighted two larger vessels. These che engaged with machine-gun fire at very close range.

Later one of our motor torpedo boats had two running fights with an enemy E-boat. It was too dark to ascertain what damage was inflicted on the enemy during these fights.

After this action some of our motor torpedo boats were attacked by a German aircraft from a height of 500 feet. A hot and accurate fire was opened by our motor torpedo boats and when last seen the aircraft was on fire and losing height rapidly.

No casualties were suffered by the British forces in any of these engagements and none of our motor torpedo boats suffered any damage apart from the damage sustained by one boat through ramming. This boat also returned safely.

BY DREW MIDDLETON

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, AUG. 13-(AP)-A TOUR OF THE CITY AND PORT OF BRISTOL SHOWS THE GREAT AIRCRAFT PLANT AND THE BUSY HARBOR UNHARMED DESPITE REPEATED GERMAN AIR RAIDS SINCE JUNE 17 AND LITTLE DAMAGE ELSEWHERE.

I ENTERED BRISTOL WITH A PRESS PARTY INVITED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TO "SEE FOR OURSELVES" THE EFFECT OF THE NAZI ATTACKS.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF DOCKS ARE PILED HIGH WITH WHEAT, FROZEN MEAT AND CANNED FRUIT UNLOADED FROM SHIPS.

BUS AND TROLLEY LINES ARE OPERATING. THE STREETS ARE FILLED WITH PEOPLE, NONE OF WHOM SEEMED WORRIED WHILE THEY TRAMPED TOWARD AIR RAID SHELTERS AS WE ENTERED THE CITY.

THE ENTRANCE OF ONE SHELTER HAD BEEN HIT DIRECTLY WITH A HEAVY BOMB SUNDAY NIGHT. TWO CATHOLIC PRIESTS WHO WERE STANDING NEAR THE ENTRANCE WERE INJURED SLIGHTLY, WHILE 14 WOMEN AND CHILDREN INSIDE WERE UNHARMED.

AUG 14 1940

BRISTOL HAS HAD AIR RAID WARNINGS TOTALING 79 HOURS SINCE JUNE 17. THE FIRST CASUALTIES WERE RECORDED JUNE 21, WHEN A RAID KILLED FIVE PERSONS AND INJURED 30 TO 40. THE ONLY DAMAGE WAS TO A SODA FACTORY.

SINCE THEN AN ATTACK ON A RAILROAD LINE KILLED A SIGNALMAN; MANY BOMBS HAVE DROPPED IN OPEN FIELDS, ABOUT 20 OF THEM RUINING A POTATO PATCH, AND TWO BOMBS LANDED NEAR A PLANT BUT DID NO DAMAGE.

JH636AED

LONDON, AUG. 13-(AP)-MINISTER OF SHIPPING RONALD H. CROSS PREDICTED TONIGHT AN EXTENSION OF GERMANY'S AERIAL ATTACKS TO THE CARGO-CHOKED WESTERN PORTS OF ENGLAND BUT ADDED THAT PLANS ALREADY WERE MADE TO MEET THE POSSIBILITY.

AUG 14 1940

IN AN INTERVIEW CROSS SAID THAT ALL ENGLAND'S WESTERN PORTS ARE "PRETTY FULL AND AT A POINT WHERE CONGESTION MAY BE ENVISAGED."

SHOULD THE GERMAN AIR FORCE CRACK DOWN ON THEM, DAMAGING THEM SO AS TO BAR THEIR USE, ENGLAND'S NUMEROUS SMALLER PORTS WOULD BE USED, LIGHTERS CARRYING CARGOES FROM SHIPS TOO LARGE TO ENTER THE SHALLOWER HARBORS.

CROSS SAID HE WAS NOT PREPARED TO SAY THAT GERMAN ATTACKS WERE HAVING NO EFFECT ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

"THEY ARE A NEW FACTOR AND I DO NOT WANT TO UNDERESTIMATE ANY NEW FACTOR TILL PROVED OR DISPROVED," HE EXPLAINED.

WM415PED

LONDON, AUG. 13-(AP)-A DISTRICT OF THE MIDLANDS--INDUSTRIAL HEART OF BRITAIN--WAS ATTACKED TONIGHT BY GERMAN BOMBERS.

GLOWING LIGHT APPEARED IN THE SKY AFTER BOMBS WERE DROPPED. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS THUNDERED INTO ACTION AGAINST THE RAIDERS WHO CIRCLED THE TOWN AND THEN FLEW OFF.

IT WAS THE DISTRICT'S BIGGEST RAID.

FH913PED

LONDON, AUG. 13-(AP)-CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, LORD PRIVY COUNCILLOR, INFORMED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT 9,120 INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS HAVE BEEN SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA IN THE "INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY" BECAUSE OF THREATENING GERMAN INVASION.

ED121SPED

AUG 14 1940

30.24-4337

30.24-4337

BERLIN, Aug. 13-AP-Kazys skirpa, Lithuanian minister to Germany, was near the end of his resistance tonight to the Russian annexation of his country.

Since Friday Skirpa has been refusing in vigorous language to surrender his legation to the Russian Embassy but he indicated that his opposition had run its course and that he would withdraw tomorrow.

It was announced here today that Russia had sent fxmmz formal notice of annexation of Lithuania, Estonia and Lattia and that Germany hxd taken official cognizance of the chage in status.

Then , informed quarters reported, Skirpa was summoned to the German Foreign Office and told that Russia's Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff had sent a telegram expressing his desire to take possession of the Lithuanian Legation promptly.

After some discussion, Skirpa was convinced that it would be futile to hold out any longer.

Skirpa, insisted however, that he would not submit to the Russians and was looking around for someone to whom he could give the keys of the Legation. It was reported he might hand the keys to the policeman on the beat, who could, if he saw fit, give them to the Russians.

The Estonian and Latiavian Legations accepted the Russian annexation last Friday. ***

AUG 14 1940

LONDON?Aug. 13-AP-Lord Woolton, food minister, disclosed today that "a great deal" of tea was destroyed in the fire which burned a big London warehouse Aug. 9. He did not indicate wheter this would cause a decrease in the weekly tea ration of wo ounces per person. ****

BULLETIN

LONDON, AUG 13-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, TODAY THAT THE 16,713-TON BRITISH LINER CERAMIC AND THE 5,083-TON FREIGHTER TASTBANK HAD BEEN DAMAGED IN A COLLISION IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC. THE AGENCY SAID BOTH WERE PROCEEDING TO A HARBOR.

AUG 14 1940

KD1135AED

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, AUG 13-(AP)-AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS TODAY SAID ITALY HAD HANDED A NOTE TO GREECE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ALBANIAN DAUT HOGGIA.

THE REPORT SAID THE ITALIAN MINISTER IN ATHENS HAD DELIVERED THE NOTE TO THE GREEK FOREIGN OFFICE THIS MORNING.

WY924AED

AUG 14 1940

BULLETIN

MOSCOW, AUG. 13-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL SOVIET PRESS ASSERTED TODAY BULGARIA'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS UPON RUMANIA HAVE THE SUPPORT OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

AUG 14 1940

JH642AED

SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, AUG 13-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER G.M. HUGGINS TOLD THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA PARLIAMENT TODAY THE GOVERNMENT WILL ATTEND A BRITISH EMPIRE CONFERENCE ON WAR SUPPLIES TO BE HELD AT NEW DELHI, INDIA, IN OCTOBER.

AUG 14 1940

KA1119PED

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 13-(AP VIA RADIO)-ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND SEVERAL WERE INJURED TODAY IN A BRITISH AIR RAID ON AALBORG, IN JUTLAND, NORTHERN DENMARK, ACCORDING TO DANISH NEWS AGENCY DISPATCHES BROADCAST TONIGHT ON THE SCANDINAVIAN RADIO.

AUG 14 1940

BULLETIN MATTER

MOSCOW FIRST ADD BULGARIAN X X X SOVIET RUSSIA.

"THE SOVIET UNION ALWAYS HAS TAKEN A POSITION OF SUPPORTING BULGARIAN DEMANDS UPON RUMANIA," DECLARED A STATEMENT APPEARING IN BOTH THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA AND IN PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN.

AUG 14 1940

THE STATEMENT SAID THE BULGARIAN CLAIMS ARE "JUST AND WELL-FOUNDED."

(BULGARIA SEEKS RETURN OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTHERN DOBRUJA, WHICH SHE LOST TO RUMANIA IN 1913. NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE RUMANIAN-BULGARIAN CONTROVERSY ARE NOW UNDER WAY AT THE PROMPTING OF GERMANY, WHICH IS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVISED THE BUCHAREST GOVERNMENT TO SEEK A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT.)

JH653AED

MOSCOW SECOND ADD BULGARIA X X X SPEEDY SETTLEMENT.)

THE ARTICLE SAID MOST OF SOUTHERN DOBRUJA'S PEOPLE ARE BULGARS.

RUMANIAN AUTHORITIES WERE ACCUSED OF "PUTTING INTO OPERATION OPPRESSIVE MACHINERY" AND "ORGANIZING A MILITARY PROGRAM" WHICH CAUSED A GREAT NUMBER OF BULGARIAN PEASANTS TO FLEE FROM THE PROVINCE.

JH630AED

NEW YORK, AUG.13-(AP)-AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE BERLIN RADIO TONIGHT SAID BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED A RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT AMSTERDAM, DURING THE NIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, HEARD BY NBC, SAID THE FLIERS DROPPED FLARES BEFORE BOMBING, AND ADDED THAT THE HOSPITAL WAS MARKED WITH A RED CROSS ON THE ROOF.

FH1214AED

AIR DEFENSE PROGRAM

BY DEVON FRANCIS

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

NEW YORK, AUG.13--THE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY BY OCTOBER 15 WILL HAVE DOUBLED ITS WORK-ROOM CAPACITY IN THE 15 1/2 MONTHS SINCE JUNE 30, 1939, A RECAPITULATION OF PRESENT AND PLANNED CONSTRUCTION SHOWED TONIGHT.

WHAT THAT ZI L MEAN IN TERMS OF WARPLANES TO BE PRODUCED UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S AIR REARMAMENT PROGRAM WILL DEPEND ON THE TYPES OF PLANES ORDERED AND THE FLOW OF THE ORDERS THEMSELVES.

FIGURES OBTAINED AT THE AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HOWEVER, INDICATED THAT NOT MORE THAN A 30 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE FACTORY FLOOR SPACE AVAILABLE IN OCTOBER FOR PLANE PRODUCTION (EXCLUSIVE OF ENGINES AND PROPELLERS) WILL BE NECESSARY TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY FOR NEW PLANES UNDER THE PROGRAM PROJECTED BY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO JULY 1, 1942.

THAT PROGRAM CONTEMPLATES THE DELIVERY OF 19,000-ODD PLANES TO THE ARMY AIR CORPS AND 4,000 TO THE NAVY BY THAT DATE.

LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION OF WARPLANES STILL AWAITS THE IRONING OUT OF CONTRACT DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MANUFACTURERS.

ON JUNE 30, 1939, THE FACTORIES PRODUCING AIRCRAFT, ENGINES AND PROPELLERS HAD A FLOOR AREA OF 9,370,000 SQUARE FEET. IN TWELVE MONTHS THAT WAS INCREASED TO 13,817,000 SQUARE FEET, AND BUILDINGS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR CONTRACTED FOR WILL BOOST THE FIGURE TO 18,641,000 SQUARE FEET BY MID-OCTOBER.

A BOOST OF 87 PER CENT IN THE AIRPLANE FACTORY FLOOR SPACE--FROM 7,000,000 TO 13,120,000 SQUARE FEET--IS CONTEMPLATED IN THE FIFTEEN AND A HALF MONTHS; ONE OF 131 PER CENT IN ENGINE PLANTS--FROM 2,000,000 TO 4,632,000 SQUARE FEET--AND ONE OF 140 PER CENT IN PROPELLER PLANTS, FROM 370,000 TO 889,000 SQUARE FEET.

(EDRS: 2ND PGH READ: WHAT THAT WILL MEAN ETC.)

30.24-4339

IN THE SIX MONTHS BETWEEN JAN.1, 1940, AND JUNE 30, SUPERVISORY AND SHOP EMPLOYES IN THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY INCREASED FROM 75,000 TO 121,000.

THE PLANT EXPANSION COST COVERING BUILDINGS, TOOLS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN ABOUT $85,000,000.

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT IN RECENT MONTHS, THE INCREASED AMOUNT OF BUSINESS GOING TO SUB-CONTRACTORS OF THE INDUSTRY, PROBABLY WILL HAVE A PRONOUNCED EFFECT ON PRODUCTION. THE SUB-CONTRACTING OF PARTS SUCH AS LANDING GEARS, TAIL SURFACES AND ENGINE MOUNTS HAS JUMPED FROM 4 034 :3,5 OF THE GROSS DOLLAR OUTPUT A YEAR AGO TO 12 PER CENT AT PRESENT, AND SOME MANUFACTURERS EXPECT THE FIGURE TO JUMP TO 25 PER CENT IN ANOTHER YEAR.

THAT AUTOMATICALLY EXPANDS THE AMOUNT OF FLOOR SPACE AVAILABLE FOR FABRICATING THE LARGER PARTS OF THE PLANES.

FH830PED

30.24-4339

MILAN AND TURIN BOMBED; AIR FLEET LASHES ENGLAND

German Trawlers Found Clearing North Sea of Mines for Transports—17 Parachutes Found—Dancing Banned in Germany—Dover Blasted for Base.

By the Associated Press.

Signs of a fast-approaching zero hour for Germany's threatened invasion of England mounted ominously today, even as Nazi bombers, attacking in great waves, spurred the four-day-old blitzkrieg to new heights of fury.

The Royal Air Force struck back by driving deep into Italy, bombing aircraft factories in Milan and Turin and raiding other cities, while fellow pilots thrust at Germany, reaching Potsdam on the outskirts of Berlin and attacking fourteen airdromes in the Reich, France, Belgium and Holland.

These danger signals indicating that Britain's greatest hour of trial was at hand were noted:

1. Six Nazi mine-sweeping trawlers were discovered by British destroyers somewhere in the North Sea, obviously engaged in clearing the waters for a possible crossing of troop transports.

2. Increasing numbers of German-marked parachutes were found in England's industrial Midlands—seventeen at an early count—and the Ministry of Home Security appealed to the public to report urgently any information about the landing of parachute troops, who might seek to paralyze the area's factories.

3. Public dancing again was barred in Germany, as it was during the blitzkrieg against Poland and during the offensive against Holland, Belgium and France.

4. German bombers concentrated in fierce, huge-scale attacks on the area of Dover—channel "gateway" for a possible land invasion.

Nazi Air Fleet Pounds Britain

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Diving and fighting German planes, 300 of them swarming over the southeast coast alone, renewed the relentless prelude to invasion of England in murky skies today, as Britain struck back at the axis Powers in engagements from the North Sea to Africa.

Masses of German planes dived with ear-splitting roars on balloon barrages and were engaged by twisting, diving British fighters and a terrific drumfire of anti-aircraft batteries.

One furious ninety-minute battle ended about noon after a great wave of eighty bombers, protected by a canopy of fast pursuit planes, lost themselves behind banks of clouds long enough to get inland where they dropped bombs.

Can't Distinguish Enemies.

Many of the explosives were declared to have fallen harmlessly on farmland.

Another battle among 150 planes was fought on the south coast, with British and German craft so closely mixed that it was impossible for ground observers to tell friend from foe.

Here a lightship was attacked and sunk.

At least one barrage balloon was shot down in a ball of fire on the southeast coast, and several were ripped away and sent crashing on the south coast. They had been replaced after yesterday's onslaught.

The din of battle, with its loud hollow bark of German airplane cannon, chatter of machine-guns, booming of anti-aircraft fire and roar of hundreds of motors came as the military correspondent of Reuters news agency declared, "All reports confirm that the present German tactics against Britain are similar to those preliminaries which were so successful against Poland."

In one district a large building was struck, causing a number of casualties, houses were damaged and a road was blocked by a bursting gas main. Incendiary bombs were dropped in several areas.

German bombers struck at Southampton again this afternoon, the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announced tonight, damaging a train and injuring several persons.

Plant Bombed in Wales.

Latest reports said fifteen enemy planes were destroyed today by the R. A. F., which lost four fighters while defending Dover, Southampton, Hastings and various other points from attack.

At Hastings several persons were fatally injured, but the communique said enemy activity today was "much less pronounced."

A plant in Wales was struck tonight by many German incendiary bombs, but little damage was done. A nearby cottage was damaged slightly.

A few persons were hurt by flying glass in a northeast of Scotland town. Residents of a tenement house there were preparing to go to a shelter they had built in the back yard when a bomb fell on the building wrecking it.

It was disclosed that the Air Ministry now accepts the word of

one pilot that a German plane has been shot down, without requiring other corroboration.

This source said that with the greater activity that has developed in the last few days fighter pilots are unable to watch what their comrades are doing.

The Air Ministry previously required corroboration from at least two independent witnesses of a sky fight before counting a German plane destroyed.

An air officer explaining the system of tallying enemy losses said that R. A. F. flyers upon landing walk across to the intelligence officer waiting to total up the squadron's score.

"The pilots give him the number of aircraft shot down which crash on land," he said. "Those are the ones confirmed.

"Then they tell him the number of planes shot down into the sea. Those are unconfirmed but listed as destroyed.

"Then they tell the number shot at and describe whether pieces came off the German plane or whether smoke came from it. Those are the ones listed as probably destroyed.

"Sometimes the pilot sees cooling fluid coming from Jerry's radiator, and if that happens he is pretty certain the plane is a loss, because our own experience is that we can't remain aloft for more than two or three minutes after that happens. The engine freezes up straight away."

Nazis Smash Through.

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Thundering through the aerial defenses of southern England, Nazi raiders smashed at the island kingdom in great waves today in spite of the fierce opposition of British planes and guns.

At 6 P. M. (11 A. M., Eastern standard time), said DNB, the official German news agency, the raiders still were going over in droves from German, Dutch and Belgian bases, and had started huge fires at Dover.

DNB declared that twenty-five British planes and five German planes had been destroyed in the intensive fighting over the channel and coastal area, and that British planes had fallen like flaming torches into the sea. Nine barrage balloons were also shot down, DNB said.

Later the agency said that an additional twenty-two British fighters had been shot down over Kent making a total of forty-two British planes destroyed. DNB added that five more German planes had been lost, a total of ten in the day's fighting.

Military sources, declaring that British planes have been swept from the air over the channel, said they expected that the British air force again would be unable to prevent the German airmen from carrying out their new tasks.

The High Command reported that 132 British planes had been destroyed in yesterday's general combats, but admitted that the British Navy still was to be encountered in the North Sea.

London Contradicts Nazi Claims.

[London put the number of German planes downed yesterday at seventy-eight, admitting the loss of only thirteen British fighters.]

With fog over the North Sea and heavy clouds over the channel said to be favoring German air operations, the Nazis were reticent concerning the objectives assigned for the new action today.

But the High Command's communique in general supported previous reports that the Germans yesterday hammered at airdromes and armament plants far behind coastal defenses, and did tremendous damage in the most successful raids yet carried out against England.

Many hangars, barracks, oil reservoirs and shops were declared to have been wrecked and burned in attacks on airports in Eastchurch and Detling in Kent, where the British base fighters to protect the south side of the Thames estuary, and at Andover and Oldham, which back up the defenses of the great southern naval base of Portsmouth.

Other airports were attacked at Farnsborough and Middlewallop.

Armament plants at Exeter and Plymouth on the southeast were declared to have been effectively bombarded, as well as port facilities at Walsend, Bournemouth and Plymouth on the south and Hartlepool on the east coast.

Invasion Believed Near.

Besides the 132 British planes shot down in these operations and in British attacks on German occupied territory, the Germans said they shot down twelve barrage balloons and lost but twenty-eight of their own planes.

These striking successes, as described by the High Command, increased the belief among observers that the long-threatened land, sea and air attack on Britain would not be long delayed.

This belief was heightened by German assertions that British planes have been "swept from the air" in the vicinity of Dover—the logical focal point for an attempted invasion—and that Nazi raiders are paying increasing attention to the British ground defenses. Gun emplacements, searchlights, air fields and highways in this area were attacked yesterday, it was said, in a gradual extension of mass raids strikingly similar to the aerial tactics which preceded the land invasion of Poland.

German commentators said that the assaults on England could no longer be regarded as individual raids but must be viewed as a general action developing in accordance with a well-laid plan.

BIG ITALIAN CITIES BOMBED BY BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The Caproni factory at Milan and the Fiat plant in Turin, two of Italy's most vital aircraft works, were seriously damaged by Royal Air Force bombers which flew 1,600 miles in a double crossing of the Alps, the Air Ministry said today.

The R. A. F. planes, after climbing more than three miles to avoid snow-capped peaks, smashed the factories and set them afire in attacks lasting until early hours today, the Ministry said in a special bulletin amplifying a previous communique.

One pilot saw a dull glare from the blazing Caproni works miles behind him, the statement said.

[Berlin reported that British planes over Potsdam had been driven off by anti-aircraft fire.]

Defenses Taken by Surprise.

The Ministry's supplementary announcement said Italian defenses apparently were taken completely by surprise and the anti-aircraft fire was scanty and ineffective.

One pilot in the three-quarter-hour attack on the Fiat plant at Turin scored several direct hits and the roof of the works was pierced in several places, the Ministry said.

Pilot Spots His Shots.

"He could see his incendiary bombs hitting the roof and, after a fierce blaze had broken out, there followed two large explosions," said the announcement.

Another pilot who made three separate runs over the works scored direct hits with incendiary bombs which started other fires and one of his heavy bombs struck the other end of the factory. A third and fourth pilot added to the fires, explosions and destruction, the Ministry said.

One pilot's six-minute record read: "First stick (group of bombs) observed east of south part of target. Fires started. Second stick on center of main building. Third stick center of north end of building. Fourth stick many fires started by incendiary. Weather very good."

Railroad sidings west of the factory also were hit, the railroad junction south of the city was traddled with bombs, and the railway lines were torn up by direct hits.

The Caproni works at Milan were badly damaged when the raiders droped a salvo of incendiary explosives in line right down the lengths of the buildings, the Ministry said. A series of large explosions was started.

The airdrome and seaplane base at the factory also were damaged by a great explosion and then fire.

As additional bombers arrived, adding systematically to the destruction, fires could be seen all over the target area, the ministry said.

The highway and railway bridge at Casant D'Adda also was hit directly by two bombs from 1,000 feet.

British bombers attacked the Junkers aircraft factories at Dessau and Bernburg, north of Leipzig, and munition factories at Lunen and Grevenbroidh last night, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Fourteen airdromes in Germany, Belgium, Holland and France, were also bombed, the communique said.

Rome Says 22 Died.

ROME, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—British warplanes attacked northern Italy today, bombing Milan, Turin and other rich industrial cities, and killing twenty-two civilians and injuring more than fifty others, it was officially announced.

The planes, which came, it was stated, from the direction of Switzerland, also dropped lealfets over northern Italy urging the Italian people to "open your eyes because war with its terrors is now at your door."

Milan Is Main Target.

The heaviest attack apparently was launched on Milan, where thirty explosive and incendiary bombs were said to have landed in a residential section. The Milan death toll was put at twelve and the wounded at forty-four.

Also bombed were Alessandria and Tortona.

The Italian High Command said that the raiders failed to damage any military objectives or industrial establishments.

It added that Augusta, near Syracuse, was also raided. This town is in Sicily.

The British leaflets dropped on Turin said:

"Italians: To gain the liberty and independence of Italy your ancestors rose in arms against tyranny and chased the hated enemy Germans from Piedmont and Lombardy.

"Today, however, Italy is not a free and independent nation. In this war which you did not want, Italy is a vassal of Hitler. Why are you at war? Perhaps for a greater Italy? Not at all.

"You are at war to make Hitler stronger and thus able to exploit you Italians for his war."

The leaflets dropped on Milan said:

"Italians—who threw you into this war? Are you slaves to bend your backs to your hereditary enemy, Germany? Open well your eyes, because war with its terrors is now at the doors of your home."

British Planes Over Potsdam.

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—While German raiders hammered at Great Britain's defenses, Berlin received first hand evidence today that the British are striking back.

For the third time since the beginning of the war, air raid sirens in the German capital screamed an early morning alarm and residents scurried from their beds to the air raid shelters, and remained there for forty-seven minutes

Nazi spokesmen declared later that British planes reached a point twenty miles west of Berlin but were turned back by sharp anti-aircraft fire before they could approach any nearer to the capital.

It was stated emphatically that no bombs were dropped anywhere by the British planes, which were said to have penetrated to the region of Potsdam, a score of miles from the capital. No estimate was made of the number of enemy planes which flew over that area.

Although no firing was heard in downtown Berlin, residents of the suburbs said they had heard the sound of distant shooting.

Planes Pass Over Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Unidentified foreign planes which flew over Switzerland early today roared "probably toward Italian industrial centers," an official Swiss communique stated, indicating that the planes may have been British.

The communique said that about thirty foreign planes crossed the western frontier of Switzerland over the Jura mountains, flew southward and then returned.

No bombs were dropped on Swiss territory but alarms were sounded in three regions over which planes flew during the night, sending thousands of Swiss people tumbling from their beds into the air raid shelters.

Roar Over Geneva.

The German-speaking capital of Berne, Italian-speaking Ticino and French-speaking western Switzerland were the areas over which the planes flew. In the west they roared over Geneva, Lausanne and Lucerne.

A communique said that according to first information there were three squadrons and a number of isolated planes.

The first alarm sounded in Berne shortly after 11 P. M., and the all-clear signal was given about midnight. No planes were heard then, but during a second alarm, between 1:15 A. M. and 2:20 A. M., beams of searchlights swept the skies over the capital and many planes were heard.

Raid Under Clouds.

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Pressing the pace set for the ultimate attempt to invade England, waves of Nazi planes from German, Dutch and Belgian bases renewed their attacks on her strategic centers today under cover of heavy clouds.

Military sources, declaring that British planes have been swept from the air over the channel, said they expected that the British air force again would be unable to prevent the German airmen from carrying out their new tasks.

The High Command reported that 132 British planes had been destroyed in yesterday's general combats, but admitted that the British Navy still was to be encountered in the North Sea.

London Contradicts Nazi Claims.

[London put the number of German planes downed yesterday at seventy-eight, admitting the loss of only thirteen British fighters.]

With fog over the North Sea and heavy clouds over the channel said to be favoring German air operations, the Nazis were reticent concerning the objectives assigned for the new action today.

But the High Command's communique in general supported previous reports that the Germans yesterday hammered at airdromes and armament plants far behind coastal defenses, and did tremendous damage in the most successful raids yet carried out against England.

Many hangars, barracks, oil reservoirs and shops were declared to have been wrecked and burned in attacks on airports in Eastchurch and Detling in Kent, where the British base fighters to protect the south side of the Thames Estuary, and at Andover and Oldham, which back up the defenses of the great southern naval base of Portsmouth.

Other airports were attacked at Farnsborough and Middlewallop.

Armament plants at Exeter and Plymouth on the southeast were declared to have been effectively bombarded, as well as port facilities at Walsend, Bournemouth and Plymouth on the south and Hartlepool on the east coast.

Invasion Believed Near.

Besides the 132 British planes shot down in these operations and in British attacks on German occupied territory, the Germans said they shot down twelve barrage balloons and lost but twenty-eight of their own planes.

These striking successes, as described by the High Command, increased the belief among observers that the long-threatened land, sea and air attack on Britain would not be long delayed.

This belief was heightened by German assertions that British planes have been "swept from the air" in the vicinity of Dover—the logical focal point for an attempted invasion—and that Nazi raiders are paying increasing attention to the British ground defenses. Gun emplacements, searchlights, air fields and highways in this area were attacked yesterday, it was said, in a gradual extension of mass raids strikingly similar to the aerial tactics which preceded the land invasion of Poland.

German commentators said that the assaults on England could no longer be regarded as individual raids but must be viewed as a general action developing in accordance with a well-laid plan.

British Fend Off Raid.

A SOUTH COAST TOWN, England, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—British fighting planes fended off a terrific attack along the coastline here today in a gigantic air battle which involved 150 planes.

Machine gun fire and the roar of cannons and anti-aircraft fire filled the air. From the shore four planes could be seen as they crashed into the sea.

The German raiders fiercely attacked barrage balloons and brought down several.

Six big Nazi Junker 88's swooped down on a lightship in the channel, dropping two bombs each. British fighters dived on them from high above and the bombers moved away in the direction of the French coast.

Involved Mass of Wheeling.

The fight at times became such an involved mass of wheeling, diving planes that it was impossible to tell which were British and which were German.

Once we could see the splash of bombs in the sea off to the east. Several dropped on land.

Suddenly a fresh swarm of German raiders appeared and began blasting away at the barrage balloons. Some of the balloons were ripped through and through and fell. A shell from a Messer-

30.24-4341

30.24-4341

schmitt cannon hit the ground and exploded near where we were standing. An empty machine gun clip dropped at our feet, and fragments of anti-aircraft shells sprinkled down.

During the attack on the lightship the scream of a diving plane was heard. With a fearful noise it plunged at a balloon. The balloon went down in flames.

Every gun on the anti-aircraft front was hammering away. The ground shook with the thunderous bursts.

A plane dropped flaming into the sea. It looked like a German ship.

A short distance away another splashed. Patrol boats sped out to where it came down.

Near the close of the raid another balloon near us was shot down. But the plane that got it was ringed in anti-aircraft fire and the pilot seemed to be in trouble as he wheeled away to get out of range.

All through this fight Nazi planes were extending their activities to northeast England.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Southeast Coast of England, *Thursday*, Aug. 15—Wailing alarm sirens heard across the English Channel from the Nazi-held coast of France early today signaled vast British counter-attacks on Germany's *Blitzkrieg* bases.

Reports reaching here, backed by what could actually be seen and heard across the Channel, indicated that the Royal Air Force smashed its counter-blows along perhaps one hundred miles of the coast where Nazis are massed nearest to England.

Long after midnight and on toward dawn the scream of the sirens could be heard.

Giant Flashes Light Up Sky

Giant flashes that lit the sky told of the thundering explosions with which British bombers paid back in kind for the pounding of southeastern England.

The British attacks apparently ranged from Calais, a score of miles across the Channel from Dover, to the big port of Le Havre.

From an observation point at the southeastern tip of England the dull thud of bombings could be heard as an undertone to the siren scream.

Searchlights On Both Sides Of Channel

Searchlights pierced up into the darkness in long luminous fingers both on the French and English sides of the Channel that has become the No Man's Land of the Battle of Britain.

Somewhere between Calais and Le Havre glowed the light of a huge fire—like the half-risen sun.

An hour after the first sound of the attack flashes in the distant sky indicated that the bombing and the fire from enemy ground batteries was continuing unabated.

100 Flashes Seen In Hour

In one hour more than one hundred bomb flashes were seen along the coast of France.

Other splashes of light that might have been flares or signals could be distinguished.

Overhead there was the drone of airplane motors. It was not immediately determined whether they signaled a hit-back raid by the Nazis or reinforcements for the British attackers.

Britain's own coastal guards were alert, but reported no signs of new German attack.

Nazi Airmen Renew Pre-Dawn Attacks On Northern England

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Thursday*, Aug. 15—Striking north of the bomb-pounded belt along the south coast, Nazi raiders swept over northwestern England and north and south Scotland today in attacks before dawn.

The swift new raids were characteristic of the feeler flights through the darkness that have preluded the mighty air assaults each of the last four days.

Yesterday's big blows were aimed at the vital south coast cities—Southampton, Dover and Hastings—while German vessels moved stealthily about the English Channel in what might be preparations for an attempt to ferry an invading army to British shores.

Bombers Attack In Waves

The German warplanes struck in waves, dropping bombs over the southeast and southern coast, in the southwest, the Midlands and even in Wales. But the Channel ports again were hardest hit.

At Dover, the Nazis blasted away at British barrage balloons, set up to protect the coast; at Southampton they poured down high-explosive bombs, at least one of which damaged a standing train; at Hastings several fatalities were reported.

Attack Plane Factories

The Royal Air Force, desperately fighting off the German attacks here at home, likewise reported new and damaging blows at aircraft factories in four Axis cities—at Dessau and Bernburg, in Germany; at Turin and Milan, in Italy—and the bombardment of German munitions plants at Lunen and Grevenbroich.

Struck by British bombers, too, were objectives in Germany's industrial Ruhr and fourteen airdromes in German and German-held territory.

The hundreds of Nazi dive bombers and fighters—300 of them in one thunderous flight that swept over the southeast coast alone—did not attack alone. German naval units, believed by British observers to be acting in a general effort to sweep the North Sea and English Channel clear of the British mine belt and thus to prepare the way for a sea-borne invasion, prowled English waters.

Break Up Flotilla

In one engagement in the North Sea, two British destroyers were reported to have broken up a German flotilla of six trawlers and three torpedo-carrying speedboats, sending one trawler and one speedboat to the bottom while the others fled under a smoke screen.

The Admiralty was careful not to disclose the location of this small but significant engagement, but neutral sources placed it somewhere in the North Sea.

This appeared to support the belief of many observers that, when the great attack comes, it will be sprung not along the southern and southeast coasts, the scenes of the greatest running air battles of history, but somewhere along Britain's northeast coast.

A landing there would be handy to Britain's industrial waist and would give the Nazis scope of a western offensive which, if completed, would cut the island defenses in two.

Yesterday was the fourth successive day of almost ceaseless air raids—raids which kept the gray skies full of clamor—and as before the south and southeast coasts were the Nazis' especial targets.

In a single ninety-minute battle, eighty German bombers broke through the coastal defenses, under the protective wings of a cloud of fighter planes, to drop bombs inland.

In Residential Areas

Other bombs dropped on residential areas near the railway lines. One was a "delayed action" type. A number of people were removed from their homes by police.

In all this furious assault and counter-assault British officials took a moment to announce that in the great battles of Monday and Tuesday 140 German planes probably had been destroyed or damaged, in addition to 140 already known to have been "definitely destroyed" in those engagements.

One of the hardest hit of all areas today was the Midlands, where swarms of raiders dropped ton upon ton of bombs, many of them striking homes. In this section alone, at least five persons were killed.

Could Have Touched Ships

On the south coast, the invading Nazis dived so low that one spectator remarked of a lightship subsequently sunk in this attack:

"The Germans could have leaned out of their machines and touched the mastheads."

It was agreed that the hour of the great test—the hour when a landing for German troops may be attempted—was close at hand.

The military correspondent of Reuters thus summed it up:

"All reports confirm that the present German tactics against Britain are similar to those preliminaries which were so successful against Poland."

Raids Termed Successful

The R. A. F.'s raids on German aircraft and munitions plants were described here as highly successful.

The great Junkers factories in Dessau and Bernburg, Germany, were reported hard hit.

The plant at Dessau, said an Air Ministry bulletin, was systematically pounded in relays for more than an hour, the attacking British using parachute flares to observe the results of their work.

Power House Destroyed

The main power house, it was added, was destroyed, while air-frame assembly sheds and a sheet-metal shop were severely damaged. An experimental shop was hit dead-center and blew up.

At Bernburg both explosive and incendiary bombs were poured down on the Junkers factory, where, said the Air Ministry, "air-frames for Junkers dive bombers and (airplane) troop transports are produced."

Part of a building on an adjoining airdrome was said to have been smashed "in a shower of debris."

In the German munitions plants at Lunen and Grevenbroich, it was said, a series of fires sprang up. At Grevenbroich a heavy explosion also was reported.

Parachutes Found in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Seventeen parachutes bearing German markings were found today in midland villages, as the Ministry of Home Security appealed to the public to report urgently any information they may have about parachute troops landing in England.

The Ministry said that police, the military and home guards were continuing a widespread search begun immediately after reports were received that parachutes had been found in two areas in England and one in Scotland last night and early today.

Earlier reports said that eleven German airmen, not parachute troops, had been captured in the midlands after they had bailed out of stricken planes and left telltale partchutes behind them. Seven were reported taken in one group and four in another.

Text of Ministry Statement.

The Ministry communique, which made no mention of such captures, follows:

"Reports have been received of a number of parachutes apparently dropped from aircraft having been found in two areas in England and one area in Scotland last night and early this morning.

"Widespread search was immediately instituted by police, the military and home guards and the search is continuing, but no parachutists have yet been found and no evidence that parachutists have landed.

"The search is continuing and any one who has any information which might be of assistance should communicate with the police."

Police and home guards stopped all traffic in the area where the parachutes were found.

A farmer who found several of them said that he could locate no trace of any men near them.

The midlands is England's great industrial area, and a few parachute troops might be able to conduct extensive sabotage there.

Finding of the parachutes intensified a day-long search.

Rector Sounds 'Chute Alarm

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—One of the duties of the 69-year-old rector of a Midlands village is to sound the "parachute alarm."

When four parachutes were found in the parish during the night the aging rector was aroused and ran—in pajamas—to toll the church bell.

Sleepy villagers saw military trucks, carrying Home Guardsmen, speeding by to search for German parachutists.

NAZI SPEEDBOAT REPORTED SUNK

British Destroyers Report Hitting Three Warcraft.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Two British destroyers hit three German naval units in an engagement early today, the Admiralty announced, adding that "it is thought that one armed trawler and one E-boat (torpedo-carrying German speedboat) were sunk."

The Admiralty communique read:

"In the early hours of this morning two of our destroyers, H. M. S. Malcolm (Capt. T. E. Halsey Dorn) and H. M. S. Verity (Lieut.-Commander, R. H. Mills, R. N.) made contact with enemy light forces consisting of six armed trawlers and three E-boats. Our destroyers at once engaged the enemy.

"The enemy forces retired behind a smoke screen as soon as they were illuminated by the searchlights of our destroyers. Before

they were able to escape, however, three of the enemy vessels were seen to be hit, and it is thought that one armed trawler and one E-boat were sunk. No damage or casualties were suffered by either of our destroyers."

The Admiralty also announced today the loss of the mine-sweeping trawler Elizabeth Angela with one fatal casualty by air attack.

Reuters, a British news agency, reported today from Stockholm the sinking of the 1,300-ton Swedish steamship Varia in an air attack in the English Channel. Eight of the crew are missing, the report said. Ten were saved.

A Berlin radio broadcast, heard today in London, quoted a Stockholm report that the 5,779-ton Swedish motorship Canton had been sunk off the Irish coast. The Canton, traded between San Francisco, Los Angeles and the Far East before the war.

The Ministry of Information paid tribute today to the survivors of the British transport Mahomed Ali El-Kebir, torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on August 11 with the loss of 120 lives.

The troops, about to turn in, went about the task of abandoning ship "as if carrying out a peacetime drill," the ministry said, adding that seamen laughed and joked as they made ready to launch lifeboats in a heavy swell and that the last actually had been floated off the vessel's deck.

Turning to thirty men still left aboard, their petty officer was said to have dived into the sea, calling: "Come on, mates. There'll always be an England—let's swim for it." The account added "they didn't have to swim very far."

GERMANS TORPEDO THE TRANSYLVANIA

Cruise Vessel, Known Here, Had Been Transformed Into an Armed Auxiliary

MORE THAN 30 LIVES LOST

300 Officers and Men Landed From 16,923-Ton Liner—Oil Slick Seen by Clipper

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15 (AP)—The 16,923-ton armed merchant cruiser Transylvania—once a popular West Indies cruise ship running out of New York—has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine somewhere in the Atlantic.

The British Government had taken her over from the Cunard Anchor Line.

The Transylvania was the seventh largest liner to be sunk during the war.

The sinking was disclosed in a brief Admiralty communiqué.

Between thirty and forty sailors were believed lost because lifeboats capsized in choppy seas. More than 300 officers and men were saved and landed at a west coast port.

Most of the rescue work was done by ships that picked up distress signals and dashed to the stricken liner. The liner kept afloat almost four hours.

The commander of the ship, Captain F. N. Miles, was among those saved. Many had remarkable escapes. The ship's cat also was brought ashore.

One seaman related that he was in a lifeboat that capsized, managed to get into another—which sank. He finally reached a steady third one.

Most of the seamen were from Glasgow and West Scotland.

The date of the sinking was not disclosed.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Stockholm today said that the Swedish steamer Mongolia, 2,111 tons, sank early today in Kiel Bay following an explosion. The crew was saved. The Mongolia formerly traded between Boston, New York and Europe.

The dispatch also reported the sinking of the 1,300-ton Swedish steamer Varia in an air attack in the English Channel.

Eight of the crew are missing, the report said. Ten were saved.

A Berlin radio broadcast, heard here today, quoted a Stockholm report that the Swedish ship Canton had been sunk off the Irish coast.

The Canton, 5,779 gross tons, traded between San Francisco, Los Angeles and the Far East before the war. She was a twin screw motorship owned in Goeteborg.

Detained In New York

The Transylvania was one of the four ships detained by Government order in New York harbor last August 29 for search by customs officers.

The others were the German liner Bremen, which later made a hazardous voyage to Germany through the British blockade, the French liner Normandie, and the British liner Aquitania. The Normandie still is docked at New York and the Aquitania, which served as a troopship during the World War, has been reported carrying troops again.

After being cleared August 30 by New York authorities, the Transylvania sailed for Londonderry, north Ireland. Then she dropped out of the news under the British Admiralty's secrecy.

The Transylvania was 552 feet long. She was built in 1925 at Glasgow, her home port.

Nazis Describe Wrecked Craft In the Channel

Returning Bombers Tell of Floating Plane and Balloon Debris Off Dover

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP).—Germany's mighty air force carried a tempest of fire and metal across the channel today into England's exposed southern flank for the fourth sucessive day of big aerial assault, and returning bombers described masses of floating wreckage of planes and balloons shot down off Dover—a possible sign of conditions ripe for invasion.

Biggest battles of the day were reported off this southeastern "hot" corner nearest the Continent, where Germans said British fighters persisted in making futile attempts to stop the torrents of German bombers, dive bombers and battle planes and lost twenty-two of their hurricanes and spitfires to the Germans' five.

This brought Great Britain's total of destroyed planes, according to German bookkeeping, to 405 for the five big days beginning last Thursday. This was at a cost of eighty-five German planes, the Germans reckoned.

Despite the desperate British opposition, the Germans said, their bombers shrieked down on their objectives, hitting airports and wharves with mine-like explosives which left towering fires in their wake.

20 Barrage Balloons Downed

Approximately a score of Britain's vaunted barrage balloons were sent flaming into the sea and to the ground in a tangle of twisted cables, the Germans declared, while small boats were engaged off shore in attempts to rescue luckless British pilots whose mounts were sent in streaking flame from the sky.

German bombers started their work in the early hours of the morning from many bases in Germany, Holland and Belgium, taking advantage of thick clouds over the channel, to slip over the British coast line for raids far inland.

But apparently the clouds hid swarms of British planes too, judging by subsequent German accounts of ensuing battles.

Berlin had its third air-raid warning of the war, and informed sources admitted British raiders had reached Potsdam, twenty miles west of the capital, before being turned back by anti-aircraft guns. The warning sent Berlin residents to their cellars for forty-seven minutes while the sound of distant firing was heard, but no bombs were reported dropped.

Destruction of British aircraft yesterday, which Germans totaled at 132, was accomplished in part by the bombing and firing of two score on the ground at British airports before they ever had a chance to get into the air, the Germans said. They pointed to this as indicating an approaching parallel to the attack that paralyzed Polish and French air fleets.

Tell of Tremendous Damage

German smashes at centers of British air resistance were reported in the high command's communique. It said many hangars, barracks, oil tanks and equipment were blasted and burned yesterday in bombardments of airfields at Eastchurch and Detling, where the British back up their Dover and Thames defenses; at Andover and Odiham, where planes to protect the big Portsmouth naval base are massed, and at Farnborough and Middle Wallop, in South England.

Besides, armament plants at Exeter and Plymouth, and wharves at Wallsend, Bournemouth and Plymouth on the south, and Hartlepool on the east were hit, the communique said.

Informed sources described the damage in these, "the most successful raids" yet against England, as "tremendous."

The high command also said a submarine chaser patrol had encountered a destroyer flotilla in the fog-shrouded North Sea and put it to flight after a "skirmish," while German submarines continued their cruises "unhampered." One submarine returned with a report of the sinking of 41,611 tons of shipping, including an auxiliary cruiser.

Germany's main interest was centered on the aerial assault, which, it was said, has brought almost the entire southern and southeastern shore—310 miles—and a belt sixty miles deep under fire.

How British Fended Off Raid

Correspondent Under Rain of Bombs Watches Squadrons Wheeling in Sky.

By ROBERT E. BUNNELLE.

A SOUTH COAST TOWN, England, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—British fighting planes fended off a terrific attack along the coastline here today in a gigantic air battle which involved 150 planes.

Machine gun fire and the roar of cannons and anti-aircraft fire filled the air. From the shore four planes could be seen as they crashed into the sea.

The German raiders fiercely attacked barrage balloons and brought down several.

Six big Nazi Junker 88's swooped down on a lightship in the channel, dropping two bombs each. British fighters dived on them from high above and the bombers moved away in the direction of the French coast.

Involved Mass of Wheeling.

The fight at times became such an involved mass of wheeling, diving planes that it was impossible to tell which were British and which were German.

Once we could see the splash of bombs in the sea off to the east. Several dropped on land.

Suddenly a fresh swarm of German raiders appeared and began blasting away at the barrage balloons. Some of the balloons were ripped through and through and fell. A shell from a Messerschmitt cannon hit the ground and exploded near where we were standing. An empty machine gun clip dropped at our feet, and fragments of anti-aircraft shells sprinkled down.

During the attack on the lightship the scream of a diving plane was heard. With a fearful noise it plunged at a balloon. The balloon went down in flames.

Every gun on the anti-aircraft front was hammering away. The ground shook with the thunderous bursts.

A plane dropped flaming into the sea. It looked like a German ship.

A short distance away another splashed. Patrol boats sped out to where it came down.

Near the close of the raid another balloon near us was shot down. But the plane that got it was ringed in anti-aircraft fire and the pilot seemed to be in trouble as he wheeled away to get out of range.

All through this fight Nazi planes were extending their activities to northeast England.

The bombing attack on the lightship was preceded by machine gun fire. Bullets splattered the deck.

The crew members took to a lifeboat and were picked up by a British speedboat which raced out from shore.

Anti-aircraft fire accounted for at least three dive bombers which I saw crash.

[The man who took this story over the telephone in London could hear the explosions of anti-aircraft fire as Mr. Brunnelle spoke. "I can see anti-aircraft bursts right outside the telephone booth now," the latter told him.]

The German attack apparently did little damage, observers said.

Just before the raid got under way, I saw two formations of twenty-seven British fighters patrolling the skies. As they slowly circled, a big cloud of German bombers escorted by fighters cut across the coast from France.

I saw the R. A. F. planes wheel back, zoom up in the air and then with a bursting roar of motors they began the attack.

Best estimates were that there were about 100 German planes in this bunch. When the British opened fire, the Nazis first formed a big circle. The British ringed around them on the outside and started to dive in and out of the formation.

Then quickly the single battle broke up into a series of dogfights.

Other planes could be heard on a higher level, out of sight, apparently making for inland targets while the big mass kept the defenders busy along the channel.

From then on it was a wild jamboree of fighting planes, and I could hear bombs exploding inland with earth-shaking rumbles between bursts of anti-aircraft fire, the chatter of machine guns and the din of cannon.

After the raid ended, I was talking to one of the men who went to the rescue of the lightship crew. He said no direct hits were scored on the ship, but bombs were "dropping all around her and opened her seams."

"The lightship went down by the stern and we had to lay by her and watch two poor blokes go down," he said.

Trains were slowed down by the raid. H. Taylor Henry, a fellow Associated Press correspondent, who came in just after the raid, said that his train reduced to half-speed and that incendiary bombs were dropped around it.

English Train Bombed

Southampton, England, Aug. 14 (AP)—A German air raider dropped a bomb ten feet in front of an express train in the suburbs of this heavily-raided port tonight, derailing the engine and baggage car and injuring three passengers.

Although the engine plunged into a crater, the crew was not hurt.

"I had slowed down when the raid started and was pulling to a stop because I heard a plane overhead," the engineer said.

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Dover, England, Aug. 14—You're in the front line of the battle zone when the London-Dover train comes out of the last tunnel through the chalk hills of the coast.

I realized it today, riding on that train.

Daylight just had flooded the windows, after the tunnel's long gloom, and an incendiary bomb dropped barely a stone's throw from the right of way.

At least forty German planes were overhead. Apparently they just had passed high over the Royal Air Force's coastal patrol, then dived low to try to disrupt transportation between the coast and the heart of England.

More Bombs Crash

Swiftly, eight or ten more flame bombs crashed in a rough circle about the train.

One set fire to a field. Farmers quickly [illegible] the blaze. The others bury themselves and

30.24-4343

30.24-4343

fizzle out.

When we pulled into Dover, the town was amazingly calm.

The big midday air raid was just over.

All the way from the station to the Shalimar Hotel, on the water front, my taxi driver kept up a play-by-play commentary on the attack.

"You just missed all the fun," he said. "More of them were over today than ever before. They got a few of our barrage balloons, but it was nothing to the hot time our fighters had waiting for them."

7th Balloon Downed

I reached the water front just as the seventh barrage balloon to be shot down came floating slowly to earth.

It had not burned and when it landed it bounced high, then settled slowly.

Tonight Dover was a peaceful Kentish town—almost. Until dusk, however, planes—both German scouts and British defenders—circled frequently, droning high in the sky. Anti-aircraft puffs chased the Germans.

Still Time To Skate

Townsfolk paraded on the water front. The music of a skating rink jangled, and the skaters went round and round. There were, however, unusual numbers of soldiers, sailors, marines and pilots in the crowds, most with rifles or pistols. Some soldiers skated at the rink with revolvers strapped to their hips.

A policeman at one intersection watched a German scouting plane. He pointed, and muttered: "Cheeky blighter!"

The cliffs were dotted with souvenir hunters, picking up pieces of bombs. Several townspeople were hit by the fragments today.

while barrage balloons plunged in flames from the sky, their clashing cables falling almost at my feet; I saw a melee of perhaps 150 raiders and defenders surge through the clouds, and in my ears all day dinned the crash of anti-aircraft and the dull thud of bombs behind me—inland.

The biggest cloud of German raiders—I counted about a hundred plainly visible, with others dotting the sky up higher—roared across the coast this forenoon from France, defiantly breasting a circle of twenty-seven British fighters.

The British ringed them; then, one by one, dived on them. One vast, wild jamboree of twisting, flame-spitting planes developed.

Four planes, then another, then others, rocketed, burning, into the sea. We could not tell which side they belonged to.

In a crazy din of anti-aircraft, machine gun and cannon explosions, six big Junkers screamed at the lightship, dropping two bombs apiece.

They sent up geysers from the sea; others dropped on land.

A new swarm of raiders tore viciously at the barrage balloons moored from coastal barges. Some, in flames and shreds, came down—in a shower of spent machine-gun bullets, aerial cannon shells, anti-aircraft fragments and even an empty machine-gun clip.

As we watched the helpless lightship, a diving plane screamed at a balloon over our heads and the blimp-shaped bag came down a mass of fire, its cable clattering behind our shelter.

While other planes were getting inland and up and down the coast to other targets, a low-flying German bombed one sea front near us, killing a Home Guard soldier, wounding several civilians and wrecking three houses.

Station Machine-Gunned

In another town a Messerschmitt fighter circled a railway station with machine-gun bullets. Shelters saved the civilians there.

I talked to survivors of the lightship crew after the vessel, never directly hit, had foundered stern first with seams torn open from the bombs that dropped all around her.

"We had to lay to by her and watch two poor blokes drown," said one of the crew, picked up from his lifeboat by a British speedboat. "They machine-gunned us before we sank."

Invasion Of Britain From Northeast Seen

By Drew Middleton

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, Aug. 14—Neutral military and naval circles incline to the belief that any Nazi invasion of Britain will strike somewhere on the northeastern coast, probably from Norway, while the R. A. F. is busy fighting German air raiders in the south.

These men believe the Germans are not likely to forfeit the element of surprise by invading Britain at the spots where the air activity has been greatest—that is, on the southern and southeastern coast.

Britons themselves cannot decide whether there is to be a war of air attrition or an invasion before winter.

See Local Air Edge

They feel, however, that the R. A. F. can establish local air superiority in either case and are reminding themselves that British communiques up to noon today claimed 205 German planes lost since Sunday, against fifty-two British planes.

There has been no lessening of preparations to receive German invaders, but some circles now advance the idea that Germany may be content with a winter-long aerial war aimed at weakening the R. A. F. and softening up the nation by hammering away at seaports and industrial centers.

These sources point out that the Germans postponed action on the western front from November 11, 1939, until May 10, 1940, and "did all right."

British Would Get Stronger

The apparent weakness of such a plan of delay is that unless Germany can effectively bomb munitions works and armament factories the British Army will be at least fifty per cent. stronger next spring.

However, the British will have the problem of keeping the greatest army ever massed in the island at fighting pitch, as well as fit and contented, though idle.

Aware of this problem, the Manchester *Guardian* has advocated not only varied entertainment for troops but lectures, language classes and schools.

PREMIER, ARMY CHIEF HOLD LONG PARLEY

Fascists Believed Trying To Create Break In British Pact

Athens Press Hits Back At "Slanders" Of Rome Newspapers

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Aug. 14—Premier John Metaxas conferred for hours tonight with his army chief of staff and members of his Cabinet, and foreign observers believed Greece's defenses are being readied should Italy climax with a military threat from Albania her press campaign against this pro-English country.

Although tomorrow is a national religious holiday, hundreds of Government officials made plans to work as usual—despite the lack of any mobilization order.

Athens Press Hits Back

The Government-controlled Athens press answered with hot words the attacks of Italian newspapers, using the terms "willful distortion of facts . . . slanderous campaign . . . evil manifestation."

Some Government officials privately drew a parallel between the Italian press campaign and that launched by German newspapers before the Nazi invasion of Poland, Norway, Belgium and Holland.

Germany and Italy apparently are not only demanding that this country break away from Great Britain—which has guaranteed to support Greek independence against attack—but German quarters said the Italian Minister has insisted as well that Greece enter directly into Italy's sphere of influence.

Unprecedented Meeting

Metaxas' night conferences with the chief of staff, General Papagos, and his Ministers were without precedent for him. They followed a crowded day in which he had received the German and Italian Ministers and talked for two hours with Government officials.

There were authoritative reports that hundreds of Albanians living in the Ioannina district have been arrested on charges of plotting against Greek rule. The Italian press has asserted that Ioannina is rightfully a part of Albania, now encompassed in the Fascist Empire.

CORFU SEIZURE BY ITALIANS IS HINTED IN ROME

Claim to Entire Adriatic Coast May Be Sequel to Hoggia Murder.

ANTI-GREEK CAMPAIGN GAINS

Official News Agency Reports Acts of Violence in Greece Are Not Diminishing.

ROME, Aug 14 (A. P.).—Il Popolo di Roma hinted today that the Greek island of Corfu and the entire Adriatic coast might be claimed by Italy as a sequel to the murder of Daut Hoggia, the Albanian patriot alleged to have been slain by two Greeks.

"Italy restored to Albania that civilization which the entire Adriatic coast and the island of Corfu knew in past centuries through the activity of the Republic of Venice, of whose splendor traces still exist," the newspaper said.

"All this sector stretching from the Adriatic to the Black Sea enters the picture of the construction of a new Europe.

"It is evident that Albania must have justice, and natural that Italy should therefore unfasten the chains which have burdened the Albanian people for many years."

Anti-Greek Campaign Goes On.

Only yesterday Italian spokesmen accused Greece of having territorial designs on Albania, which Italy annexed after her Good Friday invasion in 1939.

The press campaign against Greece opened by the disclosure of Hoggia's death over the past week end was marked today by these additional developments:

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, reported in a dispatch from Tirana that "acts of violence against Albanians show no sign of diminishing" in Greece. Greece has denied any responsibility for Hoggia's death.

Looks to Yugoslavia, Too.

The newspaper Il Messaggero asserted that restoration of Albanian territorial integrity "must be satisfied in the shortest possible time."

Stefani's Tirana dispatch declared that a number of Albanians had been arrested in northern Greece and "dragged in chains" to prison.

It quoted the Tirana newspaper Tomori as saying that the time had come "to make Athens understand the game has gone on too long."

Il Popolo di Roma's reference to the entire Adriatic coast embraced Dalmatia in Yugoslavia, which Italy claimed had been promised her by the secret treaty of 1915 under which she became an ally of Great Britain and France in the world war.

Italian spokesmen yesterday indicated that Premier Mussolini would demand slices of both Greek and Yugoslav territory for Albania—and therefore for the Italian empire—in an eventual general settlement.

Nazi Envoy Active in Athens.

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The German Minister again visited the Greek Premier, John Metaxas, today as Greek public feeling ran high over the apparent efforts of the Rome-Berlin Axis to force this country to renounce its guaranty of independence from Britain.

After the conference Gen. Metaxas met for two hours with leading Government officials to determine his course, although diplomatic spokesmen reported yesterday that the Axis "suggestions" had so far been rejected.

The German Minister was present yesterday when the Italian Charge d'Affaires met with the Premier and it is reported urged that Greece abandon her British guaranty and align herself with Axis Mediterranean policy.

BRITISH SHELL OWN COASTS IN SOMALILAND

Italian Offensive Reported Stopped Forty Miles West Of Berbera

Fleet Move Suggests Renewed Action Against Fascist Drive

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 14—British warships have turned their guns on the coast of their own protectorate of Somaliland to hold up Italians advancing there against the key port of Berbera, British bastion on the south shore of the Gulf of Aden.

Armored columns and troop concentrations were scattered by salvoes from light naval units offshore, British military headquarters reported, and the Fascist offensive was declared to have been stopped well before Bulhar, which is about forty miles west of Berbera.

"Fleet Move" Reported

A dispatch to *Il Giornale d'Italia*, an authoritative Fascist organ in Rome, reported the British fleet at Aden, the

Watches Lightship Battered And Balloons Rent By Nazis

Correspondent, Peering From Shelter, Witnesses Waves Of German Planes Engaged By British

By ROBERT E. BUNNELLE

[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

A South Coast English Town, Aug. 14—War, as only a hundred and more German bombers can wage it, came back like an avalanche to Britain's new coastal defenses today.

I saw a lightship literally blown out of the water and sunk, her seams ripped open; I peered from a shelter

Arabian port across the gulf from Berbera, had left there, adding to the already "intense movement" in the gulf.

This news suggested an intensification of British fleet action against the Italians, whose drive against Berbera is to attempt to break British Empire communications through the Red Sea, coincident with an expected general assault on Egypt and the Suez Canal.

British ground forces reported other successes in the defense of Berbera, declaring that Italian forces had been thrown back at Jurgargan Pass, thirty-five miles south-southeast of Berbera. They also said they had defeated Fascist columns in skirmishes both in Italian Libya and in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Thirty-Five-Mile Drive

In the Libyan engagement it was declared that British troops had penetrated thirty-five miles into that Italian area, putting an Italian patrol to flight.

The Italians acknowledged today that "bitter fighting" was in progress in British Somaliland east of Adadleh, which is some sixty miles west of Berbera, but added: "Our maneuvers, though strongly opposed, continue."

Desert Bedouins Offer Services To Britain

Cairo, Aug. 14 (AP)—Desert Bedouin chiefs who fled from Italian rule in Libya have agreed to unite under the leadership of Sayed Idriss Elsenussi.

Thousands of young Bedouins are offering their services to the British to fight against the Italians in the western desert.

British military spokesmen said meanwhile that the situation in British Somaliland is "serious but by no means critical" after two days of very strong Italian attacks and British counter-attacks.

It is evident, these military men said, that Italy is throwing everything she can into the fighting in the hope of an early victory. Yesterday the British said, they had thrown back Italian attacks at Jugargan Pass, thirty-five miles south-southeast of Berbera.

Linked to Attack on Britain.

The Italian attacks were said to have been pressed with "great vigor," but there were few local advances.

Except for one point where they penetrated a British position and captured two guns, military spokesmen said, the line was "practically restored."

These spokesmen indicated that the Italian attacks were preceded by low-flying bombers and were supported by artillery, and that local withdrawals, if not already effected, could be expected.

They expressed the belief that the fierceness of the Italian offensive in Africa was linked with plans for the German invasion of Britain.

Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

In addition to the attack on Jugargan Pass, a small Italian column marching from Zeila was reported to have reached Mukhajwyah, 100 miles from Berbera.

The first Italian attack gained some ground when a British platoon was flanked and had to retire. The British then launched a series of counter-attacks, with fierce hand-to-hand fighting over broken ground, and recovered their position.

The military spokesmen emphasized that the Italian attacks were made on a wide front against forces numerically inferior.

Rome Admits Hard Going.

ROME, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command declared today that the British forces in Somaliland were strongly resisting the Italian attacks in the vicinity of Adadleh, south of Berbera, and that bitter fighting is going on there.

The High Command asserted, however, that the Italian drive to reach Berbera was continuing.

The newspaper Il Picolo reported that Italian planes had been bombing British fortifications and bases in British Somaliland, and had set oil depots afire and machine-gunned truck columns.

Il Giornale d'Italia reported that the British fleet had left Aden, Arabian port across the gulf from Berbera.

Although unable to explain the fleet actions, the paper said that there was "intense movement in the Gulf of Aden."

Other sections of the Fascist press said today that Germany's object in beginning the air offensive against Britain was to wipe out the Royal Air Force so that the British will be powerless to prevent the Germans from landing troops on the island.

"The battle will continue until the British air fleet is destroyed," one correspondent wrote from a German air base. Then, when England has no more planes, the final blitzkrieg will be launched, he declared.

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 14-(AP)-A BRITISH PATROL PENETRATED 35 MILES INTO ITALIAN LIBYA YESTERDAY, FOUGHT AN ITALIAN PATROL AND COMPELLED IT TO RETREAT, THE BRITISH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A SIMILAR BATTLE WAS REPORTED IN THE GALLABAT AREA OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN WHERE, AFTER A BRIEF FIGHT, "THE ENEMY MADE A HASTY WITHDRAWAL BEHIND HIS DEFENSES, LOSING ONE OFFICER AND 32 OTHER RANKS." BRITISH CASUALTIES WERE SIX, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE ITALIANS HAVE INVADED THE GALLABAT REGION FROM ETHIOPIA.

WE1 217PED

AUG 15 1940

FLEET MOVE REPORTED

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 14—*Il Giornale d'Italia* reported today that the British fleet had left Aden, Arabian port across the gulf from Berbera, toward which Italian troops are fighting in Somaliland.

Although unable to explain the fleet actions, the paper said there was "intense movement in the Gulf of Aden."

Fleet Joins Berbera Defense

British Ships Bombard Italian Columns on Coast of Somaliland.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—British light naval forces bombarded Italian troop concentrations along the Somaliland coast yesterday, the Admiralty announced in a communique today.

"An Italian concentration of troops and mechanized transport was dispersed by the bombardment, and it has been reported that this has held up the enemy advance toward Bulhar, between Zeila and Berbera," the communique said.

Bulhar is about forty miles west of Berbera, the capital and principal seaport of invaded British Somaliland.

express for information that might help the enemy.

Such tidbits as the hour for sailing of vessels, weather and other matter of possible military value are strictly taboo. These are but a fraction, however, of the changes that war makes in the life of the Bahamas.

At almost every gathering there is a program for raising funds. The Legislature has voted frequent contributions to the British war fund. A bomber was bought with funds from public subscription. Every piece of scrap metal on the islands is being sent to London for munitions manufacture.

perts, attached to Swiss legations as the military attaches of foreign Powers, and some of the Swiss, too, have revised their opinion of Poland's army.

Three things have contributed to the new turn of opinion.

First was the new realization of the power of Germany's war machine and its strength in the air.

Second was the way France cracked up along with Belgium, Holland and the Low Countries in thirty-eight days of warfare. Poland alone lasted four weeks.

Third are Poles themselves, even in internment.

On the night between the 19th and 20th of June alone some 28,000 troops crossed into Switzerland in the region of the Franches Montagnes in the Jura.

First to cross were about 12,000 French troops of various branches of the army. Some had their rifles, some didn't. Many had never even seen a German. Few had participated in active fighting. All came because the Germans cut off their retreat to the south.

Later came 15,000 Poles. They, too, had been cut off in their retreat, but they came across with all their arms and even most of their motorized equipment. They were disciplined. They had not only almost all seen Germans, but their units were all heavily carved up by casualties.

Fought to the End.

One Polish unit, about 2,000 strong, dashed up to the frontier with several batteries of 75s and 101s. A group of officers conferred briefly with the Swiss command and were told that they would have to surrender both arms and ammunition.

The whole unit turned around and dashed off again. The command

ing officer explained that they had some ammunition left and were going to give it to the Germans.

They gave it to the Germans and the Germans gave them the same back again. They couldn't get through. They came into Switzerland with all their guns and rifles but with not a shell, not a cartridge, and with many casualties.

Poles, in little groups of three and four, have been drifting into Switzerland ever since the armistice. Some have come from channels all the way through German occupied territory. They hide in farm houses or deserted towns during the day and travel by night. They escape from internment camps.

Behavior Wins Friends.

Since then the Poles' discipline, cleanliness, morale and comradeship have won them many friends. Some Swiss, including a Swiss visitor to internment camps quoted in the Baseler Nachrichten, found that the French brought along "some of the decaying smells of social and political disintegration." Those French were not peacetime soldiers.

The Poles, a proud lot, range in age between 17 and 22. Most of them were officers, farmers and metal workers before the war. They were the first to offer to help Swiss peasants in the field.

Their one great sorrow is the French defeat. Most of them would go on fighting if they knew where to fight and how to get there. Many have crossed half of Europe and have heard nothing from their families since last September.

They are almost all Catholics and hold special services each Sunday in the forests near their internment camps.

Originally many Polish units were placed in towns with French units. The French considered the war ended and only wanted to get back home; the Poles wanted to fight somewhere, anywhere, and the two nationalities had to be separated.

Both the Poles and the Swiss authorities would like to know where they go from here.

ITALIANS ASK FOR MONACO

Want Principality Annexed as Part of French Settlement

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP)—Italian annexation of the principality of Monaco and the famed resort of Monte Carlo was demanded today by an organization formed at Ventimiglia by former Italian residents of Nice.

A manifesto promised Italians in Monaco that they would be freed soon from the rule of the principality, which is dependent upon France.

Monte Carlo lies just beyond Mentone, which is the outpost of Italian-occupied territory in France.

Two Bombs Fall Near Il Duce's Milan Paper

Rome, Aug. 14 (Via Radio) (AP)—Two bombs dropped by the British in last night's raid on Milan fell near the building of Premier Mussolini's newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*—but the paper was published as usual, the Rome radio said tonight.

The radio said work in the paper's editorial offices was not interrupted. The bombs blew a large hole in the street named Via Arnaldo Mussolini.

Duke's New Domain Doing Bit In War

[By the Associated Press]

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 14—Humorous British placards warning against loose talk are pasted all over Nassau, just as though the new domain of the Duke of Windsor were in the active war game. Brightly tinted pictures bear the legend:

"Loose talk costs lives."

Usually there is a picture of a careless individual saying to a friend, "Just between ourselves . . ." hiding beneath a table or listening from some vantage point is a caricature of Hitler.

Behind these little pictures is an efficient censorship that watches mail, telegrams, telephone conversations and

SWISS ADMIRE POLISH TROOPS

Discipline and Cleanliness Win Them Friends.

BERNE, Switzerland (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A lot of high-powered military ex-

30.24-4345

30.24-4345

VATICAN VACATIONS

Pope Keeps Cardinals Near Him During Crisis.

ROME, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Summer vacation began at the Vatican today, the Italian radio reported. Pope Pius XII will not resume his collective audiences until October.

Cardinals, however, will leave Rome only by turns, the Pope wishing to have representatives of the College of Cardinals near him at all times during this period of extraordinary international tension.

The office of the Papal Secretary of State will not interrupt its work.

Mother Gets Baby Back In Lawsuit After Air Raid

Passed Him Out Window; Woman Claimed Him

THE HAGUE, Aug. 14 (AP).—The case of a baby boy, claimed by two mothers after an air bombing of a maternity home in the Nazi conquest of Holland May 10, was decided by a Hague court today. The court ruled that the woman who now has the baby must give it up. She cried out that she "never, never" would yield.

The other woman, plaintiff in the case, said her baby was ten days old when the maternity home was bombed and that she took the child to a window and handed him to a pedestrian, who ran with the infant to an air-raid shelter. There, according to the plaintiff, the other woman took the child.

The court heard evidence that two babies were killed in the defendant's room at the maternity home but none in the room of the plaintiff. Blood tests and fingerprint tests were made on the surviving child, but these were not decisive.

The woman who sued for the baby was not in court, but both husbands were there.

Government To Tighten French Divorce Laws

Changes Being Drafted Which Are Designed To Cut Number Of Separations, Is Report

Grenoble, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Petain Government is backing plans to tighten French divorce laws, the Vichy correspondent of the newspaper *Le Petit Dauphinois* said today.

Lawyers and jurists are drafting changes, the newspaper said, designed to cut down the total of 20,000 divorces which heretofore has been a yearly average in France.

The changes will include a measure to force both parties to a separation to appear in court, revising a law under which legal separation for three years automatically constitutes grounds for divorce.

RED CROSS EXPERT SEES FRENCH PERIL

Allen Favors Sending Food to Occupied Zones, Especially to Prisoners of Nazis

VICHY, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Richard Allen, European delegate of the American Red Cross, said tonight that the "situation throughout France now is worse than in Belgium after the World War and is growing still worse."

Coming here after a conference with the International Red Cross officials in Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. Allen said he strongly favored extension of Red Cross relief into the German-occupied zones, especially among the nearly 2,000,000 prisoners.

A census in occupied areas showed an immediate need of milk, sugar, fats and canned meat, he said, adding that France could provide sufficient wheat and meat if permitted access to her colonies.

He said the Red Cross should send medical equipment and supplies worth $350,000 now stored at Marseille for distribution in the prison camps. Since French negotiations with Germany designed to alleviate the plight of war prisoners have been without result, neutral observers believe a neutral organization must assume the responsibility.

Destruction in the occupied zones is less than first was estimated, Mr. Allen reported, with fewer than 100,000 homes destroyed and fewer than 500,000 homeless refugees. He believed everyone could be housed without constructing barracks.

Plans here call for the transportation of 1,200,000 refugees to their homes per month, but Mr. Allen doubted that pace could be maintained in view of existing conditions. Seven trainloads of Belgian refugees, for example, are stalled a few miles from Paris until Germany decides whether to permit their immediate repatriation.

Red Cross distribution now is confined to unoccupied zones. Condensed milk is given to invalids and babies only on a physician's prescription. Using that basis, Mr. Allen estimated he needed 150,000 cases of milk.

Says Unmobilized Men Were Taxed Too Heavily

New French Government Announces Part Of Sums Collected Will Be Paid Back

Vichy, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—The new French Government decided today that unmobilized men of military age had been taxed too heavily during the war and announced a part of the sums collected would be paid back through rebates on future taxes.

The action was taken by making retroactive a reduction in the original extraordinary war tax of fifteen per cent. levied on wages of this class of workers.

The Government had decided several days ago that the tax would be continued on a five per cent. basis.

Executioner Imported To Carry Out Sentence Of Death In New France

Vichy, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—The French Government, which recently condemned a man to death and then found it had no official executioner to carry out the sentence, remedied this oversight today.

Henry Roch, a North African guillotiner known as "Monsieur D'Alger," was brought to Marseille to take the place of the famous "Monsieur de Paris."

The latter, official executioner before the flight of the Government from Paris, now is in the German-occupied zone.

Ambulance Drivers Released

Vichy, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Twenty Americans who served as ambulance drivers at the front during French-German hostilities have been demobilized at Chateauguay. They will return to the United States by way of Marseille and Lisbon.

Ready to Blow Up Oil.

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—All women, children and men who are not essential have been withdrawn from potential danger spots in Batavia's rich oil fields, it was disclosed today, because of preparations to blow up wells, refineries and other works in case of attack.

With the crisis mounting in the troubled Asiatic situation, Batavia's Army chief of staff informed the Volksraad (Legislature) today that the Government will not hesitate to destroy harbor works, oil fields and stocks in an emergency.

Even if the fully strengthened local garrison should be unable to retard invading forces, it was said, preparations now have been completed to destroy the equipment by a new secret system within a few minutes.

NO MORE LUXEMBURG

Use of Name Is Barred by Nazi Administrator.

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—References to "the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg" and the "country of Luxemburg" must be omitted in official correspondence in the future, Gustav Simon, head of the German Civil Administration in Luxemburg, declared today.

Asserting that the Constitution of the Grand Duchy had been abrogated as a result of the flight of Grand Duchess Charlotte and the Government, Simon was quoted by the German news service, Dienst aus Deutschland, as saying that the new situation obligates Luxemburg authorities to loyalty toward the new German Civil Administration.

The speech was on the occasion of installation of a new commissioner for the capital city. Simon stressed the German character of the inhabitants.

Lithuanian Minister Surrenders Legation

Kazys Skirpa Gives Up Berlin Headquarters To Soviet Embassy With Nazi Approbation

Berlin, Aug. 14 (AP)— Kazys Skirpa, Lithuanian Minister, tearfully surrendered his country's Berlin legation today to representatives of the Russian Embassy.

With the fifteen members of his legation staff who stubbornly declined for five days to let the Russians enter, he went out the front gate to join the growing army of Europeans in exile from their homelands.

Lithuania was the last of the three Baltic countries recently absorbed by Soviet Union to surrender its legation here. The Latvians and Estonians had handed over their keys without much to-do. Germany's official recognition of the Russian annexation made further resistance by Skirpa useless.

Spanish Philippines?

Madrid Paper Renews Claim To Islands On Anniversary Of Loss

Berlin, Aug. 14 (AP) (Via Radio)—A Madrid dispatch broadcast by the German radio today said the anniversary of Spain's loss of the Philippines to the United States was taken by the newspaper *Alcazar* as an occasion to renew Spain's claim to these islands, declared to be "more Spanish than ever."

It was on August 13, 1898, that Manila was surrendered to Admiral Dewey.

Nazis Ban Dancing, As in Polish Invasion

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP).—Public dancing was barred in Germany today, apparently because of the new offensive against Great Britain.

During the Polish campaign there was a similar ban. Dancing was permitted during the winter months and then forbidden during the offensive in western Europe. Recently it was permitted two nights weekly.

Nazi Officers Decorated

Berlin, Aug. 14 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today formally presented the insignia of new rank to Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and other officers whose promotions he announced in his Reichstag speech July 19.

Hungarian Delegates Leave for Rumania

BUDAPEST, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—A Hungarian delegation is leaving by Danube steamer for the Rumanian-Yugoslav frontier to talk with Rumanian representatives this coming week end on a Transylvanian settlement, it was officially stated today.

The Hungarian delegation is headed by Andre Dehory, former Minister to Poland and Rome and an expert on Hungarian revisionist claims. Its destination is Turnu-Severin.

BUDAPEST, AUG. 14-(AP)-A HUNGARIAN DELEGATION LEFT FOR TURNU-SEVERIN, RUMANIA, TONIGHT TO BEGIN FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS THIS WEEK-END WITH KING CAROL'S REPRESENTATIVES OVER HUNGARY'S CLAIMS FOR THE RETURN OF THE RICH TRANSYLVANIAN PROVINCE.

PESSIMISM WAS APPARENT IN HUNGARIAN QUARTERS. DIPLOMATIC SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF THE CONFERENCE WAS DESTINED TO FAIL AND WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY GERMAN ARBITRATION.

ANDREAS DE HORY, FORMER MINISTER TO WARSAW AND ROME, HEADED THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION, WHICH WANTS THREE-FOURTHS OF TRANSYLVANIA.

RUMANIA HAS OFFERED TO RETURN ONLY A SMALL FRONTIER STRIP COMBINED WITH WHOLESALE MINORITY POPULATION TRANSFERS.

JS416PED

Leopold's Children Join Him In Laeken Castle 'Prison'

King Still Working To Repatriate 1,500,000 Belgians Wandering Through France As Refugees

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels (Via Berlin), Aug. 14—A prisoner of war in his own castle, King Leopold of Belgium has his children with him again—after weeks of separation amid war's tumult—but he still awaits the return of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen who fled to France during Germany's invasion of the Lowlands.

About 1,500,000 Belgians were wandering refugees in France when the armistice was signed. They have been returning only gradually to their homes.

Swiss Aid Asked

Even before the conclusion of the Battle of France, Leopold did what he could to speed repatriation of Belgian refugees. He asked the President of Switzerland June 13 to negotiate with French and German authorities for the return of Belgians across Swiss frontiers. Last month he won the Red Cross cooperation.

The King's three children, Princess Charlotte, 13; Crown Prince Baudouin, 11, and Prince Albert, 7, were detained for a while in France—apparently against the wishes of their father, who had given instructions to send them to Portugal. German military authorities intervened to speed the children's home-coming recently.

Mother Also At Castle

Also with the King now are his mother, the Dowager Queen Elizabeth, and his brother, Prince Charles. They are living in Laeken Castle, near here, the usual residence of the royal family.

A Belgian refugee who had an audience with the King said:

"The King's health now is very satisfactory. He was ailing for some time, but he is all right now. He is not downhearted, and is happy to have his mother with him."

As for Queen Mother Elizabeth, she has resumed her task of comforting the sick and wounded Belgian soldiers. She meets popular demonstrations of loyalty wherever she goes.

Italian Planes Sink Finnish Ship Near Malta

100 Bombs Dropped Around Vessel, Opening Its Seams—Crew Rowed To Safety

New York, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Finnish freighter Wiiri, 3,525 gross tons, sank recently near Malta after Italian planes sprayed more than one hundred bombs around the vessel in eight raids, the New York Maritime *Register* reported today.

The shipping journal said none of the bombs struck the vessel, but opened her plates causing her to sink. The crew rowed thirty-two miles to safety in Malta.

The Wiiri had been trading between Hampton Roads, Mobile and Liverpool.

Blitzkrieg by R. A. F., Boasts London Paper

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Newspapers used their largest type today to proclaim the destruction of German raiders in yesterday's battles over the channel and southern coast. Some of them were:

"One a Minute Crashed at Battle Peak"—News Chronicle.

"69 Down Yesterday—191 in Three Days—All Records Beaten"—Herald.

"69 More—Whole Nazi Squadrons Driven Back"—Daily Mail.

"Blitzkrieg—By the R. A. F."—The Express.

India As A Dominion Advocated In Commons

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—L. S. Amery, secretary for India, in another bid for India's whole-hearted war aid, told the House of Commons tonight that an "efficient" all-Indian Congress would do well to welcome the offer of eventual dominion status.

"Dominionship is not an inferior status," he said. "We in the British Commonwealth enjoy security, prosperity and friendship which is the result of free and equal association."

Indian Nationalists have demanded prior recognition of their independence as a price for wartime collaboration.

Cites Plight Of Free Nations

"Many independent nations," Amery said, "are not free to live their lives as they will. They are overrun or dismembered by more powerful neighbors."

Earlier Lord Strabolgi, Labor peer, urged in the House of Lords that Amery should "go quickly to the Indians with wide powers to get some agreement."

"If India's man power could be mobilized," he said, "we need have no fear of threats to the Straits Settlements and Burma, and in certain circumstances, great help could be sent to Indo-China.

"Armed India could drive the Italians out of the whole of Africa."

Canadian General Escapes Bomb

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 14 (AP)—A bomb was reported to have fallen today within seventy yards of Lieut. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, commander in chief of the Canadian Active Service Force. The bomb killed four children. The general was not hurt.

Sale of Cream Is Barred in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The Food Ministry today banned the sale of all kinds of cream, effective October 1, to conserve the supply for butter and other essential dairy products.

BLAST SINKS SWEDISH SHIP

Mongolia Goes Down In Kiel Bay. Once In Service To U. S.

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—A Reuters (British) dispatch from Stockholm said the Swedish steamer Mongolia, 2,111 tons, sank early today in Kiel Bay following an explosion. The crew was saved.

The Mongolia formerly traded between Boston, New York and Europe

Eden Promises Victims' Aid in Defeating Nazis

Says Lands Hitler Crushed Will Help to Strike Death Blow When Time Comes

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP).—Anthony Eden, British War Secretary, promised solemnly tonight that Great Britain would yet strike Germany a death blow and that when she did, the nations defeated by Adolf Hitler would turn upon him "like ghosts arising from the dead."

In a broadcast, he asked: "When the time comes for us to strike, where will Hitler's fifth column be? Where will he find friends in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Austria?

"Like ghosts arising from the dead, with their arms and their hands, the nations that he has ravished for a season will turn upon him. Then we shall not be alone."

The real war for Britain, Eden said, will begin only "when we take the offensive and strike home at the enemy."

"That is the way wars are won, and that is the way we mean to do," Eden promised.

"There must be no war weariness or peace weariness this time," he added. "There must be no third war in our time or in our children's time."

The War Secretary said: "The second phase of the Battle of Britain appears to be opening. Now one day soon it may be the turn of the army at home. We make no boast, but we feel confident."

Eden urged his listeners, whenever they open an atlas, not to open it at a map of Europe but at a map of the world.

"The map of Europe is misleading, because it doesn't tell the whole truth," he said. "It merely tells a flattering tale to Germany. . . . All that can be seen of British power and British effort is comprised within two islands looking rather small and inconspicuous."

Reports Nazi Troops Ready

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The diplomatic correspondent of The Canadian Press quoted authoritative sources in London tonight as saying Germany had troop concentrations in both Norway and Holland ready to attempt an invasion of Great Britain if the air attacks "prove successful."

British Gold Hoarder Fined.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Heinrich Emil Mendelssohn was fined 3,250 pounds (nominally about $13,000) today for failing to offer for sale to the Treasury 5,063 sovereigns (gold coins worth about $41,921), and 16,500 gold dollars. Like the United States, England has a law against gold hoarding.

England May Modify Her Blockade Of Spain

Expected To Allow Restricted Amounts Of Raw Materials To Go Through

London, Aug. 14 (AP) — Britain's blockade of the European Continent probably will be modified to permit Spain to receive restricted imports of raw materials which the British navy is trying to keep from Germany and Italy, an informed British source said today.

This informant expressed belief that Spain and Portugal do not now consider the British blockade, extending from the Arctic to North Africa, "a great hardship."

It was asserted that Spain, in a note delivered in London early last week, "reserved her rights" with respect to the blockade, but the British source said this was not to be considered a protest.

Spain is known to be anxious to receive materials which the British are trying to exclude from the Axis nations and their occupied territories and the Spanish press has complained bitterly of interference with the normal supplies of oil and wheat.

King George Inspects Kent Air Defenses

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—While British planes were beating off a furious Nazi air attack over the south coast today, King George toured eastern anti-aircraft defenses in Kent, visiting gun crews, searchlight and sound-locator stations.

ROAD TOLL EXCEEDS BOMBS'

Traffic Deaths In Britain Twice As Many As War's In Month

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—Highway accidents in Britain were reported today to have killed more than twice as many people as German bombs last month.

The July road accident total was 578 and enemy bombs accounted for 258 Britons.

British Seizures 45,300 Tons

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Britain seized 45,300 tons of contraband during July, it was announced today. Of this 34,600 tons came from neutral ships, and 10,700 from Italian ships. Most of the neutral seizures were of goods bound for Italy.

M. P. Asks About Ban On Oil to Japanese

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, Foreign Under-Secretary, declined to reply today when he was asked in Commons whether Great Britain would prevent shipments of British produced oil from reaching Japan.

J. A. Mander, Liberal, asked if it was "proposed to continue to supply oil and other articles for war purposes to Japan in view of the refusal of such supplies to China by the closing of the Burma Road and whether the action of the United States in prohibiting the export of oil to Japan would be borne in mind."

Danes Clash With Nazis

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—Reuters (British) said today the Copenhagen radio broadcast a report that Danish civilians and German soldiers clashed August 3 at Frederikshavn, Denmark, and as a result, eight men were arrested and were sentenced today to prison terms.

150 IN COMMONS OPPOSE FOOD PLAN

But Some Supplies May Go to Spain and Portugal

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—A motion declaring opposition to "any effort or proposals which may be made to permit food supplies to Europe to pass our blockade" was introduced in Commons tonight. It was indorsed by 150 members, about one-fourth of the membership.

Great Britain's blockade of the European Continent probably will be modified to permit Spain to receive restricted imports of raw materials which the British Navy is trying to keep from Germany and Italy, an informed British source said today.

This informant expressed its belief that Spain and Portugal do not now consider the British blockade, extending from the Arctic to North Africa, a great hardship.

It was asserted that Spain, in a note delivered in London early last week, had reserved her rights with respect to the blockade, but had not made a protest.

Great Britain seized 45,300 tons of contraband during July, it was announced today. Of this 34,600 tons came from neutral ships, and 10,700 tons from Italian ships. Most of the neutral seizures were of goods bound for Italy.

Uruguay Arrests Man Argentina Terms Spy

Karl Arnold Fled From Latter Country After Deportation Ordered Friday

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 14 (AP)—Uruguayan police tonight arrested Karl Arnold, described by Argentine gendarmes as an agent of the German secret police, who fled from Argentina after the Minister of the Interior ordered him deported Friday.

He was charged with violating immigration regulations and may be returned to Buenos Aires.

Arnold presented himself at police headquarters on the advice of Otto Langmann, German Minister.

Costa Rica Moves To Bar Nazi Spies

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that it had taken measures to exclude Germans who might try to enter Costa Rica for espionage or other unwelcome purposes. Lists of such agents were sent with instructions to Costa Rica consulates abroad.

NAZIS BAN MORE U. S. FILMS

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Is Barred as Anti-German Producer

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—Motion pictures of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will be banned from German screens beginning tomorrow in what informed sources said was a countermeasure against the making of alleged anti-German films by the company in the United States.

Officials said the company had been asked to cancel distribution contracts with German motion-picture theatres and to withdraw all its films by tomorrow. Similar measures were taken earlier against Fox.

30.24-4347

Counting Plane Losses

[By the Associated Press]

The following dispatches state the British and German versions of what information is required by each Government before it lays formal claim to the destruction of an enemy airplane:

British

London, Aug. 14—The Royal Air Force has dropped its earlier rule that no enemy plane would be marked down as destroyed unless two British pilots saw it crash.

In its place is a rule that the attacking British pilot must be prepared to pledge his word that he has destroyed the enemy plane, and it will be listed to his credit provided he saw it crash or break up in the air. This pledge, it is declared, is now a point of honor for the corps.

It was said that in the sort of continuous dog-fight now going on over England it is impossible to follow the policy of corroboration.

German

Berlin, Aug. 14—Every German flier who shoots down an English plane must have the verification of two witnesses before he receives recognition for the victory, military sources said today in explaining how they count British losses.

This is a German air force principle, they said, adding:

"Every battle and pursuit squadron has been sternly instructed to report only such planes definitely shot down for which there have been two witnesses."

Such successes, it was said, are then reported in service messages via the Air Corps to the air fleet headquarters, then to the air force general staff for final check.

airdrome in Kent, where tw enemy dive-bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

Royal Air Force fighters also engaged the enemy at several points and inflicted casualties. This afternoon scattered attacks were made in several districts in the southeast and southwest.

At Southampton high explosive bombs caused slight damage to a stationary train and injured several people.

At Hastings a house was demolished by high explosive bombs and a number of people were injured, several fatally.

R. A. F. fighters were constantly in action.

According to reports so far received fifteen enemy aircraft have been destroyed by R. A. F. fighters during the day. Four of our fighters are missing.

The Air Ministry subsequently revised its previous communique as follows:

It is now known that twenty enemy aircraft have been destroyed in today's air fighting around our coasts. Of this number seventeen were shot down by our fighters and three by anti-aircraft. One of our pilots reported as missing is safe. The number of our pilots lost as a result of today's actions is therefore now three.

and early this morning. Widespread search was immediately instituted by police, the military and home guards and the search is continuing, but no parachutists have yet been found and no evidence that parachutists have landed. The search is continuing and any one who has any information which might be of assistance should communicate with the police.

CAIRO, Aug. 14 (AP).—The British communique said today:

Western Desert, Aug. 13.—A patrol encounter thirty-five miles inside Italian territory resulted in the withdrawal of an enemy patrol. Otherwise all was quiet in the Sudan. After a short engagement in the Gallabat area the enemy made a hasty withdrawal behind his defenses, losing one officer and thirty-two other ranks. Our casualties were six.

Somaliland, Aug. 13.—A quieter day. Enemy attacks on the Jugargan position were renewed but were, on the whole, half-hearted and met with very little success. A column including A. F. V. S. (armored fighting vehicles), which advanced along a coast road from Zeila, was engaged by our aircraft and gunfire from His Majesty's ships.

of our destroyers.

An Admiralty communique on operations in Somaliland follows:

British light naval forces yesterday bombarded an Italian troop concentration near the British Somaliland coast. The target was indicated to the ships by Blenheim aircraft. The Italian concentration of troops and mechanized transport was dispersed by the bombardment, and it has been reported that this has held up the enemy advance toward Bulhar, between Zeila and Berbera.

The port of Berbera was again raided by enemy aircraft in the early hours of Monday, but no [illegible] were caused.

In the Channel and the Thames Estuary two patrol boats and two merchantmen totaling 15,000 tons were sunk.

Furthermore, fighting planes bombed airdromes at Eastchurch, Detling, Farnborough, Andover, Odiham and Middlewallop and destroyed numerous hangars, crew barracks, oil tanks, shops and a large number of planes on the ground.

During attacks in the Channel and on England numerous fierce air fights developed, in the course of which seventy-four enemy planes were destroyed.

In the course of the day British Bristol-Blenheim planes attempted to attack the Danish town of Aalborg. Pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns forced the enemy to turn back, shooting down sixteen to twenty-three aggressors. Enemy bombings last night caused no noteworthy damage anywhere.

Yesterday's total losses for the enemy were 132 planes and twelve barrage balloons, of which eighty-nine planes were bagged in air fights and forty-three were destroyed on the ground or by anti-aircraft. Twenty-eight German planes are missing.

A submarine commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Salman reported sinking 41,611 tons of shipping, including a British auxiliary cruiser of 11,400 tons.

Units of the German submarine chaser flotilla encountered several British destroyers in the North Sea, which, despite their superiority, retreated into the fog after a short skirmish. German submarines continued their tasks unhampered.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Italian communique said today:

Bitter fighting is still under way in British Somaliland east of Adadleh. Our maneuvers, although strongly opposed, continue.

At 1 a. m. this morning enemy planes coming from Switzerland carried out a raid on northern Italy, dropping bombs and leaflets.

At Milan about thirty explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, all landing in an inhabited area. No military objectives were hit. The dead, all civilians, numbered twelve and the wounded forty-four.

At Turin about fifteen bombs were dropped, causing no damage to military or industrial establishments. One person was reported killed and eight wounded.

Alessandria and Tortona also were bombed. Nine were reported killed at Alessandria, including three fire fighters who ran to carry out their work. Several were reported wounded.

A bombardment of Augusta, near Syracuse, where four bombs were dropped, caused neither casualties nor damage.

An enemy torpedo plane was shot down by our navy anti-aircraft artillery. The crew, composed of an officer and a flyer, was captured.

WILL BUILD TANKS

Chrysler to Get Contract for 1000 Medium Type.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Negotiations with the Chrysler Corporation of Detroit for hundreds of army tanks were reported virtually complete today. Defense commission officials said that details of a contract probably would be announced tomorrow.

Construction of a $16,000,000 government-financed factory has been discussed, it was said by persons familiar with the negotiations. About a year would be required to build the plant and tool it for a daily production of about five tanks.

An initial order of 1,000 medium tanks of some twenty-five tons each was believed in prospect.

The British Government has been reported ready to spend $200,000,000 for 4,000 tanks of about the same size but there was no official comment at the commission on this report.

Ambassador Phillips Reports on Italy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. (A. P.).—President Roosevelt received a report on conditions in Italy today from American Ambassador William Phillips, just returned from a tour of duty in Rome.

Air-Raid Box Score

[By the Associated Press]

The official—and conflicting—box score on five days of furious aerial fighting as issued by Berlin and London:

German Claims

	British Losses	German Losses
Thursday.....	49	10
Sunday.....	93	21
Monday.....	89	24
Tuesday.....	132	28
Wednesday....	22	5
Totals.....	385	88

British Claims

	German Losses	British Losses
Thursday.....	60	16
Sunday.....	65	26
Monday.....	62	13
Tuesday.....	78	13
Wednesday....	26	4
Totals.....	291	72

In addition to the 140 German planes which Britain claimed Monday and Tuesday, officials said probably another 140 had been destroyed.

Communiques of Three Belligerent Nations

British

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Thursday) (AP).—An Air Ministry communique issued early today said:

Yesterday (Wednesday) evening enemy aircraft made further attacks on the southwest of England and on Wales. Bombs were dropped in a number of districts but little damage was done. A number of peresons were injured and one was killed.

An R. A. F. airdrome was attacked but the casualties were few, although some were fatal.

Reports of further air engagements show that six more enemy aircraft were destroyed by R. A. F. fighters and that one of our fighters was lost.

The total of enemy aircraft shot down over Britain and around our coasts yesterday is therefore twenty-six (fourteen bombers, three twin-engine fighter-bombers, and nine single-engined fighters).

Four of our pilots in all were lost.

An Air Ministry communique issued last night said:

Enemy activity has been much less pronounced today. An attack was made this morning on barrage balloons at Dover and a lightship was bombed. An unsuccessful attack was also made on an

An earlier Air Ministry communique said:

A large force of R. A. F. bombers made a successful attack on military objectives in northern Italy last night. Preliminary reports indicate heavy damage was done to aircraft factories at Milan and Turin. All our bombers returned safely except one, which made a forced landing on the sea near our coast, the crew being rescued.

Another Air Ministry communique on British raids said:

Last night, in addition to the raids on Italy, reported in an earlier communique today, strong forces of R. A. F. bombers attacked the Junkers aircraft factories at Dessau and Bernburg (north of Leipzig), munition factories at Lunen and Grevenbroich, various military objectives in the Ruhr and fourteen airdromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France. One of our aircraft is missing.

An Air Ministry communique reported on Nazi parachutists said:

Reports have been received of a number of parachutes apparently dropped from aircraft having been found in two areas in England and one area in Scotland last night

Palestine and Kenya, nothing to report.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP).—The German high command communique said today:

German flying units on Aug. 13 effectively bombarded port and quay facilities at Walsend, Hartlepool, Bournemouth and Plymouth, armament plants at Exeter and Plymouth as well as storage tanks at North Billingham.

An Admiralty communique said:

In the early hours of this morning two of our destroyers, H. M. S. Malcolm (Capt. T. E. Halsey Dorn) and H. M. S. Verity (Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Mills, R. N.) made contact with enemy light forces consisting of six armed trawlers and three E-boats (torpedo-carrying speedboats). Our destroyers at once engaged the enemy.

The enemy forces retired behind a smoke screen as soon as they were illuminated by the searchlights of our destroyers. Before they were able to escape, however, three of the enemy vessels were seen to be hit, and it is thought that one armed trawler and one E-boat were sunk. No damage or casualties were suffered by either

Senate Raises Soldiers' Pay To $30 a Month in Draft Bill

Knox Tells House Committee That Crisis Demands United States Organize a Huge Army by Conscription.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Provision for an increase in army and Marine Corps base pay from $21 to $30 a month was written by the Senate today into the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill.

The Senate approved the increase proposal as set forth in an amendment by Senator Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, which specified that voluntary recruits and draftees taken into the army and Marine Corps should receive $21 a month for their first four months training. If their rating then was satisfactory, they would be advanced to $30 a month. The increased annual cost was estimated at approximately $70,000,000 this fiscal year.

Increases also would be granted to the next three higher classes of enlisted men, sixth grade pay being boosted from $30 to $36, fifth grade from $42 to $54 and fourth grade from $54 to $60. Third grade pay would remain at $72, second at $84 and first at $126.

Where the army now rewards fourth year enlisted men with a 5 per cent increase in their base pay, Senator Lee's amendment would boost this increase to 10 per cent. It also would provide more liberal retirement allowances for enlisted men.

Knox Testifies.

Secretary of the Navy Knox declared today that the United States, lacking a two-ocean navy, needs a huge army, and he urged that one be created by conscription.

Should England be defeated by Germany, he said, "we will be left without a friend in the world." He expressed the opinion that such a defeat in sixty days was possible.

Col. Knox appeared before the House Military Committee in support of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory service bill, on which the Senate undertook its fourth day of debate.

Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, urged his colleagues to reject the measure as "typical of totalitarian nations" and to substitute a program of voluntary enlistments "in accordance with American principles."

He said the country faced two emergencies—an immediate one of the next six months which he declared was not so serious as some persons believed, and a permanent one of hemisphere defense. The permanent emergency, he said, requires an army of only 750,000 men, reserves of 1,250,000 and a two-ocean navy.

"It seems to me utterly impossible to think that we could undertake the defense of Brazil or Argentina with our army," Senator Taft said. "The Monroe Doctrine must be enforced by the navy, and if it cannot be enforced by the navy, it cannot be enforced at all."

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, told the Senate he had never heard of a "more outrageous proposition" than an assertion before the House Military Committee yesterday that chiefly because of the time consumed in discussion of conscription legislation the army had had to delay from October 1 to January 1 its objective of 900,000 men under arms.

The assertion was made by Brig.-Gen. William E. Shedd, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel.

"Everybody has known all the time that somebody was going to have to come forth with some excuse for not putting this conscription plan into operation at once," Senator Clark declared.

"Any one who knows anything about it knows that nothing this administration has done would indicate that they were going to be inept enough to have hundreds of thousands of mothers going down to the station to kiss their boys good-by a few weeks before the election."

At the White House, President Roosevelt and congressional leaders went over the legislative slate, consisting chiefly of defense bills. After the conference, Democratic Leader Barkley predicted the Senate would act on the Burke-Wadsworth measure some time next week. Others at the meeting were Speaker Bankhead and Democratic Leader Rayburn of the House.

At the Capitol, Senator Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, said Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, had asked a Senate appropriations subcommittee to increase by $47,000,000 the funds which would go to the navy in a pending $4,963,000,000 appropriation bill. The increase would be used for armament for fighting planes and for aviation maintenance.

Knox Sees Grave Crisis.

Before the House committee Col. Knox asserted that the nation faces a "very grave crisis."

No one in this country can tell the trend of the battle for Britain, he said, because information from belligerents comes through officially controlled communiques.

"This fight over England," Col. Knox said, "we're not getting the whole truth about it. We don't really know what the extent of British losses are."

Of United States preparedness, he testified that "before the collapse of France" he had declared that an army of 300,000 men and a two-ocean navy should be adequate protection. Today he revised this, explaining "that was before the collapse of France—what I may have said about a land force then does not apply."

"If we had a 3,000,000-ton navy," he continued, "we'd unquestionably control the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and we'd not be under the necessity of having a huge army. But we haven't got that navy and won't have it completed until 1946."

Representative Clason, Republican, of Massachusetts, asked whether there was danger of a war in the Far East in which the United States might become involved.

Col. Knox replied that in this "dangerous time" no one knows at what point "danger may arise," but "we must be strong enough to meet it whenever it comes."

Fears Friendship Move.

He said he did not anticipate the likelihood of early attack across the Atlantic.

"I think the greatest danger is not immediate," he declared. "After watching the Hitler-Nazi crowd, I'm pretty well convinced that if England falls, we would be in no immediate danger of attack but it would be worse than if we were."

There would be, he said, "a gesture of friendship" to "calm our fears in the hope that it would interrupt measures of preparedness we have taken."

"Any appeasement of a man like Hitler is playing into his hands," he added.

Urges Hemisphere Defense.

Col. Knox said the United States should follow a policy of "hemispherical defense" because the Panama Canal lies outside the continental United States.

"An enemy base in Mexico is just as dangerous as a base in Texas, or Brazil," he observed.

Representative Rutherford, Republican, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether Col. Knox knew the position of President Roosevelt on the Burke-Wadsworth bill. The Secretary of the Navy replied that he had the "same information as you have."

Representative May, Democrat, of Kentucky, and chairman of the committee, remarked that "I don't know what his position is and I suppose you're in the same boat."

Col. Knox smilingly nodded agreement.

He said the army needs conscription more than the navy which has relatively full quotas. The navy offers, he said, a "more attractive" service than the army.

During his preliminary discussion of conscription, he said that youth today was living an abnormal life and that one reason for "the failure of so many democracies" was a "softness of fiber caused because they did not have to make sacrifices."

In debate on the Burke-Wadsworth measure, Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, argued that the complexity of modern warfare made it necessary to train a larger army than ever before. Thus, he said, it is necessary to have peacetime conscription.

"It would be cruel and inhuman for the Government to induct into the army young men without training, and that is what we might have to do unless this training comes in advance," Senator McKellar asserted.

He testified that "even if we weren't confronted with imminent menace, the principle underlying this legislation is sound."

"Faced with a very grave crisis as we are—and it is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of that crisis," he declared, "we must supply trained men if we are going to use these instruments we are buying at such a great cost."

Meanwhile, ten Senators, thus far non-committal, were reported to hold the fate of opposition efforts to compel a substantial modification of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill.

The showdown will come on the compromise proposal of Senator Maloney, Democrat, of Connecticut, to defer conscription until it has been proven that voluntary enlistments cannot produce the necessary army manpower by January 1.

At the opening of the fourth day of the draft bill debate, administration leaders disclosed that an informal canvass had shown that, with the exeception of the ten uncommitted legislators, the Senate was almost evenly divided on the Maloney proposal.

The leaders said there was a margin of two or three votes against the Maloney measure among those Senators whose views were known. They conceded that the result would be close in any event, and were not optimistic about reaching a vote before next week.

Once the Maloney proposal has been rejected or accepted, it was predicted that the conscription bill would win final Senate approval, inasmuch as the Maloney compromise provides that registration go forward pending the showing made by a further trial of voluntary enlistments.

Senator Barkley told reporters he expected Burke-Wadsworth bill opponents to reach their peak strength on that ballot. In debate to date anti-conscriptionists have argued that the army can get all the volunteers it needs, while proponents of the draft have maintained that the voluntary system was inadequate for the present emergency.

While the Senate disputed the draft the House opened consideration of Senate approved legislation empowering the President to call out the National Guard and the regular army reservists for a year's active training. Leaders hoped to complete action in two days.

Delay, however, materialized for another item related to the defense program—the proposed excess profits tax. Representative Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today that because of technical difficulties in drafting the tax provisions the bill would not be ready for the House floor before Monday. He added, however, that he expected House approval by the end of next week.

Cudahy's $300 Bet Lost on Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, paid off a bet today when he went to the White House to explain to President Roosevelt his recent remarks concerning conditions in Belgium. Some time ago, Mr. Cudahy bet Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, military aide to the President, $300 to $200 that Mr. Roosevelt would not be a candidate for a third term. Displaying his winnings today, Gen. Watson said with a broad smile: "Now I'd like to find some one to bet the $300 even money that the President will be re-elected."

Behind The News

Raid on Italy: Contempt or Planes to Spare?

By DEVON FRANCIS, Associated Press Aviation Editor

New York, Aug. 14—In the last twenty-four hours England has demonstrated a flexibility in the use of its air forces which may be a good deal more significant than the bare news dispatches indicate.

Germany has launched on the seat of the world's greatest empire the most punishing series of air attacks in the history of air warfare.

Double Performance Stressed.

Yet the Royal Air Force detached planes and pilots in numbers adequate to send aloft against waves of Nazi raiders.

Much emphasis has been placed in the four days of intensive aerial bombardments on the losses by each side. In evaluating them it must be borne in mind that the Germans are using warplanes and pilots in a "shock troop" attack once it was launched. In the invasion of the low countries, succeeded in keeping German bombers from British skies, neither have the Germans kept British airmen from flying over Germany—at night, almost at will.

The Germans have yet sprung no surprises. The air attack is developing on a familiar pattern. It is designed to gain air superiority, destroy lines of communication and munitions plants and wreak havoc with the British defense establishment both in the air and on land.

England's job is a serious one. It took a lesson from the book of Finland's experiences. It is now a matter of record that Russian planes, by destroying railroads, munitions concentrations and the like, did much to bring about the subjugation of the Finns.

In the nature of things assaulting troops will sustain greater losses than will the defenders—although claims by both sides are in sharp conflict.

The Germans already insist they have air superiority over the British. A dispatch from Berlin says that British planes have been "swept from the air" over the Channel, and that the British again would be unable to prevent German airmen from carrying out their new tasks.

Springing No Surprises.

That must be accepted with reservations. As much as three years ago a high-ranking officer of the United States Army Air Corps stated, "no power on earth" could stop a bombing attack once it was launched. In token of that, if the British have not

AUG

30.24-4349

30.24-4349

CARDIFF,WALES,AUG. 14-(AP)-A PLANT IN WALES WAS STRUCK TONIGHT BY MANY GERMAN INCENDIARY BOMBS, BUT LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE. A NEARBY COTTAGE WAS DAMAGED SLIGHTLY.

JS408PED

A SOUTHWEST COAST TOWN, ENGLAND, AUG. 13-(AP)-SPECTATORS LINING THE SHORE TONIGHT SAW A GERMAN HEINKEL BOMBER SHOT DOWN AT SEA. THREE OF THE PLANE'S FOUR-MAN CREW PARACHUTED TO THE SEA AS THE WINGS CAME OFF THE WRECKED PLANE. THEY WERE RESCUED.

RQ852PED

LONDON, AUG 14-(AP)-KING GEORGE TODAY DESIGNATED SEPT. 8, THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER.

FD1037PED

LONDON, AUG 14-(AP)-LOSS OF THE MINE-SWEEPING TRAWLER ELIZABETH ANGELA WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE ADMIRALTY TODAY. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TRAWLER HAD BEEN SUNK "AS A RESULT OF ENEMY AIR ATTACK" WITH ONE FATAL CASUALTY.

ME949AED

LONDON, AUG. 14-AP-THE WAR HAS GIVEN BRITONS A NEW "NUMBERS GAME" TO BET ON.

EMPLOYES OF MANY LONDON FIRMS ARE HOLDING DAILY SWEEPSTAKES, BETTING ON THE NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN EACH DAY.

THE POOLS PAY OFF ON THE FIGURE GIVEN IN THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE--BRITISH, OF COURSE, NOT GERMAN.

LONDON, AUG.14-(AP)-URGING A QUICK AGREEMENT ON WAR EFFORT WITH ALL PARTIES IN INDIA, LORD STRABOLGI, THE LABOR PEER, DECLARED TODAY THAT THAT TEEMING NATION, IF ARMED AND MOBILIZED, COULD DRIVE THE ITALIANS OUT OF THE WHOLE OF AFRICA.

IN A HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE, HE SAID L.S.AMERY, THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA, SHOULD "GO QUICKLY TO THE INDIANS WITH WIDE POWERS TO GET SOME AGREEMENT."

INDIAN SENTIMENT, HE SAID, IS OVERWHELMINGLY WITH BRITAIN IN HER WAR.

"IF INDIA'S MANPOWER COULD BE MOBILIZED," HE SAID, "WE NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF THREATS TO THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND BURMA AND, IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, GREAT HELP COULD BE SENT TO INDO-CHINA. ARMED INDIA COULD DRIVE THE ITALIANS OUT OF THE WHOLE OF AFRICA. EAST AFRICA IS, IN A WAY, INDIA'S LEBENSRAUM (LIVING SPACE.) THAT THE ITALIANS SHOULD DOMINATE EAST AFRICA WHEN WE HAVE THIS VAST RESERVOIR OF FIGHTING MEN WITH INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES IS REALLY ABSURD."

(THE MAIN STUMBLING BLOCK IN THE WAY OF WHOLE-HEARTED INDIAN WAR COLLABORATION ON THE SIDE OF BRITAIN IS THE INDIAN DEMAND FOR PROOR RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE.)

QQ112PED

LONDON, AUG 14-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION PAID TRIBUTE TODAY TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE BRITISH TRANSPORT MAHOMED ALI EL-KEBIR, REPORTED TORPEDOED AND SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC AUG. 11 WITH THE LOSS OF 120 LIVES.

THE TROOPS WENT ABOUT THE TASK OF ABANDONING SHIP "AS IF CARRYING

OUT A PEACETIME DRILL," THE MINISTRY SAID, DESCRIBING HOW THE MEN WERE ROUTED OUT AS THEY WERE TURNING IN FOR THE NIGHT.

"WITHIN A VERY FEW MINUTES AFTER THE SHIP WAS STRUCK ALL THE TROOPS ON BOARD WERE FALLING IN UNDER THEIR OFFICERS ON THE BOATDECK," THE STATEMENT SAID. "THEY REMAINED THERE ON THE CANTING DECK OF THE SINKING SHIP AWAITING THE ORDER TO TAKE TO THE BOATS."

SEAMEN LAUGHED AND JOKED, THE BULLETIN SAID, AS THEY MADE READY TO LAUNCH LIFEBOATS IN A HEAVY SWELL WHICH MADE THE WORK DIFFICULT. ONE BOAT WAS SAID TO HAVE CAPSIZED AND THE LAST ACTUALLY WAS FLOATED OFF THE VESSEL'S DECK.

WHEN IT CLEARED, 30 MEN WHOSE LIFEBOAT HAD BEEN WRECKED BY THE TORPEDO REMAINED ABOARD.

THEIR PETTY OFFICER WAS SAID TO HAVE DIVED INTO THE SEA, CALLING:

"COME ON, MATES. THERE'LL ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND--LET'S SWIM FOR IT."

THE ACCOUNT ADDED "THEY DIDN'T HAVE TO SWIM VERY FAR."

AUG 15 1940

GQ837AED

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 14-(AP)-PEASANTS WHO WERE MOVED FROM ALSACE-LORRAINE TO SOUTHERN FRANCE LAST AUTUMN ARE BEING WELCOMED BACK BY THE GERMAN CONQUERORS, BUT REPORTS REACHING HERE SAY THEY ARE BEING INFORMED BY THE NAZI AUTHORITIES THAT BY THEIR RETURN THEY "ADMIT THEY ARE OF GERMAN BLOOD."

(THIS WOULD APPEAR TO BOLSTER PREVIOUS INTIMATIONS THAT GERMANY INTENDS TO TAKE ALSACE-LORRAINE INTO THE REICH. FRANCE LOST THE AREA IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR AND REGAINED IT IN THE WORLD WAR.)

SEVERAL THOUSAND PEASANTS, AFTER TRA ELING 45 HOURS IN TRAINS AND BUSES, ALREADY HAVE REACHED THEIR FARMLANDS NEAR THE RHINE OPPOSITE BASEL.

WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK, 130 TRAINLOADS OF ALSATIANS ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN HOME.

REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM ALSACE SAID THAT PERSONS WHO OWNED FARMLANDS AND DID NOT RETURN TO THEM WOULD BE ALLOWED A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE, UP TO 5,000 FRENCH FRANCS (LESS THAN $100), AND THAT THERE WOULD BE A LIMIT ON ANY PERSONAL POSSESSIONS WHICH THEY COULD REMOVE.

AUG 15 1940

(MORE)MQ809AED

BASEL--FIRST ADD PEASANTS X X X COULD REMOVE.

JEWS MAY NOT POSSESS FARMS AND HAVE BEEN WARNED TO LEAVE THE CITIES IT WAS REPORTED.

THE SWISS CONSULATE AT MULHOUSE, IN THE AFFECTED AREA, IS INFORMING SWISS WHO RETURNED TO SWITZERLAND THEY MAY GO BACK TO ALSACE-LORRAINE IF THEY WISH.

AUG 15 1940

THE FRONTIER AT SAINT LOUIS, OPPOSITE BASEL, WILL BE OPENED FOR SIX HOURS ON AUG. 19 AND SEPT. 2, AND ALL WHO SEEK TO CROSS MUST PROVIDE PROOF OF PRE-ARMISTICE RESIDENCE IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PAUL FRORATH, A DIRECTOR OF THE ALSACE-LORRAINE RAILROADS BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, AND SINCE A DIRECTOR OF THE SAAR AND PALATINATE LINES IN GERMANY, RETURNED TO ALSACE-LORRAINE RECENTLY AND HAS BEEN APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF THE RAILROADS THERE AGAIN.

MQ812AED

30.24-4351

30.24-4351

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN--BUDGET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME,AUG 14--SQUADRONS OF LONG-RANGE BRITISH BOMBERS THUNDERED OVER THE ALPS AND DOWN ON THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF NORTHERN ITALY EARLY TODAY, KILLING 22 PERSONS, INJURING MORE THAN FIFTY AND STIRRING THE RAGE OF FASCISTS AT WHAT THEY CALLED "A BARBAROUS AND COWARDLY ATTACK."

THE ITALIANS SAID THE BRITISH BOMBERS CROSSED NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND AND SCATTERED EXPLOSIVES AND PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS AT RANDOM IN THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS OF MILAN, TURIN, TORTONA AND ALLESANDRIA. THE LEAFLETS TOLD ITALIANS TO WAKE UP TO THEIR USE AS VASSALS "BY YOUR HEREDITARY ENEMY, GERMANY," TO "MAKE HITLER STRONGER."

AUTHORITIES INSISTED THERE WAS NO MILITARY DAMAGE (BUT BRITISH ACCOUNTS SAID THE CAPRONI FACTORY IN MILAN AND THE FIAT PLANT IN TURIN, TWO OF ITALY'S PRINCIPAL PLANE WORKS, WERE "SMASHED" AND SET AFIRE; THAT THE BLAZE FROM THE CAPRONI PLANT COULD BE SEEN FOR MILES.)

THE HEAVIEST ATTACK WAS AT MILAN, WHERE A DOZEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 44 INJURED BY 30 EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS.

STILL ANOTHER BRITISH RAID WAS CARRIED OUT OVER AUGUSTA, NAVAL BASE IN SICILY. NAVAL ANTI-AIRCRAFT WAS SAID TO HAVE SHOT DOWN A BRITISH TORPEDO PLANE.

THE SURPRISE ATTACKS ON THE LARGER CITIES, FIRST SINCE EARLY IN THE WAR, BROUGHT HOME TO THE INHABITANTS THEIR DANGER EVEN FROM BRITAIN, WHICH MOST OF THEM HAD CONSIDERED HARMLESSLY FAR AWAY.

ITALIAN DISPATCHES FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, SAID THE BRITISH SQUADRONS, ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERAL "ISOLATED" MACHINES, FLEW OVER THE JURA REGION OF SWITZERLAND AND THEN ACROSS TERRITORY BETWEEN LAKE LEMAN AND NEUCHATEL TO SEPARATE, SOME FLYING DOWN PAST MONT BLANC AND OTHERS THROUGH SIMPLON PASS.

(THE SHORTEST ROUTE FROM LONDON ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND TO MILAN IS AROUND 615 MILES. THE BRITISH, HOWEVER, DESCRIBED THEIR ROUND TRIP AS A 1,600-MILE, DOUBLE CROSSING OF THE ALPS.

(INDEPENDENT DISPATCHES FROM SWITZERLAND SAID THE PLANES SENT THOUSANDS OF SWISS TUMBLING OUT OF BEDS TOWARD AIR RAID SHELTERS WHEN ALARMS WERE SOUNDED BETWEEN 11 P.M. LAST NIGHT AND DAWN TODAY. NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN SWITZERLAND.)

ROME-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET) XXX IN SWITZERLAND.)

ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS KEPT THE NEW CONTROVERSY WITH GREECE OVER THE "OPPRESSION" OF ALBANIAN MINORITIES AT FEVER HEAT.

IL POPOLO DI ROMA EVEN HINTED THAT ITALY MIGHT CLAIM THE GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU AND THE WHOLE ADRIATIC COAST AS A SEQUEL TO THE HATCHET SLAYING OF DAUT HOGGIA, ALBANIAN "PATRIOT," ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED BY TWO GREEKS.

VIRGINIO GAYDA, IN THE NEWSPAPER GIORNALE D'ITALIA, ACCUSED THE BRITISH OF PLOTTING THE KILLING OF HOGGIA AND SAID THE GREEKS WERE "VASSALS" IN A "VAST PLOT" AGAINST ALBANIA, ITALY AND THE WHOLE "BALKAN ORDER."

R7320PED

BERLIN,AUG. 14-(AP)-BRITISH REPORTS OF FINDING GERMAN PARACHUTES IN THE MIDLANDS AND IN SCOTLAND WERE TERMED TONIGHT BY GERMAN SOURCES "A MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

"THE ENGLISH MIND," SAID AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN, "IS FULL OF FANTASY."

RQ729PED

BERLIN, AUG. 14-(AP VIA RADIO)--THE SINKING OF 41,611 TONS OF SHIPPING, INCLUDING A BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER OF 11,400 TONS, WAS CREDITED TO A GERMAN SUBMARINE TODAY BY A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST.

MQ810AED

BERLIN, AUG. 14-(AP)-GUSTAV SIMON, NAZI DISTRICT LEADER AND HEAD OF THE GERMAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN LUXEMBOURG, DECLARED IN A SPEECH TODAY THAT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND DUCHY HAD BEEN ABROGATED AS A RESULT OF THE FLIGHT OF GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE AND THE GOVERNMENT, THE NEWS SERVICE DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND REPORTED.

CONSEQUENTLY, SIMON CONTINUED, THE OATH OF LOYALTY TO THE GRAND DUCHESS TAKEN BY LUXEMBOURG OFFICIALS WAS INVALID.

SIMON ALREADY HAS DECLARED GERMAN THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF LUXEMBOURG, OVERRUN BY NAZI ARMIES AT THE OUTSET OF THE DRIVE THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES, AND GERMANS HAVE EMPHASIZED THE CLOSE TIES OF THE LITTLE COUNTRY WITH THE REICH. (THERE HAVE BEEN SUGGESTIONS THAT THESE DEVELOPMENTS WERE PRELIMINARY TO ABSORPTION BY GERMANY.)

WE1205PED

FOLO BERLIN LONG RANGE GUN (UNDER DASH XX SHELLED.

---DASH

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN A TOWN ON ENGLAND'S SOUTHEASTERN COAST REPORTED HEAVY EXPLOSIONS MONDAY WHICH CAUSED CASUALTIES AND DAMAGED BUILDINGS WERE BELIEVED BY SOME OBSERVERS TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY SHELLS FROM GERMAN GUNS EMPLACED ON THE FRENCH COAST.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAID THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION THAT ARTILLERY SHELLS CAUSED THE EXPLOSIONS, BUT PERMITTED DISPATCHES REPORTING THEM TO PASS THE CENSORSHIP AFTER LONG DELAY.

MILITARY OBSERVERS HAVE DECLARED FOR WEEKS THAT GERMAN ARTILLERY EXPERTS WERE SPEEDING CONSTRUCTION OF EMPLACEMENTS FOR 1940 MODELS OF THE WORLD WAR BIG BERTHA. THESE GUNS, OBSERVERS SAID, COULD SHELL ENGLAND FROM NAZI-HELD POSITIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

WE1116AED

BERLIN, AUG. 14-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT "INQUIRY IN COMPETENT QUARTERS REGARDING THE EMPLOYMENT OF LONG-RANGE GUNS AGAINST ENGLAND'S SOUTHEAST COAST ELICITED NO DENIAL."

THIS WAS IN CONNECTION WITH "REPORTS PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS" THAT THE ENGLISH COAST HAD BEEN SHELLED.

WE1039AED

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, AUG. 14-(AP)-TWELVE HUNDRED REFUGEES FROM THE BRITISH FORTRESS OF GIBRALTAR, INCLUDING 778 WOMEN AND 316 CHILDREN, ARRIVED AT THIS PORTUGUESE PORT TODAY. (THE DISPATCH DID NOT GIVE THE NATIONALITIES OF THE REFUGEES OR THEIR DESTINATION.)

WE1015AED

30.24-4353

30.24-4353

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, AUGUST 15)

DOLLARS PILE UP FOR EUROPEAN RELIEF

BUT ONLY FOUR U.S. AGENCIES
ARE GETTING THROUGH
BRITISH BLOCKADE (A SURVEY--600)

MORE THAN 500 INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS AT WORK HERE

BY LEONARD C.HALL

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, AUG.14-(AP)-WHILE MONEY AND GOODS FOR THE HUNGRY AND HOMELESS OF CONQUERED EUROPE REMAIN DAMMED UP IN THIS COUNTRY BY BRITISH BLOCKADE AND DISTRUST OF NAZI GERMANY, AMERICA'S INCREDIBLY COMPLEX RELIEF MACHINE OF MORE THAN 500 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES CONTINUES TO PILE UP DOLLARS AGAINST THE BLEAK FUTURE.

A SURVEY TODAY INDICATES THAT ONLY FOUR AMERICAN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOW ABLE TO SEND MONEY AND SUPPLIES INTO CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

THEY ARE:

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WHICH RECENTLY SENT A $400,000 CARGO OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO FRANCE. WHETHER ANOTHER SHIP CAN BE SENT, IS NOT KNOWN.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, OF PHILADELPHIA, WHICH HAS BEEN SENDING FUNDS TO ITS REPRESENTATIVES IN TOULOUSE, FRANCE, FOR PURCHASE OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES.

QUEEN WILHELMINA FUND, INC., OF NEW YORK, SENDING MONEY UNDER U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT LICENSE INTO UNOCCUPIED PORTIONS OF FRANCE, AND INTO SWITZERLAND AND SPAIN FOR THE AID OF REFUGEES FROM THE NETHERLANDS

COMMISSION FOR POLISH RELIEF, NOW BUYING FOOD IN LITHUANIA AFTER HAVING BEEN DRIVEN FROM NORWAY, THEN FROM ITALY, BY THE FLUX OF WAR. WITH RUSSIAN AND GERMAN CONSENT, THE COMMISSION'S REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN MOVING FOOD INTO THE REGION AROUND WARSAW, WHERE THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 10,000,000 CHILDREN.

THE REMAINING HUNDREDS OF RELIEF GROUPS, FINDING THEMSELVES WALLED OFF FROM THE PEOPLE THEY WOULD ASSIST, SAY THEY ARE CONTINUING ON THE PREMISES THAT EUROPE'S FUTURE NEEDS WILL BE GREAT, AND THAT MEANS WILL BE FOUND TO GET AMERICAN AID INTO EUROPE.

(MORE)

FH200AED

BART ANDRENS, INATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE PADEREWSKI FUND FOR POLISH RELIEF, INC., SAID: "IF WAR CONTINUES INTO THE WINTER, THE FULL RESOURCES OF AMERICAN PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY WILL BE NEEDED, IF FAMINE THROUGHOUT EUROPE IS TO BE AVERTED."

HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT FOOD WAS THE VITAL NEED, AND THAT THE IMMEDIATE OBSTACLES WERE THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND THE REPORTED RELUCTANCE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW ACCESS TO OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

THE FLOW OF RELIEF MONEY AND GOODS TO ENGLAND HAS BEEN UNBROKEN. ALLIED RELIEF FUND, CLEARINGHOUSE FOR ABOUT 30 ORGANIZATIONS, HAS COLLECTED $749,330, AND HAS SHIPPED TONS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING. THERE ARE 84 ACTIVE BRITISH RELIEF AGENCIES IN THE UNITED

STATES, AND BRITISH SHIPS CARRY THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS FREE OF CHARGE.

WHILE NON-BRITISH RELIEF GROUPS ARE FOLLOWING A POLICY OF WAITING, SOME OF THEIR LEADERS ARE ADVISING FORMATION OF A SINGLE NATIONAL COORDINATING AGENCY. HEADS OF FIVE LARGE NEW YORK GROUPS HAVE STATED THAT A CENTRAL DISBURSING ORGANIZATION COULD DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH PROBLEMS OF BLOCKADE AND CLOSED BORDERS AND WOULD SIMPLIFY THE PRESENT TANGLE.

THERE WERE 528 RECOGNIZED GROUPS ON AUG.1. OF THESE, 355 WERE REGISTERED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT, UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1939, FOR SOLICITING FUNDS TO BE USED IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

ORGANIZATIONS TO AID CHILDREN AND OTHER REFUGEES NEED NOT REGISTER, BUT THE UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN, COORDINATING GROUP FOR CHILD REFUGEE EFFORTS, LISTS 172 COMMITTEES, COVERING ALL 48 STATES.

AMONG THE COMMITTEES REGISTERED IN WASHINGTON, 191 STATED THEIR AIM WAS TO SEND AID TO POLAND. FRANCE CAME NEXT WITH 131, ENGLAND, 84; GERMANY, 21; BELGIUM, 15; NORWAY, 8; NETHERLANDS, 7; ITALY, 4, AND LUXEMBOURG, 3.

THE MAJORITY ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE EASTERN STATES. NEW YORK CITY LED WITH 132, THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS HAS 41; CONNECTICUT, 27; PENNSYLVANIA, 23; NEW JERSEY, 17; AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 14. CALIFORNIA HAS 19 COMMITTEES, THE PHILIPPINES, 4; AND PUERTO RICO, 1.

REGISTERED AGENCIES ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT MONTHLY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT. FROM SEPT.1, 1939, THROUGH JUNE, 1940, THEY COLLECTED $8,384,095, AND SPENT $5,156,025. THE BALANCE OF $3,228,070, LESS OPERATING EXPENSES--WHICH ARE NOT KNOWN--REMAINS UNSPENT.

IN COMPARISON WITH THE RECORD OF THE 355 SMALLER GROUPS, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAS COLLECTED $20,143,230 IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR, AND HAS SPENT IN EUROPE $7,324,824, LARGELY FOR MEDICAL AID, SHELTER OF REFUGEES AND FOOD.

P/PS604PED

BY J.C.STARK

WASHINGTON, AUG.14-(AP)-AMBASSADOR JOHN CUDAHY GAINED VINDICATION FROM BOTH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT IN A CONTROVERSY OVER AN UNAUTHORIZED PRESS INTERVIEW HE GAVE IN LONDON CONCERNING CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM.

AFTER A LONG TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT, CUDAHY, AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, SAID HE HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO SAY "THAT I RECEIVED NO REBUKE AND NONE WAS INTENDED."

LATER HE SPENT AN HOUR WITH SUMNER WELLES, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY ASSERTED THAT THE ENVOY VIOLATED "STANDING INSTRUCTIONS" OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

AFTER THIS MEETING, CUDAHY LEFT THE TALKING TO WELLES EXCEPT TO SAY THE DISCUSSION HAD BEEN VERY SATISFACTORY AND HE HAD MADE A FULL REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM.

WELLES THEN ANNOUNCED THAT NO REBUKE HAD BEEN ADMINISTERED, THAT CUDAHY WOULD TAKE A VACATION AND THAT THE INCIDENT WAS CLOSED SO FAR AS THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS CONCERNED.

THE ACTING SECRETARY SAID CUDAHY HAD TOLD HIM SOME PRESS REPORTS ON HIS LONDON INTERVIEW HAD MISQUOTED HIM IN MANY IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

30.24-4355

30.24-4355

HOWEVER, THE WELLES STATEMENT LAST WEEK ASSERTING THAT CUDAHY HAD VIOLATED INSTRUCTIONS WAS ISSUED AFTER WELLES HAD RECEIVED FROM AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY IN LONDON A TRANSCRIPT OF THE NOTES OF THE INTERVIEW.

CUDAHY TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD TAKEN EXCEPTION TO THE WELLES STATEMENT IN TALKING WITH THE PRESIDENT TODAY AND HAD BEEN ASSURED THE ADMINISTRATION HAD "NOT INTENDED THE ACTION AS A REBUKE."

IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT OF CUDAHY'S INTERVIEW, WHICH HE READ IN NEW YORK AND DESCRIBED AS A "FAIR STATEMENT" OF HIS REMARKS, HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING BELGIUM FACED A CONDITION "CLOSE TO FAMINE" BY MID-SEPTEMBER UNLESS FOOD SUPPLIES REACHED THERE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE BRITISH PRESS CRITICIZED THIS AS AN IMPLIED PLEA FOR RELATION OF THE BLOCKADE TO PERMIT AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLIES TO GO TO BELGIUM.

CUDAHY ALSO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT GERMAN SOLDIERS IN BELGIUM BEHAVED POSSIBLY BETTER THAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS WOULD HAVE UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

HE SAID AFTER HIS TALKS HERE THAT HE HAD REITERATED THAT "BELGIUM WILL BE FACING A HARD RATION BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER" BUT SAID THE QUESTION OF SENDING AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLIES WAS NONE OF HIS BUSINESS. AT THE SAME TIME, HE EMPHASIZED HE HAD INTENDED NO REFLECTION UPON AMERICAN SOLDIERS BY HIS REMARK ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.

LT826PES

NEW YORK, AUG.14-(AP)-THE FINNISH FREIGHTER WIIRI, 3,925 GROSS TONS, SANK RECENTLY NEAR MALTA AFTER ITALIAN PLANES SPRAYED MORE THAN 100 BOMBS AROUND THE VESSEL IN EIGHT RAIDS, THE NEW YORK MARITIME REGISTER REPORTED TODAY.

THE SHIPPING JOURNAL SAID NONE OF THE BOMBS STRUCK THE SHIP BUT OPENED HER PLATES CAUSING HER TO SINK. THE CREW ROWED 32 MILES TO SAFETY AT MALTA.

THE WIIRI HAD BEEN TRADING BETWEEN HAMPTON ROADS, MOBILE AND LIVERPOOL.

QQ233PED

NEW YORK, AUG.14-(AP)-THE BRITISH FLYING BOAT CLARE, POISED FOR ITS SECOND ATLANTIC CROSSING SINCE WAR INTERRUPTED THE SERVICE, WILL LEAVE AN UNDISCLOSED ENGLISH PORT TODAY AND IS EXPECTED TO REACH NEW YORK TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

THE CLARE, OPERATED BY AIRWAYS ATLANTIC,LTD., REACHED NEW YORK AUG. 4, AFTER STOPS AT FOYNES, IRELAND; BOTWOOD, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND MONTREAL, AND BEGAN HER RETURN FLIGHT AUG. 8. ON THAT CROSSING THE CLARE CARRIED ONLY ONE PASSENGER TO NEW YORK.

QQ1247PED

OTTAWA, AUG. 14-(AP)-NEWFOUNDLAND'S STRATEGIC LAND AND SEA AIRPLANE BASES AT GANDER LAKE AND BOTWOOD, GUARDED BY CANADIAN TROOPS SINCE EARLY IN THE WAR, WILL BE STRENGTHENED SOON BY EXPENDITURES OF NEARLY $1,000,000, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

FD1037PED

BRITISH CLAIM 144 OF 1,000 RAIDERS

LONDON AIRPORT AT CROYDON HIT; INDUSTRIAL TYNESIDE IS TARGET

Huge Dorniers Join in Mass Assaults Throughout England as Foe's Craft Range From Scotland to Southern Coast---British Report Ninety-one of Enemy Craft Shot Down.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—A thousand Nazi warplanes—perhaps even thousands—loosed upon Great Britain today the mightiest aerial offensive ever known, and tonight German bombs fell in south London at the Croydon Airdrome.

Germany reported as well that her planes had fought the British over London's Tilbury docks.

They struck in Scotland; they struck in vital munitions areas of northeast England; they smashed at the long southern coast all the way from the Thames estuary—leading to London—to Lands End, the far western frontier of these islands.

It was an attack of such incredible fury as to make the ceaseless assaults of three days seem but mere preliminaries.

Every indication was that the hour of the great test had come at last.

Anti-aircraft guns thundered at the planes which raided Croydon and British fighters swarmed to attack them as the war moved a step closer to the heart of the empire.

Mothers and fathers rushed into the streets of the London suburb and dragged their children to shelter as the thunder and roar of the planes and the exploding bombs came from the direction of the airdrome.

Smoke Rises From Field.

Plumes of smoke rose from the field, one of Europe's most famous airports.

The chatter of machine guns could clearly be heard by persons crouching in the doorways of houses.

They cheered loudly when they saw the raiders suddenly make off toward the south with British fighters in swift pursuit, pouring their fire at the planes.

The Royal Air Force, defending this kingdom from such a blow as never was struck before, loosed every turreted gun in its fighter force and crippled airplanes fell steadily on English soil.

The Air Ministry announced tonight that ninety-one German planes were destroyed attacking Britain today, and that nineteen British fighters were lost.

[Thirty-six British planes had been destroyed in today's German air forays on Britain, DNB, the official German news agency, reported tonight. Thirty were shot down in battle and six destroyed on the ground, while only four German planes are missing, the agency said.]

The German strategy was simple: While German fighters took on the British Hurricane and Spitfire patrols miles above the ground—from 12,000 to 15,000 feet up—the Nazi bombers snaked across the coast in close formation.

The objectives of this unprecedented raid were everything that Britain has and must have to keep on fighting: shipping, ports, munitions and industrial plants, and, above all, airports.

Known to have been bombed was the great Tyneside industrial and shipbuilding area on the east coast near Newcastle.

Not alone the coasts were hit, but the heart of the country as well. No one knew how long was the list of the civilian dead.

[The Germans specifically reported certain of their objectives. Bombed, they said, were the great Vickers Armstrong Armament Works at Hebburn; the port of Newcastle, Dover, other ports and shipping convoys in the Channel.]

One Associated Press correspondent on the southeast coast—only one of the areas of heavy action—counted six waves of eighteen heavy German bombers in less than three minutes.

No less than 500 Nazi planes appeared over the southeast coast alone.

Another Airport Bombed in East.

But eight Junkers dive bombers successfuly penetrated the defenses of an airport on the east coast, causing several Royal Air Force casualties when their bombs hit two buildings.

Several airdromes were unsuccessfully attacked in the southeast, the Air Ministry said.

[German reports said that Lympne, Hawkinge and Folkestone airports, all near Dover, were attacked and that British planes were shot down in fiery battles there.]

Earliest battles were off the southeast coast, where separate waves of eighty planes attacked, but while the R. A. F. was fighting them off, the Germans struck in a comparatively new sector for their big-style attacks, in the northeast.

Britain on Offensive.

While Great Britain struck ferociously with a midnight-to-dawn shower of bombs on 100 miles of German-held French coast, from Calais to Le Havre, after a night of comparative quiet in England, the Germans sent swarms of aircraft which engaged in mile-high battles over the southeast coast.

Anti-aircraft batteries were in action along the southeastern coast this afternoon. It was believed that enemy aircraft were attacking shipping.

Two battles were fought close to another southeast town, one with about eighty planes engaged inland, the other over the water, with about thirty taking part.

Press association reports from the northeast told of widespread enemy air activity.

About fifty German planes raided one northeastern town today, injuring two men and killing a boy about 8 years old. Four bombs were dropped. The boy was found dead in a wood near the town. A shell fragment or falling brickwork had hit him.

One raider machine-gunned workmen.

British planes finally drove the Nazis seaward. One German ship was believed to have been brought down.

Bombs Strike Homes.

High explosive bombs were reported dropped on another town in this area, one lot exploding in the working class district.

British fighting planes flashed in and out of the clouds engaging the raiders, which flew so high that they could barely be seen.

A town to the north and one to the south were also bombed.

A German bomber was seen moving as if crippled down the northeast coast from the north. A British fighting plane pursued it out of sight and shortly returned, doing a barrel roll as if to tell observers of a victory.

Bombs were reported dropped on nearby villages, where some casualties were feared.

A German bomber, piloted by a man who wore the Iron Cross and other medals, was brought down in northwest England last night by British fighters.

A farmer captured the pilot and four members of the crew. The

30.24-4357

30.24-4357

LONDON AIRPORT BOMBED, TONS OF EXPLOSIVES FALL ON NEARBY FACTORY AREA

Germans Batter All Of England In Greatest Air Attack In History—Hastings And Well-Battered Naval Base At Portland Hit Again

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Friday, Aug. 16—Unidentified foreign airplanes were heard late last night and early today over Bern and Basel and siren alarms sent residents running to shelter for the second time in three nights.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning about thirty aircraft sped over the Jura Mountains and into Italy. That night British planes rained bombs on industrial cities of northeastern Italy and brought demands from Germany that Switzerland fire on such planes to safeguard her neutrality. The Swiss high command yesterday ordered anti-aircraft batteries to fire on foreign aerial trespassers.

BERN - FRI- AUG-16

THE FIRST ALARM WAS HEARD IN BERN AT 11:28 P.M. YESTERDAY (5:28 P.M., EST) AND AN ALL CLEAR SIGNAL SOUNDED AT 11:47.

BASEL HAD AN ALARM FROM 1:35 A.M. TODAY TO 1:40.

BERN SIRENS SOUNDED A SECOND WARNING AT 1:19 A.M. AND THE ALL CLEAR SIGNAL THIS TIME DID NOT COME UNTIL 2:01 A.M.

(NO PICKUP)

WM1001PED

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, Aug. 16—Britons dug their dead and wounded early today out of the bomb ruins of the biggest air attack in history, executed by an armada of more than 1,000 German planes which struck eight miles from the heart of London and spread destruction from the Scottish border to Land's End.

Enemy planes came back after midnight over the Midlands and northeastern and southwestern England. Explosions were heard in the southwest and residents of one town there detected a continuous rumbling some thought might be naval gunfire.

Shot Down At One A Minute

In the last dusk-hazed fury of the fighting yesterday, planes were reported plunging in death dives at a rate of one a minute.

The British total claim for the day—144 German planes to 27 British—dwarfed previous reports on successive assaults since last Sunday. Yesterday's fierce air siege overshadowed all earlier mass raids.

What the British losses would amount to actually in dead and wounded, splintered homes and smashed buildings remained obscure despite communiques compiling reports from cities from the English Channel to the Irish Sea.

"Little Success At High Cost"

Listings of deaths were scattered and the Ministry of Home Security summed up the assault with the comment:

"Little success at a high cost."

London echoed with the wail of alarm sirens as the tide of Nazi bombardment ripped close about the sprawling city, heart of an embattled empire.

---

plane apparently was returning from a raid on Wales when the British attacked it.

Toll of Nazis Set at 31.

An Air Ministry communique today said that thirty-one German planes were destroyed yesterday.

British losses in yesterday's fighting were set at seven fighting planes, with two of the pilots saved.

An invading Heinkel plane was also brought down in open country several miles from an east of Scotland town. Two of the crew were killed and a third, suffering injuries, was sent to a hospital.

Cannon shells and machine gun bullets spattered the streets of a southwest coast town, and the planes shook the housetops with their roar.

The Press Association made a point of remarking: "August 15, the date on which Hitler was to make his triumphal march into London, is here. A few brief hours it will be gone, with Britain still the mistress of her own fate, of the seas and of the air around her coasts.

"Dr. Goebbels (German Propaganda Minister) will have a lot of explaining to do at midnight."

[At Berlin today the German High Command asserted that twenty-two British planes were shot down yesterday and six destroyed on the ground, and that twelve German planes were lost.]

No Bombings During Night.

Overnight a definite lull was noted in the raids on Britain. Yesterday's lessened attack was followed by a night in which German air activity fell off sharply and no bombings were reported.

Yesterday the Germans aimed their strongest blows at Southampton, Dover and Hastings—all south of England ports. Only 300 German planes took part, however, as compared with 500 on the previous day.

Hunt for Parachute Troops.

Prepared by Government and press for a German attempt at actual invasion, the British carried out a careful search for possible German parachute troops throughout last night in England and Scotland. There were no immediate reports that any were found, however.

The discovery of three-score German parachutes yesterday precipitated the hunt.

[An official spokesman at Berlin described the British report of finding German paraschutes "a midsummer night's dream."]

The question of parachutists was an overnight mystery. The Ministry of Home Security, in appealing to the public last night to help the authorities hunt for any, said that there was no evidence of such Nazi troopers having landed.

Hear Nazis Try the Bagpipes.

However, the authorities took no chances. There have been rumors that German troops in Norway have been rehearsing with bagpipes.

Troops in armored cars and afoot, policemen and Home Guardsmen scoured three districts of Scotland and England. In the heavily wooded midlands seventeen parachutes were found, two of them neatly folded. Another seventeen were found in southwest Scotland, five in west Scotland and a score more scattered elsewhere.

Some thought they might be a part of Adolf Hitler's war of nerves. Their discovery, however, failed to cause any panic in any of the districts where they were found.

Eleven German airmen were reported captured in the midlands, but no mention was made of this by the Government in its report on the finding of the parachutes.

Concentration in North Reported.

The Canadian press reported hearing in high quarters that the Germans were concentrating troops in Norway and along the coast of Holland for the attempt to invade Great Britain. Whether the Germans try to land from the north or south, however, any such effort seemed to hinge upon their first winning the mastery of the air, even if only temporarily.

Meanwhile, it was announced last night that a German submarine sank the 16,923-ton armed merchant cruiser Transylvania, once a West Indies cruise ship operating out of New York. The Admiralty said that the sinking occurred somewhere in the Atlantic.

Between thirty and forty sailors were believed lost, but more than 300 officers and men were landed at a West Coast port.

Nazis' Toll of Raids in Kent.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P.)—Nazi dive bombers, accompanied by fighting planes, launched today a new attack in the county of Kent, in England, the official German news agency, DNB, reported.

The agency quoted military men as saying that the Germans penetrated the British aerial defenses and engaged in numerous air fights without loss.

The new attacks came after a slump in overnight activity due, the High Command explained to unfavorable weather.

The Germans said that their attacks were particularly heavy in the coastal area of Dover, especially against the barrage balloons.

The speedy dive bombers broke through "an iron curtain" of anti-aircraft fire, DNB said, and quickly attacked their objectives. Early reports, said the agency, indicated that British fighting planes were shot down over Folkstone and Lympne.

Say R. A. F. Lost 28.

The destruction of twenty-eight British planes yesterday—twenty-two in the air and "at least six" on the ground—was reported in the daily communique, which conceded that twelve German aircraft were missing.

The High Command said that Nazi fliers bombed harbors, industrial centers, troop concentrations, airports, power plants and armament factories in south and central England and Wales, causing "extensive fires."

The sinking of the British auxiliary cruiser Transylvania by a German submarine was also reported.

German spokesmen emphasized that a lull in the bombing of Britain was due to the weather and represented no set-back in the Nazi Blitzkrieg schedule. Strategists, they explained, had made full allowance for a certain amount of bad weather.

Ridicule British Figures.

Military observers said today that the mass aerial attacks had gone on long enough to have established a more or less steady ratio of Nazi and British losses. These spokesmen, as well as the German High Command, said that the English over the course of a week had been losing about four planes to each German plane lost.

British claims that these proportions should be reversed made little impression here and whatever attention was given to the British reports was confined to ridicule.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung commented: "England's greatest danger: Her own dispatches."

Reports that German parachute troops have landed in England were met with shrugs of the shoulders in informed quarters, where it was said that the only plausible explanation for the presence of German parachutes in England was that German pilots had jumped after their planes had become incapacitated.

Dump Tons Of Explosives

Big, dark dive bombers screamed down within a few hundred feet of the ground to dump tons of explosives at the Croydon Airport in the suburbs, eight miles south of Charing Cross, mid-London.

Other raiders smashed at objectives down the Thames from London.

Joint Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announcements said that although there one person was killed and many injured in homes and factories in the densely settled section around Croydon, little damage was done to the airport itself.

Hastings, Portland Attacked

Other reports of ruin and casualties came from Hastings on the southeast coast—landing place of the last successful invasion of England a thousand years ago—from the already hammered naval base at Portland, towns of the southwest and coastal cities of the northeast, and from industrial Rochester.

British military men kept silent about details of Britain's own "mystery weapon"—a plane trap said to have played an "efficient and formidable" role in blocking the Nazi attacks.

The British Press Association said the trap was Britain's "latest hush-hush defense weapon"—a strict military secret at least for the present.

One Nazi Bomber Caught In Trap

There were reports that at least one German bomber had been caught in the trap. However, the official British breakdown of the listing of enemy planes bagged showed:

Brought down by British fighter planes, 130.

By anti-aircraft, 11.

By infantry soldiers (apparently with rifle fire), 2.

By a Lewis (machine-gun) crew, 1.

The toll in the daybreak-to-dusk battles brought to 708 the number of German planes the British have reported shooting out of the sky since the start of mass raids last June 18.

Night Raids Over Southeast

Raids went on tonight over a wide area of the southeast, where during the day no less than 1,000 German planes had crossed the coast in one narrow section.

At least three of the twenty to thirty Stukas which attacked Croydon were reported shot down and the remainder were driven off by British fighter planes.

Debris was scattered over the airport for hundreds of yards and incendiary bombs started a series of fires.

Invasion Feared By People

There was no minimizing the fear that an invasion of troops was near at hand—householders and fishermen along the coast silently pulled in and hid their little boats lest they fall into other hands.

But the people kept calm and waited.

The German parachutist scare that had arisen earlier with the finding of German parachutes was denounced authoritatively as a "clumsy hoax."

The Nazi planes came in vast roaring waves.

They struck in Scotland; they struck in vital munitions areas of northeast England; they smashed at the long southern coast all the way from the Thames estuary—leading to London—to Land's End, the far eastern frontier of these islands.

It was an attack of such incredible fury as to make the ceaseless assaults of the last four days seem but mere preliminaries.

Every indication was that the hour of the great test had come at last.

Crippled Planes Fall Steadily

The Royal Air Force loosed every turreted gun in its fighter force and crippled airplanes fell steadily on English soil.

The German strategy was simple: While German fighters took on the British Hurricane and Spitfire patrols miles above the ground—from 12,000 to 13,000 feet up—the Nazi bombers snaked across the coast in close formation.

The objectives of this unprecedented raid were everything that Britain has and must have to keep on fighting: shipping, ports, munitions and industrial plants, and, above all, airports.

Known to have been bombed was the great Tyneside industrial and shipbuilding area on the east coast near Newcastle.

Not alone the coasts were hit, but the heart of the country as well. None knew how long was the list of the civilian dead.

One Associated Press correspondent on the southeast coast—but one of the areas of heavy action—counted six waves of eighteen heavy German bombers in less than three minutes.

In the midst of this great attack the Air Ministry announced that British bombers had been at work in Germany, too.

Strong forces, it was said, attacked oil storage plants, refineries, railroads and power plants near Bordeaux and Cologne in Nazi-occupied northern France. Three oil storage and refining plants were declared to have been left in flames, and an unannounced number of airdromes in France likewise were hit. Four British planes were missing.

Greatest Attack Ever

But this foray into enemy country was all but forgotten by the R. A. F. in the heat of the struggle for Britain's life at home against a raid of such methodical might that never was seen in Poland, in France, in the Low Countries or anywhere else since the strongest air power of all time began its campaign in Europe.

For Nazi flyers punished England and Scotland with uncounted thousands of tons of bombs; they filled mile upon mile of the sky.

At one time alone—over a radius of only fifteen miles—approximately a thousand raiders swept acros the southeast coast.

This was aside from blows struck in many far-scattered areas in England and Scotland and these vast and many formations of destruction were made up of from thirty to one hundred planes each.

R. A. F. Attacks German Bases

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force rained bombs on more than 100 miles of the German-held coast across the English Channel today, presumably striking at airports and other points from which the Germans might be preparing to launch their long-threatened invasion of the British Isles.

The bombardment ranged from Calais to Le Havre in German-occupied France, a stretch of coast opposite the south of England, which at its nearest point, Calais, is only twenty-two miles across from Dover.

The Germans have been reported massing troops in this region.

Wailing sirens in the attacked area could be heard plainly on the English coast from midnight until nearly dawn and brilliant flashes which lit the sky told the watchers on this side of bomb explosions.

The intensity of the attack was indicated by the fact that more than 100 bomb flashes were counted in one hour from one vantage point alone.

Royal Air Force bombers attacked last night oil depots, refining plants, railroads and power plants near Bordeaux and Cologne and airports in northern France, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The communique said:

"Last night strong forces of R. A. F. aircraft atacked the oil reserves and refining plants in the enemy-occupied territory of Blaye, Pauillac and Ambes, on the Gironde estuary near Bordeaux.

"All three targets were left in flames. Other forces of bomber aircraft attacked the railway sidings and a power station at Cologne.

"Both yesterday and last night a number of attacks were made on enemy airdromes in northern France. Four of our aircraft are missing."

Nazis Warn Switzerland.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—A portion of the Nazi press resumed its lectures to Switzerland today on "the responsibilities of neutrality."

The newspapers challenged Switzerland to defend her neutrality by [illegible] out British planes, which reported to have flown over territory yesterday on their bomb objectives in the north of Italy.

Swiss to Fire in Future.

BERNE, Aug. 15 A P.).—The Swiss High Command announced today that hereafter Swiss anti-aircraft batteries will fire on foreign warplanes violating Swiss territory.

Yesterday the Swiss reported that more than thirty foreign planes had flown over Switzerland and indicated that they were British planes on their way to bomb northern Italy.

Today's announcement came in the form of a warning to the public to go to air-raid shelters during alarms because of the danger of falling pieces of anti-aircraft shells.

Eyewitness Stories

Crowds Cheer Battle Over Croydon; Waves Of Planes Pound Coast

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

Croydon, England, Aug. 15—Screaming down in a slanting dive from three miles away, twenty to thirty big black-crossed Nazi bombers poured tons of explosives onto Croydon Airport and its thick surrounding belt of homes and factories today from a point-blank range of only a few hundred feet.

They sowed death and reaped ruin, barely skimming their targets, then roaring back to the clouds amid a hail of anti-aircraft and British fighter-plane fire that took a reported toll of three attackers.

Houses were smashed to pulp. Explosions thundered in the factory district. Smoke clouds puffed up into the battle-streaked sky. Children fled from their play and grownups screamed encouragement to busy British pilots and gunners, who could not hear about the din.

War In Crowded London

The attack brought the war of ruin from the skies to Greater London. Croydon, a thickly settled suburb, is only eight miles from the city's heart at Charing Cross.

Hundreds of Croydon's 200,000 population saw the air fight from the streets and their homes. Bombs that plummeted among them took an undisclosed toll.

Bomb-strewn splinters damaged a bus passing the big airport; a perfume factory was hit and set afire, and even as smoke clouds billowed over the neighborhood, rescue crews worked feverishly am'l the wreckage to save those they could reach.

Two-thirds of the airport is well hemmed in by buildings, a park flanks the open side.

Bus Is Wrecked

The bus was wrecked. Its engine was ripped out, the driver's cabin was splintered and windows were smashed by the explosive, which dug a crater ten yards in diameter in the road.

One woman said she counted ten heavy bomb explosions. Another said: "They even machine-gunned us to the shelter in our back garden. How we got there God alone knows."

One big bomb narrowly missed the gas works near the airport and houses nearby were wrecked.

Auxiliary firemen sped through debris-littered streets—"A cool lot," one observer commented—putting out fires as methodically as if the thundering destruction about them was only "atmosphere" for make-believe raid practice.

Damage Less Than Feared

Damage to the airport itself—which in peacetime is not generally used for military purposes—was not believed to be as extensive as had been feared during the first fury of the attack.

Debris scattered the ground for several hundred yards in some places, however, to show that there were hits.

Incendiary bombs touched off several fires.

British defense planes were in the air within seconds after the raiders streaked down, as if launched from nowhere in the cloud-streaked sky.

At least three of the Nazi planes were seen shot down in the first several minutes of furious fighting.

Women Run For Children

With the warning roar of the first explosion women darted into the streets to carry their children to shelter. One mother herded her brood of seven before her like a scene from a Mother Goose book.

30.24-4359

30.2A-4359

One bomb ripped to pieces a shelter where four little boys had just fled, helping a crippled playmate along with them, from a game of hide and seek. They reached safety only by moments.

Another person in a shelter was pulled out of the wreckage apparently severely injured.

Dozens of residents in the hard-hit zone had no time to reach the public shelters. Some darted into cellars and others hurled themselves flat on the floor. Many were cut and bruised by glass and splinter showers.

Witnesses Tell Of Horror

One elderly man told me that an explosion alongside his home sent up a shower of earth that rattled ominously against the walls and: "It gave maw a fair old turn, it did.'

The woman who said she was machine-gunned told of dashing for the garden yard shelter with her 2-month-old baby in her arms.

She said she heard the bullets strike and the whistle of falling bombs.

Another witness said the raiders dropped "screaming bombs" as well as explosives and added:

"They scared me, all right. I felt weak in the knees until I heard the hum of our fighter motors. Then, by George, I walked right out in the yard—bomb splinters and all—and shouted like a schoolboy."

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

On the Southeastern English Coast (Dover), Aug. 15—Massed death, at least 500 big German bombers, accompanied by hundreds on hundreds of fighter planes, hurtled high across these chalk cliffs of England and into the heart of the Kingdom late today.

The gigantic armada of the upper air crossed the coast within a fifteen-mile radius of this port.

I saw them come, and I saw the guns and planes of England rip and blast one after another to pieces. But there were so many of them!

Six Crash In Flames

I saw six crash in flames, but the others kept on coming. At first they were in waves of thirty each, then they stepped up to fifty-four in each flight—three squadrons of eighteen Dornier bombers in each formation. In less than three minutes I counted more than one hundred bombers.

The spent fragments of shells and shrapnel showered like hailstones all around the balcony of the hotel from which I saw the raid as from a seat in a theater.

The thunder of motors from afar on both sides of me made it clear that great numbers of German planes still were roaring across the coasts elsewhere.

Then, this afternoon, I had my field glasses trained on a Messerschmitt fighter when an anti-aircraft shell struck the plane fairly amidships.

Bursts Into Flame

It bounded a hundred feet and broke in two, the parts falling, flaming, into the water. They sent up a geyser one hundred feet high.

Spent fragments of shrapnel and machine-gun bullets splattered the walls beside my window.

While German fighters engaged the British Hurricane and Spitfire patrols from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in the sky, the bombers crossed the coast in close formation and screamed on inland.

I saw two of the barrage balloons which guard the coast come down in flames and smoke, but the current "Matilda," pride of the town, still rides high above the others. The Germans in four days have shot down Matilda No. 1, Matilda No. 2 and Matilda No. 3.

Wide Area Of Action

Reports from other parts of the coast indicated that this was not the only hot spot today; that waves of equal strength were going over from the Thames estuary to Land's End.

A town southwest of here saw British guns and fighters shoot down five out of thirty attackers in a forty-minute battle in which the sky seemed to be raining cannon shells, shrapnel and machine-gun bullets.

The British anti-aircraft gunners held their fire until the Nazis were in dead range; then let go with a terrific din.

Four Planes Fall In Sea

Four of the planes fell into the sea just off the town jetty, and fishermen sped out to rescue the survivors, despite the tumult overhead. Another bomber staggered down, stumbled across three houses and burst into flames.

When they dug into the debris they found one of the crew of four, burned to death, in a kneeling position.

Another, fleeing with a bullet in his head, was captured by two townsmen half a mile away.

London's Busiest Airport

Croydon Airdrome, London's busiest airport, lies in the populous south residential suburb of Croydon some eight miles, by direct route, from Charing Cross. The suburb, virtually absorbed by greater London, had a peace-time population of 200,000.

The airport was opened for civil traffic twenty years ago. Its main building cost more than $1,000,000, although it is now somewhat outmoded in comparison to modern American terminal structures. The field is rimmed with hangars, air equipment plants and other buildings.

Before the war there were 30,000 airplane departures, cross-Channel and inland, from Croydon yearly. Since the war it has been occupied entirely by military traffic.

WATCHER SEES BATTLE IN AIR

A. P. Man Tells of Fights Over England.

BURSTING SHELLS DOT SKY

'There Are the Pigs!' Is Air Raid Warden's Call to Townsmen.

ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Germany sent uncounted hundreds of bombing and fighting planes over the British coast today, seeking out military objectives in the heart of the country. The armada which swarmed over southeastern England during the day was estimated at 500 planes and covered a strip approximately thirty miles wide, but reports indicated that other waves of almost equal strength were being thrown across the coast all the way from the Thames estuary to Lands End, in the west.

During a three-hour afternoon raid the Germans followed the same tactics by which some 150 heavy bombers had been maneuvered across the coast during the morning. While the German fighters engaged the British Hurricane and Spitfire patrols in deadly dogfights 12,000 to 15,000 feet aloft, the bombers crossed the coast in close formation and flew inland.

Six Waves of Bombers.

From the balcony of my hotel, this correspondent counted six waves of eighteen heavy German bombers in less than three minutes.

This morning this writer saw three German planes shot down.

This afternoon, a direct hit from an ani-aircraft gun literally blasted a fourth Messerschmitt out of the sky. This correspondent had field glasses trained on him when a shell struck the plane fairly amidships.

The plane bounded almost 100 feet, broke in two, then plunged, flaming, into the sea. A column of water at least 100 yards high shot up.

This was just outside my window, so close that machine-gun bullets and spent fragments of jagged shrapnel were embedded in the walls outside. Two barrage balloons protecting the coast came down in flames.

A German plane threw a three-second burst of machine-gun bullets into one bag. The balloon fell in five flaming parts and crashed behind a headland, leaving a tall colum of heavy black smoke.

Matilda Riding High.

At this moment, the roar of motors can be heard high in the sky. They sound like heavy German bombers on their way home.

"Matilda," the favorite balloon of the townspeople, is riding high. Matildas I, II and III have been knocked down within the last four days.

As the second raid began with the drone of heavy Nazi bombers, one of the air raid wardens standing on a street corner called out:

"There are the pigs."

Immediately a whole defense battery cracked into action, throwing up a barrage of explosives from big guns to the fast shooting little Bofors. The sky was dotted with bursting shells.

Two Planes Seen to Fall.

The raiders apparently came in several flights because, west of this coast town this correspondent saw a score of them in a dog-fight with British planes.

They circled and dived and wheeled with a roar of engines and cannon and a rattle of machine guns. Behind the town, so high that the planes could barely be seen, another fight was going on.

Out of this battle a plane suddenly fell. A minute later a parachute was seen to billow out and drift slowly seaward.

Another plane went down into the sea to the West. Rescue boats darted out from the shore.

While the fight was going on, you could hear the loud crump-crump of bombs in back of the town. The lights in the hallways of the hotel on the sea front were suddenly extinguished.

Several watchers said they saw a second parachute float down in the west.

Earlier in the morning, German fighting planes tested the strength of British fighter patrols—then turned back across the channel.

Thirty minutes later a new wave, flying at about 10,000 feet, engaged a patrol of British hurricanes in a spectacular dogfight high over where the correspondent stood.

The Associated Press man saw three planes crash in the country behind him. One was a Messerschmitt 109. Three pilots bailed out and came floating down through the cloudless sky.

While this dogfight was raging, five waves of Nazi bombers began swarming across the coast, headed east, at intervals of two minutes.

Half an hour later one wave came back, but nothing was seen of the other four, which either suffered heavy casualties or took a different route home.

A Witness's Account

An Associated Press correspondent at a town southwest of here telephoned this account of a fight there:

"About thirty planes came over and bumped into a strong force of R. A. F. Spitfires and Hurricanes. The fiercest fight this town has seen thus far broke out when the two forces met.

"Planes were falling out of the sky. Some went down in flames.

"Cannon shells, shrapnel and machine-gun bullets spattered around us as the planer roared over the roofs. The battle lasted more than half an hour.

"The Germans lost at least five bombers in the battle—four in the sea, one on land. (These may have been some of the planes I saw falling to the west.)

"The first twelve bombers came in from the channel in a line astern, about 7,000 feet high in the hazy sky.

"British anti-aircraft gunners held their fire until the Nazi raiders were dead in range, and then let go. The din was tremendous. The Germans dived and twisted wildly to get out of range, but one of them was believed to have been hit and blown up in the air.

"The first wave made for an airport and the second for another. Many bombs were dropped but some of the raiders never reached their objective and fled to sea with their bombs still in their racks."

ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND--FIFTH ADD FIRST LEAD RAIDS

X X X RACKS. (UNQUOTING.)

"THE FOUR PLANES WENT DOWN IN THE SEA JUST OFF THE TOWN SHORE.

TWO OF THEM IN FLAMES. DESPITE THE THE BULLET-STREAKING BATTLE STILL

RAGING OVERHEAD, FISHERMEN PUT OUT TO SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS.

"ANOTHER BOMBER CAME STAGGERING DOWN, NARROWLY MISSING SEVERAL

HOUSES BEFORE CRASHING BEHIND THREE HOUSES, WHICH WERE BADLY

DAMAGED.

"THE BOMBER BURST INTO FLAMES, AND ONE OF THE CREW BURNED TO

DEATH. HE WAS FOUND IN A KNEELING POSITION WHEN DUG FROM THE

DEBRIS. ANOTHER WHO BAILED OUT WAS CAPTURED IN A STREET HALF A

MILE AWAY BY TWO CIVILIANS. HE HAD A BULLET WOUND IN THE HEAD.

"A SPITFIRE PILOT WHO BAILED OUT SAID HE WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY A GERMAN PLANE AS HE WAS COMING DOWN BY PARACHUTE, BUT HE ESCAPED UNHURT."

W 5OAED

Big Port Raided Three Hours

A SOUTH COAST TOWN, England, Aug. 15 (AP).—Nazi raiders struck viciously at barrage balloons protecting this great shipping terminus in a three-hour raid late today. Some balloons were shot down.

Nine German planes, including two Messerschmitt fighters and two Dornier bombers, Germany's biggest flying boats, were shot down. No bombs were dropped.

[British censorship cloaked the identity of this port but its description as "an important trans-Atlantic port" indicated strongly it was Southampton.]

It was the third day in succession the Germans had attacked this port.

A SOUTH COAST TOWN--SECOND ADD 2ND LEAD RAIDS (BY WAGNON) X X X THIS PORT.

AFTER THE FIRST ATTACK SUBSIDED, A SECOND WAVE OF RAIDERS APPEARED FROM THE EAST BUT FLED BEFORE BRITISH FIGHTERS.

ONE FIGHTER TRAPPED A NAZI BOMBER OUT OF FORMATION AND SHOT IT DOWN WITH ONE BURST OF MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

THE SECOND WAVE DID NOT HIT ANY BALLOONS.

"THAT'S A GOOD TRADE, A HANDFULL OF BALLOONS FOR NINE PLANES," A POLICEMAN COMMENTED.

WM508PED

A SOUTH COAST TOWN (BY WAGNON) THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD WHICH STANDS FOR AMS XXX POLICEMAN COMMENTED.

PLANES ROARED ON TO A TOWN ONLY A FEW MILES FROM HERE AND AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORESPONDENT THERE TELEPHONED ME LATER:

"THEY SHOT DOWN SIX GERMAN PLANES HERE.

"ABOUT 250 OF THEM CAME OUT OF THE SUN FROM YOUR DIRECTION APPARENTLY WITH THE IDEA OF ATTACKING THE AIRPORT.

"GROUND DEFENSES PUT UP A HEAVY FIRE, THEN SPITFIRE AND HURRICANE FIGHTERS MET THEM, FIGHTING IT OUT AT ABOUT 25,000 FEET UP.

"A NUMBER OF GERMANS BALED OUT OF MACHINES THAT WERE HIT. ONE FLOATED DOWN IN THE MIDDLE OF TOWN AND POLICE ARRESTED HIM."

FH641PED

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, Aug. 16—Several persons were killed last night when a Lockheed-Hudson (American-made) bomber flying over a southeast town collided with a balloon cable and crashed on a house.

London, Friday, Aug. 16 (AP). The Air Ministry news service said today that German planes were shot down at the rate of one a minute in the last mass raid of yesterday.

Two hundred German planes were used in this raid. A west-of-England Hurricane squadron destroyed not less than nineteen enemy planes, the Ministry said.

A Southwest Town in England, Aug. 15 (AP)—Twenty German planes were shot down in one fight over this city tonight when thirty Spitfire and Hurricane defense planes attacked 200 Messerschmitts and Dornier bombers.

German pilots who baled out of their stricken planes were brought into town from all directions.

An institution in the southwest was bombed and an unstated number of persons were trapped in the ruins. Several were reported missing. (Dartmoor prison is in the southwest of England.)

London, Aug. 15 (AP)—Several persons were killed and a number injured in northeast England by German bombers this afternoon.

Several passengers aboard a train were injured by bomb splinters as the train was brought to a standstill.

Two houses were demolished in one street, killing a woman and two children.

British fighters brought one of the raiders down at sea.

(This dispatch through the British censorship did not indicate the extent of fatalities or details of the train incident.)

HOT WORDS ON FIFTH COLUMN JAR COMMONS

Churchill Lashes at Critic of Counter-espionage Committee.

ITS MEMBERSHIP A SECRET

One Opponent Scornfully Told That His Pre-war Pacifism Brought On Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.)—A stormy debate was precipitated in the House of Commons today and one member asked the Speaker's protection against what he called Prime Minister Churchill's "gross and lying innuendo," in a discussion of the Governmen's secret anti-fifth column committee which has caused many rumors in Britain.

Refusing to discuss in detail the work of the mysterious committee set up under Lord Swinton to combat espionage and fifth columnists, Mr. Churchill warned that "the danger of invasion has by no means passed away," although the British are much stronger now than they were in May.

After the Prime Minister had declared that the danger of fifth columnist activity was being diminished "to its proper proportions" by the committee, Austin Hopkinson, Independent, declared that he could not understand "why so much mystery has been made about this."

Prime Minister's Retort.

Mr. Churchill replied sharply that if the member "had paid half the attention to the full and very respectable statement I have just made, as he did when he was accustomed to obstruct my efforts to get this country defended before the war, he would not have asked that question."

Rising angrily, Hopkinson demanded the Speaker's protection against "gross and lying innuendo."

Retorting, the Prime Minister said: "So far from withdrawing, I will take the opportunity of sending the member a copy of one of his interventions in which he did his very utmost to discredit me. I was only looking at it last night."

Mr. Churchill again refused to go into detail on the work of the secret anti-espionage committee, which is headed by Lord Swinton.

"Matters of this kind are not fitted for public discussion, least of all in time of war," he said.

He declared, however, that "a very great improvement has been effected in dealing with the Fifth Column danger" by the committee about whose workings there is considerable mystery.

On July 30 Mr. Churchill said he approved a ban on newspaper mention of the Swinton committee without special permission.

A storm was precipitated in the House when the Prime Minister refused to answer questions relating to the scope or personnel of the committee.

James Maxton, Laborite, demanded to know who is "going to watch the watchers," and other members said there was wide apprehension throughout the country over selection of the Swinton committee members.

"A SPITFIRE PILOT WHO BAILED OUT SAID HE WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY A GERMAN PLANE AS HE WAS COMING DOWN BY PARACHUTE, BUT HE ESCAPED UNHURT."

W 50AED

Big Port Raided Three Hours

A SOUTH COAST TOWN, England, Aug. 15 (AP).—Nazi raiders struck viciously at barrage balloons protecting this great shipping terminus in a three-hour raid late today. Some balloons were shot down.

Nine German planes, including two Messerschmitt fighters and two Dornier bombers, Germany's biggest flying boats, were shot down. No bombs were dropped.

[British censorship cloaked the identity of this port but its description as "an important trans-Atlantic port" indicated strongly it was Southampton.]

It was the third day in succession the Germans had attacked this port.

A SOUTH COAST TOWN--SECOND ADD 2ND LEAD RAIDS (BY WAGNON) X X X THIS PORT.

AFTER THE FIRST ATTACK SUBSIDED, A SECOND WAVE OF RAIDERS APPEARED FROM THE EAST BUT FLED BEFORE BRITISH FIGHTERS.

ONE FIGHTER TRAPPED A NAZI BOMBER OUT OF FORMATION AND SHOT IT DOWN WITH ONE BURST OF MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

THE SECOND WAVE DID NOT HIT ANY BALLOONS.

"THAT'S A GOOD TRADE, A HANDFULL OF BALLOONS FOR NINE PLANES," A POLICEMAN COMMENTED.

WM508PED

A SOUTH COAST TOWN (BY WAGNON) THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD WHICH STANDS FOR AMS XXX POLICEMAN COMMENTED.

PLANES ROARED ON TO A TOWN ONLY A FEW MILES FROM HERE AND AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORESPONDENT THERE TELEPHONED ME LATER:

"THEY SHOT DOWN SIX GERMAN PLANES HERE.

"ABOUT 250 OF THEM CAME OUT OF THE SUN FROM YOUR DIRECTION APPARENTLY WITH THE IDEA OF ATTACKING THE AIRPORT.

"GROUND DEFENSES PUT UP A HEAVY FIRE, THEN SPITFIRE AND HURRICANE FIGHTERS MET THEM, FIGHTING IT OUT AT ABOUT 25,000 FEET UP.

"A NUMBER OF GERMANS BALED OUT OF MACHINES THAT WERE HIT. ONE FLOATED DOWN IN THE MIDDLE OF TOWN AND POLICE ARRESTED HIM."

FH641PED

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, Aug. 16—Several persons were killed last night when a Lockheed-Hudson (American-made) bomber flying over a southeast town collided with a balloon cable and crashed on a house.

London, Friday, Aug. 16 (AP). The Air Ministry news service said today that German planes were shot down at the rate of one a minute in the last mass raid of yesterday.

Two hundred German planes were used in this raid. A west-of-England Hurricane squadron destroyed not less than nineteen enemy planes, the Ministry said.

A Southwest Town in England, Aug. 15 (AP)—Twenty German planes were shot down in one fight over this city tonight when thirty Spitfire and Hurricane defense planes attacked 200 Messerschmitts and Dornier bombers.

German pilots who baled out of their stricken planes were brought into town from all directions.

An institution in the southwest was bombed and an unstated number of persons were trapped in the ruins. Several were reported missing. (Dartmoor prison is in the southwest of England.)

London, Aug. 15 (AP)—Several persons were killed and a number injured in northeast England by German bombers this afternoon.

Several passengers aboard a train were injured by bomb splinters as the train was brought to a standstill.

Two houses were demolished in one street, killing a woman and two children.

British fighters brought one of the raiders down at sea.

(This dispatch through the British censorship did not indicate the extent of fatalities or details of the train incident.)

HOT WORDS ON FIFTH COLUMN JAR COMMONS

Churchill Lashes at Critic of Counter-espionage Committee.

ITS MEMBERSHIP A SECRET

One Opponent Scornfully Told That His Pre-war Pacifism Brought On Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—A stormy debate was precipitated in the House of Commons today and one member asked the Speaker's protection against what he called Prime Minister Churchill's "gross and lying innuendo," in a discussion of the Governmen's secret anti-fifth column committee which has caused many rumors in Britain.

Refusing to discuss in detail the work of the mysterious committee set up under Lord Swinton to combat espionage and fifth columnists, Mr. Churchill warned that "the danger of invasion has by no means passed away," although the British are much stronger now than they were in May.

After the Prime Minister had declared that the danger of fifth columnist activity was being diminished "to its proper proportions" by the committee, Austin Hopkinson, Independent, declared that he could not understand "why so much mystery has been made about this."

Prime Minister's Retort.

Mr. Churchill replied sharply that if the member "had paid half the attention to the full and very respectable statement I have just made, as he did when he was accustomed to obstruct my efforts to get this country defended before the war, he would not have asked that question."

Rising angrily, Hopkinson demanded the Speaker's protection against "gross and lying innuendo."

Retorting, the Prime Minister said: "So far from withdrawing, I will take the opportunity of sending the member a copy of one of his interventions in which he did his very utmost to discredit me. I was only looking at it last night."

Mr. Churchill again refused to go into detail on the work of the secret anti-espionage committee, which is headed by Lord Swinton.

"Matters of this kind are not fitted for public discussion, least of all in time of war," he said.

He declared, however, that "a very great improvement has been effected in dealing with the Fifth Column danger" by the committee about whose workings there is considerable mystery.

On July 30 Mr. Churchill said he approved a ban on newspaper mention of the Swinton committee without special permission.

A storm was precipitated in the House when the Prime Minister refused to answer questions relating to the scope or personnel of the committee.

James Maxton, Laborite, demanded to know who is going to watch the watchers," and other members said there was wide apprehension throughout the country over selection of the Swinton committee members.

30.24-4361

30.24-4361

NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, AUG.15--FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WINSTON CHURCHILL'S AUTHORITARIAN WAR-TIME REGIME, ANGRY NAME-CALLING SWEPT COMMONS TODAY, WITH THE PRIME MINISTER TRADING ORAL PUNCHES WITH SHORT-TEMPERED MEMBERS.

DESPITE ITS BITTER TENOR, INFORMED POLITICIANS SAID THE QUARREL HAD NOT DIMMED CHURCHILL'S POPULAR LUSTER APPRECIABLY. IT WAS CUT SHORT BY A SPEAKER'S RULING AFTER ONE MEMBER, THE INDEPENDENT AUSTIN HOPKINSON, HAD CALLED THE PRIME MINISTER, BY INDIRECTION, A "LIAR."

IN HIS BRIEF STATEMENT CHURCHILL ASSERTED THE DANGER OF INVASION HAD NOT PASSED BUT "WE ARE MUCH STRONGER THAN WE WERE IN MAY." HE TERMED THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SWINTON COMMITTEE "NOT FITTED FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION, LEAST OF ALL IN TIME OF WAR."

CHURCHILL STARTED THE EXCHANGE BY REFUSING TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF A MYSTERIOUS COMMITTEE'S SECRET INVESTIGATION OF FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES.

HE SAID HE ALWAYS HAD BELIEVED FIFTH COLUMN DANGERS WERE "EXAGGERATED" AND THAT HE NOW WAS SATISFIED THEY HAD BEEN REDUCED "TO PROPER PROPORTIONS."

AUG 15 1940

THEN THE STORM BROKE.

LABORITE JAMES MAXTON DEMANDED TO KNOW WHO WAS GOING TO "WATCH THE WATCHERS."

OTHER MEMBERS DECLARED THERE WAS WIDE APPREHENSION BECAUSE LORD SWINTON WAS SELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO COPE WITH FIFTH COLUMNISTS.

(LORD SWINTON WAS AIR SECRETARY FROM 1935 TO EARLY 1938, WHEN HE WAS OUSTED AMIDST BITTER CRITICISM OF HIS FAILURE TO REARM THE NATION ADEQUATELY.)

SAID HOPKINSON: "WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY THERE IS SO MUCH MYSTERY ABOUT THIS..."

ANGRILY, THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED: "IF HOPKINSON HAD PAID HALF THE ATTENTION TO THE FULL AND VERY RESPECTABLE STATEMENT I JUST HAVE MADE AS HE DID WHEN HE WAS ACCUSTOMED TO OBSTRUCT MY EFFORTS TO GET THIS COUNTRY DEFENDED BEFORE THE WAR, HE WOULDN'T HAVE ASKED THAT QUESTION."

FURIOUS, HOPKINSON ASKED THE SPEAKER'S PROTECTION "AGAINST GROSS AND LYING INNUENDO."

CHURCHILL SNAPPED BACK THAT HE WOULD NOT WITHDRAW; INDEED, HE SAID HE WOULD SEND HOPKINSON A COPY OF A PREVIOUS INTERVENTION BY THAT MEMBER "IN WHICH HE DID HIS VERY UTMOST TO DISCREDIT ME."

FH617PED

BERLIN, AUG 15-(AP)-REPORTS THAT GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN ENGLAND WERE MET WITH SHRUGS OF THE SHOULDERS TODAY IN INFORMED SOURCES.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE ONLY PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION FOR THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN PARACHUTES IN ENGLAND WAS THAT GERMAN PILOTS HAD JUMPED AFTER THEIR PLANES BECAME INCAPACITATED.

WY832AED

Nazis Reported Over London

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—German planes were reported over London tonight in a surge that carried them past the thickly netted defense of coast and vital docks, up the Thames estuary to the very center of Britain's power.

DNB, the official German news agency, reporting a great onslaught against all Britain's vital centers, as well as her coasts from northeast to southwest, said that the German planes reached London at 5 P. M. despite intense anti-aircraft fire.

DNB said there was no word as to whether London was bombed. (From London, however, came word that the Nazi raiders had attacked the famous airport of Croydon, only ten miles from Piccadilly.)

The Germany agency said that the bombers reached Tilbury, noted for its huge docks only thirteen miles east of London on the Thames, and calmly followed their course, dropping bombs with deadly accuracy on important objectives.

Intense fire was encountered at Sheerness, Chatham and Rochester, where navy yards and arsenals are situated, the agency said, and clouds of anti-aircraft fire were observed over London itself.

In other raids the huge rambling armament works of Vickers Armstrong at Hebburn and the port of Newcastle, in northeastern England, were reported targets of a rain of bombs.

DNB also reported the bombing of objectives in the Northumberland district, England's northernmost county; Aberdeen, in northeastern Scotland; Dover, the closest British port to France, and a convoy off Peterhead, just north of Newcastle. Huge Dornier flying boats were used, DNB said, without the loss of a single craft.

The news agency said that big fires and explosions were set off in the Northumberland raid.

In the attacks on Dover, the Germans reported smashing through curtains of anti-aircraft fire to make successful attacks on that port, only twenty-two miles across the channel from Calais, France, and vital air bases near by.

Say 20 British Fell.

The German radio announced that up to 8:15 twenty British planes had been downed, nine of them over central England and near Newcastle.

It said that one German squadron bombed the Driffield Airdrome in Yorkshire. Twelve British Spitfires were reported attacked, with numerous hits on the defenders against none on the raiders.

Several air bases and harbors in central England were among the objectives reported raided.

"Operations of the German Air Force over southeast England continue," the radio announced.

At Driffield, which is close to the coast in East Riding, hangars and barracks on the airfield were said to have been destroyed.

"The raids came very surprisingly and anti-aircraft defenses could do little against the attackers," the radio announcement said. "Before the British fighters could intervene the attack, with devastating effect, was over."

DNB also said German air raiders had threatened Bristol's airplane plants and also South Wales.

The new attacks came after a slump in overnight activity due, the High Command explained to unfavorable weather.

The Germans said that their attacks were particularly heavy in the coastal area of Dover, especially against the barrage balloons.

The speedy dive bombers broke through "an iron curtain" of anti-aircraft fire, DNB said, and quickly attacked their objectives. Early reports, said the agency, indicated that British fighting planes were shot down over Folkstone and Lympne.

The destruction of twenty-eight British planes yesterday—twenty-two in the air and "at least six" on the ground—was reported in the daily communique, which conceded that twelve German aircraft were missing.

The High Command said that Nazi fliers bombed harbors, industrial centers, troop concentrations, airports, power plants and armament factories in south and central England and Wales, causing "extensive fires."

The sinking of the British auxiliary cruiser Transylvania by a German submarine was also reported.

German spokesmen emphasized that a lull in the bombing of Britain was due to the weather and represented no set-back in the Nazi Blitzkrieg schedule. Strategists, they explained, had made full allowance for a certain amount of bad weather.

Ridicule British Figures.

Military observers said today that the mass aerial attacks had gone on long enough to have established a more or less steady ratio of Nazi and British losses. These spokesmen, as well as the German High Command, said that the English over the course of a week had been losing about four planes to each German plane lost.

British claims that these proportions should be reversed made little impression here and whatever attention was given to the British reports was confined to ridicule.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung commented: "England's greatest danger: Her own dispatches."

Reports that German parachute troops have landed in England were met with shrugs of the shoulders in informed quarters, where it was said that the only plausible explanation for the presence of German parachutes in England was that German pilots had jumped after their planes had become incapacitated.

SYNCHRONIZED RAIDS MADE ON WHOLE NATION

Nazis Claim 98 English Planes Shot Down, Plus 8 Wrecked On Ground

Airports, Arms Works And Plane Factories Bombed Particularly

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 15—Germany threw the weight of her aerial hosts directly at the heart of Britain's world empire late today as warplanes swirled over London—where the British admitted Croydon airport was bombed—and smashed hard at the broad Tilbury wharves which stretch down the Thames from the capital.

The attack, pressed home through a veritable hell of anti-aircra" fire amid wheeling British pursuit planes, was part of a synchronized onslaught upon all of Britain's vital centers and up and down her coasts from far northeast Scotland to extreme southwest England and Wales, said DNB.

Sees Methodical Attack.

DNB did not say definitely that London was bombed, but declared "the entire Thames Valley witnessed the methodical, irresistible German air attacks which threaten all military establishments with destruction."

It first listed thirty-six British planes destroyed as against four German but later increased the figures, respectively, to ninety-eight and twenty-nine. German flyers reported they shot down five balloons and put out of commission eight planes on the ground.

The raiders scattered their bombs amid the sprawling buildings of the big Vickers Armstrong armament works at Hebburn Wells; at Sheerness, Chatham and Rochester, locations of navy yards and arsenals; at the big eastern port of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at the southeast "bridgeheads" of Dover and Folkestone, the agency said.

Plane Plants Attacked

The airplane plants of Bristol were threatened, and Wales, to the southwest, got its share, said DNB.

Airports were a particular object of attack. Those at Hawkinge and Lympne in the southeast shore area were scenes of particularly bitter battles with the British defenders.

At Hawkinge alone, eleven British planes were shot down by the Messerschmitts protecting the German bombing squadron, DNB said in claiming victory for the Germans.

Smash Hangars, Runways

Repeatedly, big German battle bombers swooped out of the clouds to dump deadly tons of high-explosive and incendiary bombs on the Hawkinge hangars, the agency related. At Lympne, it said, hangars and runways were smashed and the ground guns fell silent.

A German battle squadron caught the English by surprise at the Driffield airport north of Hull, DNB said, in a raid so swift that "anti-aircraft was not able to do much and before the British fighters could interfere the attack was over." It said the hangars and barracks were destroyed.

The German air fleet roared over London at 5 P. M., DNB declared, and anti-aircraft fire made a cloud over the city.

At Tilbury, a dozen miles down the Thames, which is a great mass of dockyards, warehouses, naval plants and armament and munitions works, the German agency said the Nazi airmen "calmly followed their course, dropping bombs with deadly accuracy on important objectives."

"Lively Air Battle"

It acknowledged that "at Tilbury there was a lively air battle."

In fact, so heavy was the British defense that DNB likened it to an "iron curtain" but said the Nazi airmen pierced it.

The attack on the Vickers plant at Hebburn Wells was executed this afternoon by thirty-five Dornier bombers, and heavy explosions were observed, the agency added.

A number of airports in the Northumberland district also suffered heavily, and even the north of Scotland was hit hard.

Airports in the Aberdeen and Moray Firth sections were bombarded, and a shipping convoy off Peterhead was attacked, said DNB, but it did not disclose the results.

Curbed By Bad Weather

The new destructive vigor of the attacks on Britain followed a day and night in which bad weather hampered the incessant raiding to some extent, said the German high command.

Nevertheless, it announced, troop concentrations at the big military camp of Aldershot were attacked, and port facilities and electrical plant and munitions works were "effectively bombed" in Cardiff, Weston, Portland, Worcester and Salisbury, the announcement said.

The German campaign is still on schedule, it declared, for advance plans had made full allowance for some bad weather.

Meanwhile, authorized German sources vigorously denied reports that German parachutists had landed in England. Such reports were declared to be "pure fantasy."

Anti-Air Fire Ineffective

DNB said the Germans attacking Scotland, apparently from Scandinavian bases, had no trouble because anti-aircraft fire was ineffective.

German commentators listed several reasons why they credited the German air force with the upper hand:

The short distance from bases to objectives permits fast, small planes to carry heavier bomb loads;

The only German industrial areas within effective reach of the British are the Ruhr and Bremen districts, so distant that warning is given, whereas England, in a cramped space, has not this leeway;

The German air bases are so deployed that advance detection of a raid on England is difficult.

Southampton Center

The German radio said the "center of gravity" of German penetration seemed to be Southampton, the great southern transatlantic port.

In that area, in the fifty-odd miles between Portsmouth and Portland alone, considerably more than one hundred German planes have penetrated to the north, the radio reported.

The British anti-aircraft artillery failed, the radio asserted, and the British fighter planes found themselves outnumbered because they had to be distributed over the entire country.

Thus, it said, the British are not strong enough in any one place to hinder or even hold up the German attacks, let alone to repulse them.

BRITISH RETIRE BEFORE ENEMY IN SOMALILAND

They Say Italians Are Using Two Full Divisions With Armored Vehicles.

THE ADVANCE MOVES RAPIDLY

Two Converging Columns Are Each Less Than 40 Miles From Berbera.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Telling the House of Commons, "I have some unsatisfactory news," Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today that a small British holding force had been driven back by greatly superior Italian forces from its position northeast of Hargeisa in British Somaliland.

"As operations are still in progress I cannot say an more," he said. "But I shall be dealing generally with the eastern situation in my statement next week."

The Italian forces amounted to two divisions, supported by armored vehicles and considerable artillery and forced the British from their positions at Jugaragen Pass, where they were protecting Berbera, the chief port and capital of the protectorate.

The Italians were said to be about twenty miles west of Bulhar, which is about forty miles west of Berbera, the seaport capital.

Another Italian column is advancing on Berbera from Hargeisa and Oadweina, to the south, and recently was reported to have been checked by the British at a pass thirty-five miles from the capital.

This column was estimated to contain between 9,000 and 10,000 men and the British were said to be heavily outnumbered.

British casualties, however, were described as not heavy and considerably less than those of the Italians.

Yesterday British naval forces, presumably operating from Aden, were reported bombarding the Italians pushing along the Zeila-Berbera coastal road. This was said to have checked the advance, which, however, seems to have been resumed rapidly.

Rome Reports Heavy Battle.

ROME, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Italian troops and the British forces in British Somaliland are locked in a battle that has been under way for four days, the Italian High Command announced today.

The battle is raging for the port of Berbera, which the British are defending against Italian assault.

Today's communique announced that the Italians had taken prisoners and captured arms.

BRITISH SAY CLAIMS ARE CONFIRMED

Italian Casualty List Cited to Verify Air Losses.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information declared today that Italian casualty lists furnish striking confirmation of the conservative character of British claims of enemy air losses. Officials hastened to explain that the statement was not intended to answer an assertion last Tuesday by Col. Frank Knox, the American Secretary of the Navy, that "we are not getting the whole truth about this fight over England."

"In calculating enemy air losses the utmost care is taken to insure that no claim is made unless fully substantiated by incontrovertible evidence," the statement said. It added that this was equally true of figures arrived at in reporting both German and Italian losses.

"Thus, in July, 1940, the total of Italian aircraft claimed destroyed by the R. A. F. was seventy-six confirmed. Of these a number were destroyed on the ground—that is to say, without pilots.

"Italian casualty lists for July admit the loss of seventy-six pilots killed and missing, a number exceeding the total claimed by the R. A. F. Between June 11 and August 8 the R. A. F. claimed to have destroyed 156 aircraft, including many on the ground.

"Italian casualty lists issued to August 8, which probably did not include recent casualties, admitted the loss of 146 pilots killed and missing. British claims of German losses are made on the same basis and are equally conservative."

30.24-4363

30.24-4363

Churchill Admits Loss Of Pass To The Italians

London, Aug. 15 (AP)—Disclosing to the House of Commons that "I have some unsatisfactory news," Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today a "small British holding force" had been driven back by "greatly superior Italian forces" from its position northeast of Hargeisa, in British Somaliland.

"As operations are still in progress, I cannot say any more, but I shall be dealing generally with the Eastern situation in my statement next week," Churchill said.

Discussing the war at home, Churchill warned that "the danger of invasion has by no means passed away," although "we are very much stronger than we were in May."

He spoke on the operations of a secret anti-fifth-column committee.

Churchill is to give the House a general war review in a public session next Tuesday. The House then is to adjourn on Thursday until September 5.

Greek Cruiser Helle Is Sunk By Unidentified Submarine

One Man Is Killed and Twenty-nine Hurt—Telephones to Rome Silenced as Tension Between Nations Grows.

ATHENS, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Greek light cruiser Helle, a 2,115-ton American-built vessel, has been torpedoed and sunk off Tinos Island harbor in the Ægean Sea by an unidentified submarine, the Greek Government announced today.

One petty officer was lost and twenty-nine members of the crew were injured.

The cruiser was at anchor in the harbor, about a hundred miles southeast of Athens, where she had gone to participate in a religious celebration.

Three Torpedoes Fired.

The official Greek version of the sinking said three torpedoes were fired without warning. One hit the cruiser and the others hit the quay, injuring some pilgrims and travelers.

The cruiser's nationality was plainly marked, an official announcement said, and a mistake in identity would have been virtually impossible.

The torpedoing occurred as Italian and Greek relations became increasingly tense because of the recent Italian press campaign charging that Greece was violating her neutrality by being too friendly with Great Britain.

Shortly after the sinking telephonic communication between this city and Rome was suspended.

All Ships Held in Port.

Tonight the Greek Government issued an order forbidding all Greek ships to leave port. The order was taken by foreign observers as an indication of the seriousness with which the Government views the situation.

Official quarters declined comment, but indicated that they saw in the attack on the Helle an effort to force Greece into some act which would change her stated position of neutrality.

That Greece is considering steps to counter any repetition of the attack on the cruiser was indicated in a two-hour conference between Premier Gen. John Metaxas and military and naval leaders.

No Periscope Seen.

Persons who saw the attack on the Helle said that they had observed no submarine or periscope in the harbor.

Naval experts began at once to collect fragments of the torpedoes which hit the quay and were to report the type and manufacture.

The island of Tinos is famous as a place of pilgrimage for the sick and infirm from all over Greece on August 15. Customarily as many as 40,000 pilgrims flock to the island on that day to pray before an icon in the village church and to wash in a fountain whose waters are popularly supposed to have curative powers.

The crew of the Helle, a 2,115-ton American-built vessel, attempted to run the ship aground, but fuel oil escaping on the water caught fire and forced abandonment of the ship, which quickly went down.

Immediately afterward strict censorship was applied to outgoing telephone calls.

[The Helle was built for China as the Hei Fung in 1912 at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden, N. J., and was purchased by Greece in 1914. Jane's fighting ships lists it as a minelayer, formerly a cruiser. It was armed with three 6-inch guns and two torpedo tubes and could carry 100 mines.]

One of the Italian charges in the strengthening press campaign has been that the British Mediterranean fleet was using the Greek Island harbor as a base.

Premier Metaxas's night conferences were interpreted by foreign observers as indicating that Greece is preparing her defenses should Italy back up newspaper threats with an attack from Albania.

Some officials feared a parallel between the Italian press campaign and that launched by German newspapers before the invasions of Poland, Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands.

[Italian newspapers continued to dwell on alleged Greek oppression of Albanian minorities. Fascist editor Virginio Gayda, in Il Giornale d'Italia, declared yesterday that the Greeks were vassals of England in a vast plot against Italian-annexed Albania, Italy and the whole "Balkan order."]

'Slander,' Says Athens Press.

The controlled Athens press, replying hotly, termed Italian newspaper attacks willful distortion of facts and a slanderous campaign.

Authoritative reports said hundreds of Albanians in the Ioannina district—which Italy claims is rightfully Albania's—have been arrested on charges of plotting against Greek rule.

Germans reported that Italian Minister Razzi told Mr. Metaxas yesterday that Italy demands Greek renunciation of all ties with Great Britain and Greek alignment under Italy's sphere of influence.

Minister Razzi's audience with the Premier followed reports that the Greek Government had rejected axis demands for abrogation of Greece's pact with Britain, which guaranteed support in the event that Greece is attacked.

Greek Plea to Russia.

ROME, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The radio broadcast today a report from Moscow that the Greek Minister to Russia had appealed to Premier-Foreign Commissar V. A. Molotov for Russian intercession at Sofia in Greece's crisis with Italy.

The Minister was said to have asked that Russian influence be used to prevent the Bulgarian Government from exploiting the present Greek-Italian tension to press claims for the cession by Greece of part of Thrace and an outlet to the Aegean Sea.

Russia is the traditional protector of Bulgaria and her influence at Sofia is strong.

GREEK CRUISER TORPEDOED BY UNKNOWN SUB

All Other Ships Ordered In Port And Rome Cuts Communications

Two Projectiles Miss War Vessel And Hit Quay, Injuring Many

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Greece, Aug. 15—A mysterious submarine sent the 2,115-ton Greek cruiser Helle to the bottom of the Aegean Sea today within half a mile of a Greek island quay and tonight the Government, wary of a fatal snap in the tension with Italy, forbade all Greek ships to leave port.

Official sources indicated, without saying so openly, that they believed the attack was an effort to force Greece into some retaliatory a . The ships-in-port order reflected the Greek official desire to counter any repetition of the incident.

Steamer Not Heard From

Greek feeling was heightened by reports heard in shipping circles that the Greek steamer Appeti, bound from Lisbon to Piraeus, had not been heard from since she radioed three days ago that she had been stopped by an Italian warship and ordered into Palmero, Sicily.

Aboard were 400 passengers, many of them American citizens of Balkan origin taken into the Mediterranean by the Appeti which picked them up at Lisbon from a transatlantic liner.

An unstated number of civilians injured on the quay at Tinos Island when two of the submarine's torpedoes exploded against it were among 40,000 religious pilgrims, who had gone to pray beside the island's health-giving waters.

Naval protection was promised for the return of the pilgrims to the mainland, since many are crippled or infirm.

Telephonic communication to Italy was cut off after the Helle was sunk, and a strict censorship imposed on all calls abroad.

Police on Tinos Island cabled the Greek Government that a preliminary investigation failed to establish the identity of the submarine.

Premier John Metaxas, already making preparations regard by foreign observers here as designed to set up Greek defenses against a possible Italian attack from Italian Albania, summoned his military and naval chiefs into urgent conference.

These maneuvers reflected the increasing gravity of Greece's position, which for days had been precarious because of her reported rejection of German and Italian demands that she end her friendship with Britain.

That friendship has been based on a British pledge to support Greek independence and territory in case of attack.

The Helle, small as it was, was substantially half of this small pro-British kingdom's "first line" navy; it was one of Greece's two vessels which were above the destroyer category, the other being the 9,450-ton cruiser Averoff.

Cruiser At Anchor

The vessel went down as she lay at anchor about half a mile outside the quay at Tinos Island harbor, in the Cyclades group in the Aegean about 100 miles southeast of Athens. A Greek communique declared that three torpedoes were fired at the Helle, one landing amidship and the others exploding on the quay.

"The submarine," it said "never appeared on the surface."

One petty officer was killed, twenty-nine crewmen were injured and "several civilians on the quay were injured.

(Repercussions from the incident were not long in the making. The Rome radio reported from Moscow that Greece had asked the Soviet to prevent Bulgaria from taking advantage of the moment to press her claims against Greece for part of Thrace and an outlet to the Aegean).

No British Craft Near

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP).—An authoritative British source said today no British submarine was in the vicinity of Tinos, off which the Greek cruiser Helle was sunk today. This source added that Italian submarines were known to have been operating there.

46 GREEK SHIPS LOST SINCE START OF WAR

Consul Here Reveals 10 Sinkings Not Previously Made Public

Greek merchant shipping losses rose to forty-six vessels of 191,389 gross tons yesterday with the disclosure of ten previously unreported sinkings by a Greek official here who said developments in his homeland indicated "we will be fighting Italy," according to The Associated Press.

Captain Nicolas Kourbalis, Greek Consul of Mercantile Marine, made this comment when informed of his country's ordering Greek ships to remain in home ports. He had received no order halting Greek shipping in American waters.

He said about twenty vessels were in United States ports, including six at New York and six at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

He also disclosed that Greek ship losses had doubled since Italy entered the war June 10.

"Already two have been sunk in a mine field between Italy and Libya and two more were sunk by belligerent warships in Greek waters," Captain Kourbalis said.

Greece had a merchant fleet of 605 ships of 1,780,666 tons before the war, the ninth largest fleet in the world.

The newly reported losses, which sent the death toll of Greek sailors to 200 men, were the Adamantios, 4,277 tons; Ia, 4,860; Alexandros, 4,343; Galaxias, 4,393; Kalliopi, 4,965; Kyma, 3,994; Nilon, 5,134; Panagiotis Th. Coumantarious, 5,839; Faneromeni, 3,404, and Frangoula B. Goulandris, 6,701. Most of these ships traded between the Americas and Great Britain.

British Admit Italian Advance Near Berbera

Fascist Losses Reported Severe in Drive Against Defenders on Mountain

CAIRO, Aug. 15 (AP).—British defenders in Somaliland have been driven by the Italians from positions in a mountain pass defending Berbera, the capital and chief port the British acknowledged tonight.

Official reports said two Italian divisions (perhaps 25,000 men), bulwarked by planes, artillery and mechanized forces, had wrenched Jugaran Pass from "a small British holding force." The pass is about thirty-five miles south of Berbera, and the Italians advanced from Hargeisa.

Italian losses in the Jugargan fighting were severe, the British declared, and the battle is continuing at the new British positions.

The British communique declared that the Italians, reinforced by fresh effectives, launched a violent attack yesterday and, after several hours of fighting in which they suffered severe losses, compelled the British to retreat.

(In London British military authorities said the Italian advance along the Somali coast was more rapid "than had been expected." The Cairo communique did not say whether this column or another advancing from the south was engaged in yesterday's battle.)

The communique declared the Italians were using against Britain artillery and armored vehicles which had been concentrated for a drive into French Somaliland before the collapse of France.

Locked in Battle

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP).—Italian troops are locked with the British in Britisn Somaliland in a battle that has been under way for four days, the Italian high command announced today. The battle is raging for the port of Berbera. Today's communique announced that the Italians had taken prisoners and weapons.

BOMBERS RAID MALTA AGAIN

One Civilian Injured But Little Material Damage Is Reported

Valletta, Malta, Aug. 15 (AP)—Strong formations of enemy bombers escorted by fighter planes raided the island this afternoon injuring one civilian but not causing any material damage.

One British defense plane plunged into the sea.

FACES TRIAL FOR EFFORT TO SEIZE FRANCE

Georges Mandel Reported To Have Sought Help In North Africa

Le Temps Declares He Informed England Of His Succession

[*By the Associated Press.*]

Vichy, Aug. 15—An attempt by Georges Mandel, Minister of Interior in the Reynaud Cabinet, to seize power shortly after France's capitulation last June and continue the war from Africa was reported today in a Tangier (Africa) dispatch published in *Le Temps*.

Mandel now is facing trial before a military court on the charge of plotting against the security of the state.

The Tangier dispatch alleged that when he arrived at Casablanca from France with former Premier Edouard Daladier and other ex-Ministers aboard the steamer Massilia late in June he tried to convince military authorities in French Morocco that he had been placed at the head of a new Government whose purpose was to continue the war.

Cabled London

He is alleged to have said the French North African army was to support his Government.

After cabling to London an announcement of his arrival, Mandel, the dispatch said, went to the office of a French news agency and dictated an announcement that he had taken over the Government.

Le Temps stated this announcement was forwarded to France by the news agency, but the man who took it notified the manager of the agency and detectives were sent to "take charge" of Mandel.

Mandel was persuaded by them to return to his steamer, ostensibly as a safeguard against hos[illegible]nstrations ashore, but once he was aboard the vessel it cruised up and down the coast, holding him virtually a prisoner.

British Official Visit

The next day, *Le Temps'* article said, Lord Gort (former chief of the British Expeditionary Force) and Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's Minister of Information, arrived from England and asked to see the French Premier.

Informed that Marshal Philippe Petain was somewhere in France, the British visitors declared (according to *Le Temps*):

"No, we want to see Premier Mandel."

They were told that Mandel had nothing to do with the Government; whereafter they returned to England.

The Massilia, on which some twenty-six ex-Ministers and Deputies left France for Africa, sailed for Casablanca June 20, after an armistice already had been asked. Military court proceedings against Mandel were begun late in July.

France's Plight Held Desperate

American Red Cross Chief Calls It Worse Than Belgium's in 1919.

VICHY, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The plight of France, in the words of Richard Allen, European delegate of the American Red Cross, "is now worse than that of Belgium after the world war, and is growing still worse."

The German occupied areas need milk, sugar, fats and canned meats immediately, he declared last night, adding that France could provide sufficient meat and wheat if given access to her colonies.

Mr. Allen came here after conferring with the International Red Cross authorities in Switzerland and said he strongly recommended the extension of Red Cross relief in the German occupied zones, especially to the nearly 2,000,000 prisoners of war.

He expressed the belief that the Red Cross should send the medical equipment and supplies worth $350,000, now stored at Marseilles, to the prison camps.

Levity Is Forbidden.

Meanwhile today a public warning against levity and failure to fall in with the spirit of discipline demanded by the Petain Government went out over the official radio to "certain big cities in the unoccupied zone."

The complaint was that there was too much "exuberance" and that private festivities were permitted.

Such happenings, the radio said, are painful to many citizens stricken by the horrors of war and the unfortunate situation of the country.

Meanwhile today the Government stepped in to regulate working hours in private industry as one of the major problems affecting the readjustment of France's social and economic life.

Departmental prefects received authority to fix maximum working hours for each industry and profession in accordance with conditions in each particular region.

While a national wartime tax of 40 per cent of the workers' overtime pay was removed, all overtime, which is not permitted to exceed seventy-five hours a year, will now be paid for at the same rate as ordinary hours and employers will be required to contribute 20 per cent of all overtime pay to a workers' benefit fund.

A national maximum of forty-eight ordinary work hours a week, or nine a day, was fixed by a decree published in the official journal.

Work Program Is Planned.

At the same time the Government announced it would go ahead at once with a nationwide program of electrifying the railways and repairing war damages, thus giving jobs to many thousands of unemployed. The Government will also make loans to private industry to get it back on its feet. Mixed committees of industrialists and Government experts are being formed to decide what loans shall be granted and to supervise the use of the funds.

It was announced that the German authorities are studying a proposal for the release of war prisoners urgently needed in occupied France for industrial and public service jobs. These prisoners would receive "leave from captivity" to return to their jobs, but would technically still be considered prisoners.

French Movies in for Purge.

GRENOBLE, France, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Le Petit Dauchinois reported from Vichy today that the French Government plans to "purge" French motion pictures and the radio, which it is said to deem largely responsible for "depraving the French spirit."

The newspaper's political editorial writer, Jean Fageat, wrote that Tino Rossi, a leading French screen star, "had more admirers than France's great patriots."

The Government was said to be planning to oust the men who became "dictators" of the French cinema. M. Fageat said that many film stars who fled Paris as the French line cracked will not be permitted to return to the French screen.

Seeks to Import Food.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—French Foreign Minister Paul Baudouin said today that he was doing his utmost to obtain a British agreement to permit importation of food to France through the blockade and that the British decision is pending.

M. Baudouin said that Germany had given France assurances that food and other needed supplies sent from abroad into the unoccupied part of France would not be removed.

Accordingly, he said, he had made a new proposal to London for easing Britain's blockade of the European continent.

Nazis Disclaim Any Responsibility.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Nazi press today accused Swiss newspapers and other Swiss quarters of taking the attitude that Germany has a special obligation to forestall famine in Nazi-occupied France.

The German papers retorted that an armistice is not a peace treaty, that Germany herself is still engaged in a desperate war, and that Switzerland, furthermore, is meddling in something which is none of her business.

'Monsieur D'Alger' Executes a Murderer

NIMES, France, Aug. 15 (A. P.). "Monsieur D'Alger," who came from Algiers with his guillotine, performed France's first post-armistice execution yesterday.

His blade ended the life of 22-year-old Fernand Torreng, convicted of killing a priest and sentenced to death on April 12.

"Monsieur D'Alger" came to "free France" as official executioner since "Monsieur de Paris," official executioner in Paris, has remained in the German-occupied zone.

Englishmen Interned in France

PARIS (via Berlin), Aug. 13 (delayed) (*AP*).—French newspapers published today a notice saying that all Englishmen between the ages of fifteen years and sixty-five had been interned in special camps. Women and men ill have not been interned. Visitors at the camps are forbidden, the papers said.

LEAVES FINLAND

U. S. Transport Takes 897 From Petsamo.

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The United States Army transport American Legion took on 897 passengers, including Crown Princess Martha of Norway and American diplomatic officials, and prepared to sail immediately today from Petsamo, in far northern Finland.

Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, Minister to Norway, and Mrs. Frederick A. Sterling, wife of the American Minister to Sweden, and the three Sterling children were among the passengers.

The passengers were vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid. All were forbidden also to talk politics before sailing.

The American Legion reached Petsamo August 5 under orders of President Roosevelt to bring out Americans stranded in Scandinavia.

New Zealand Forms Coastal Guard

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—New Zealand announced today that she is forming a home guard of men of non-military age for patrolling the coasts in the event of an emergency.

DENIES DESIGNS ON ALASKA

Communist Party Organ Says Such A Campaign Is Non-Existent

Moscow, Aug. 15 (*AP*)—A Soviet campaign to regain Alaska is "non-existent," *Pravda*, Communist party organ, said today with regard to reports in America that the northernmost possession of the United States was menaced by attack from Siberia.

BERLIN ANSWERS KNOX

Sees No Overlap of German and U. S. Trade.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Trade interests of the United States and Germany in no way overlap, authorized German spokesmen commented today, on a statement of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that a British defeat would leave the United States without a friend in the world.

[Col. Knox made the statement yesterday before the House Military Affairs Committee in Washington to recommend adoption of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill.]

Germany wants to trade with South America, the spokesman emphasized. He said that Germany resented a trade war and that such a move could only be conjured up by others.

Col. Knox's reference to the possibility of a British defeat in sixty days was noted with interest here, but there was no official comment, since no official text of his remarks was available.

Nazis Link Up Luxemburg

German Customs Union Replaces Belgian Set-Up of 1919 Treaty

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP by Radio).—The German wireless announced today that the duchy of Luxemburg, overrun by German troops on May 10 in the Low Countries offensive, was now included within the German customs frontier.

"From Aug. 15 on Luxemburg no longer belongs to Belgian customs territory, in which it was included by the Versailles Treaty, which prohibited a German-Luxemburg customs union existent until then," the broadcast said.

Belgian customs officials withdrew this morning, the broadcast said, adding that the Belgian-Luxemburg currency union had ceased to exist.

Nazi Flyer Credited With 20th Victim

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The German wireless said today that a Major Galland, a German squadron commander who took part in today's aerial engagement over the English airport at Hawkinge, near Dover, shot down his twentieth plane of the war.

Germans Say British Try to Net Planes

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (A. P. via Radio).—Nets shot into the air by British anti-aircraft artillery are the latest device employed against German raiders, but they have proved little more than toys, the German radio reported today.

"These nets, which military experts in England had asserted would have good results, have in practice been ineffective," the radio said.

Bulgaria to Start Youth Training Soon

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P. via radio).—Creation of a Bulgarian youth organization similar to those of Germany and Italy is provided in a bill to be considered by the Bulgarian Parliament soon, the German radio reported today from Sofia.

The measure calls for "physical and moral" training for all young Bulgarians of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and 20.

5 Ambulance Drivers Released By Nazis

Lawrence Jump, Of Nantucket, Mass., Due To Sail U. S. Liner American Legion

Berlin, Aug. 15 (*AP*)—Lawrence Jump, of Nantucket, Mass., one of five American ambulance drivers detained in Germany after the French surrender, has been released and visas are expected in a day or two for the others, the American Embassy said today.

The embassy said Jump had been held for a time in a prison camp near Stuttgart. Finally released in the custody of the United States consul, he went to Petsamo, Finland, to board the liner American Legion for home.

The other men held are Albert Raymond, Chicago; Murry Shipley, Cincinnati; Louis Wehrle, Berne, Ind., and Marcus Clark, Hollywood, Cal. They are expected to return home by way of Lisbon, Portugal.

Alleged Gestapo Agent Seized in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Uruguayan police today were holding Karl Arnold, described by Argentine gendarmes as an agent of the German secret police, who fled from Argentina after the Minister of the Intrior had ordered him deported last Friday.

He was arrested here on charges of violating the immigration regulations and may be returned to Buenos Aires.

Arnold presented himself at Police Headquarters last night on the advice of the German Minister.

30.24-4365

30.24-4365

German Is Sentenced By Brazilian Tribunal

Given 15 Months For Expressing Belief Nazis Would Take Native Colony

Rio De Janeiro, Aug. 15 (AP)—A Brazilian tribunal of national security sentenced Ernest Fuches, a German, to fifteen months' imprisonment tonight on a charge of insulting Brazil.

Fuches last May publicly expressed the belief German would win the European war and thereafter take over Brazil as a colony.

Three-Cornered Fight For France Reported

Berlin Correspondent Of Geneva Paper Says Germans Are Watching Developments

Geneva, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the *Tribune de Geneve* reported today that authoritative German sources are watching what it said was a three-cornered struggle for power in France.

The correspondent said the groups which are maneuvering for control under Chief of State Petain are led by Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier, interested in the civil government of reconstruction; Gen. Maxime Weygand and Gen. Charles Hunziger, one of the signers of the armistice terms, who are interested in a military form of government closer to dictatorship lines, and Jean Marchal, described as "successor to Jacques Doriot," editor of *France au Travail* in Paris.

Marchal, the correspondent wrote, has a strong Paris organization which is clamoring for a civil type of dictatorship.

Duke of Kent's Visit Formally Informal

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Duke of Kent visited the Ministry of Information today.

So the Ministry prepared a 140-word statement describing the visit as "informal."

Then, with the Duke present, the Ministry had the statement read aloud to the press.

King Inspects Plane Plant

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP).—King George VI, as marshal of the Royal Air Force, toured an aircraft factory in the southeast of England today, inspecting various stages of production.

R. A. F. DESTROYS OIL SUPPLIES IN FRANCE

Asserts Night Raid Across Channel Wrecked Valuable Blitzkrieg Deposits

Attacks Said To Have Turned German-Held Territory Into An Inferno

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 15—Destruction of invaluable supplies of oil for the Nazi engines of *Blitzkrieg* was reported today by the British Air Ministry, which said last night's blows at German-held France touched off an inferno of ruin.

Some returning pilots were reported seeing the glow of oil fires nearly 200 miles away.

The hardest bombings were reported in the Gironde river estuary section, at Blaye and at Ambes, where stored oil supplies, huge refineries and great tanks were ripped to pieces by direct hits.

"Most Important" Refineries

The supplies and refineries hit were described by the Air Ministry as "among the most important in France," and doubtless used by the Germans to bolster their own fuel resources.

Crews of bombers who attacked at Blaye for an hour said they spotted eighteen tanks and dive-bombed them all.

The first bombers on the scene plunged down to a height of only 300 feet before loosing their bombs. Later, apparently after ground defense batteries got into action, bombs were dumped from 10,000 feet—nearly two miles above the targets.

The British flyers said the smoke pall from the ruin beneath them finally became so thick they could hardly locate their objectives.

'ORDERS' FROM SKY

Nazis Drop Them in Effort to Scare English.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen said tonight that German planes had dropped documents purporting to be "operational orders" in England and said they were part of a "clumsy effort" to undermine English morale.

The documents were dropped Tuesday night. One bag of them, it was stated, was found in a place and under circumstances which made it obvious that the Germans wanted them to fall into the hands of British military authorities.

The same quarters said the Germans also had dropped empty parachutes in the midlands as "a clumsy hoax" on the same night.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Authorized German quarters vigorously denied today reports abroad that German parachutists had landed in England.

"There is absolutely nothing to these reports," they said. "They are pure phantasy. Parachutists haven't landed anywhere in England."

The denial also was carried by the official German wireless.

BRITISH NOW THINK FOE SHELLED COAST

Splinters Point to Use of Long-range Guns.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Evidence supporting reports that the southeastern British coast has been shelled by long-range artillery across the English Channel was disclosed in authoritative British quarters today.

It was said that examination of splinters found on the coast indicated that they were from a shell which arrived "with forward velocity from the direction of the sea."

This was added, however: "Nothing very definite is known at present; the pieces picked up were very small and have been examined by experts who still are working on them."

Associated Press dispatches from a southeast coast town on Monday said explosions which caused casualties and property damage had occurred when no German bombers were overhead and were believed to have come from shelling by a German "Big Bertha" gun on the French coast.

Frenchmen Make Merry Facing Treason Charge

Chief Of Naval Forces Fighting With British Guest At "Death-Sentence" Dinner At London

London, Friday, Aug. 16 (AP)—Sixty French soldiers, sailors and airmen made merry at a "death-sentence" dinner here last night at which Vice-Admiral Emile Musilier, chief of the French naval forces fighting with Britain, was the principal guest.

The Vichy Government had given them until midnight to return to France before being indicted for treason.

Admiral Musilier said the "free Frenchmen" all had "full confidence that the British Empire would conquer."

Nelson's Famous Flagship Undamaged By Nazi Fire

British Conduct Tour Of Victory To Prove False German Claims Of Attack

Portsmouth, England, Aug. 15 (AP)—A naval officer conducted reporters over Lord Nelson's famous flagship Victory here today to prove, despite German radio assertions, that the famous British sea lion's flag still fluttered at the mainmast and that the famous ship was undamaged by air raiders.

A German radio broadcast today said the flag and its staff had been sent crashing recently by a bomb which fell near the old ship, now "ashore" as a memorial to Nelson and his sea victories, and that British sailors viewed it as an ill omen.

"The ship has taken some buffeting in her time and she came through all right Monday," the naval officer said.

BRITISH SEEK MACHINE TOOLS

Second-Hand Devices Sought For Production Of Armament

London, Aug. 15 (AP)—An appeal for the "immediate voluntary offering of every available" second-hand machine tool for sale to the Government was made by Supply Minister Herbert Morrison today in a circular sent to 20,000 firms throughout Britain.

The circular said the tools were "urgently required for production of our bomber and fighter aircraft, for tanks, ships, guns, bombs and ammunition—in fact for production of every essential armament."

Scots Pipers Skirl Polish National Anthem

ON A GOLF COURSE SOMEWHERE IN SCOTLAND, August 15 (A. P.).—Polish troops marshaled to help Britons resist a German invasion were reviewed on this golf course in the Scottish hills today by Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorsky of the exiled Polish Government. The occasion was the anniversary of the battle of the Vistula, when Marshal Pilsudski's army flung back the Russians twenty years ago after the capture of Warsaw had seemed inevitable.

Gen. Sikorsky, accompanied by Lord Hamilton, as the King's representative, strode past the 6,000 men of the first Polish brigade as kilted Scottish pipers played the Polish national anthem.

FLEES NAZI PRISON CAMP

British Flyer Safe Back Home After Escaping Germans

London, Aug. 15 (AP)—Wing Commander Basil Edward Embry, the first Royal Air Force officer to win a Distinguished Service Order with two bars, has escaped from a German prison camp and reached England safely.

Embry, 38, was imprisoned last month.

Plane Trap!

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 15—A German bomber was reported caught today in a British "plane trap," wrecked and all its occupants killed.

Details concerning the "trap" were not immediately available beyond the assertion that it was erected by the Transport Ministry for the military authorities.

Lindbergh Road Dwellers Want Air Hero's Name

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The residents of Lindbergh Road, Ipswich, wish to change the name of their street because of the anti-British attitude of Col. Lindbergh.

They have signed a petition recommending that the street be renamed after some Royal Air Force hero.

Report Loss Of British Freighter In Atlantic

Owners Disclose Vessel Was Sunk With Death Toll Of Twelve

New York, Aug. 15 (AP)—Destruction of the British freighter Eclipside, 3,509 tons, in the Atlantic with a loss of twelve lives was disclosed today in a letter from her owners to the operators of the freighter Panamanian, which rescued twenty-one crew members.

Connell Grace Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, wrote Compania Transatlantica Americana, of New York, that the vessel was sunk July 17 by torpedo or mine. The letter praised the crew of the Panamanian for the rescue.

As the President Fillmore during the World War, the Panamanian fired the first American shot, a blast that sent a German U-boat to the bottom on April 19, 1917. She recently was reconditioned and put in service under the Panamanian flag.

Before departing the Duke addressed this message to residents of Bermuda:

"With pleasant recollections of two former visits to Bermuda, I am delighted that the Duchess is with me to share a third experience of all that this charming and hospitable island has to offer.

"The Duchess and I have been made to feel very welcome here and we can assure you that we leave the island with regret."

Special Honor Decreed For Duchess At Nassau

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor will be given an honor never before accorded the wife of a Bahaman Governor when the Duke takes the oath of office here amid traditional ceremonies.

She will be seated on a dais, one step above floor level. At former inaugurations the Governor's lady has occupied a seat along with officials of the colony.

Windsors Sail For Nassau; Secrecy Veils Ship And Route

Bahamas To Accord Honor To Duchess Never Before Extended To Wife Of Governor

[By the Associated Press]

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 15—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor ended a six-day stay here and sailed for the Bahamas yesterday. The secret sailing was announced today.

"The Duke and Duchess have left Bermuda; no other information is available," said a brief official statement. There was no indication when the Duke might reach Nassau, capital of the Caribbean winter playground the former British monarch will rule as Governor.

In a brief message to the people of Bermuda the Duke expressed the appreciation on behalf of himself and his American-born Duchess for the "charming hospitality" of this island resort.

The royal couple arrived last Thursday aboard the American ship Excalibur and spent their time shopping, golfing and being entertained at a round of parties at Government House, home of Bermuda's Governor-General where they stayed.

The dais on which the Governor's throne is placed is two steps high, beneath a canopy upon which rests a golden crown.

Special Distinction

As a special mark of distinction for her rank, colonial officials have erected a dais half way between the general floor level and the throne level. It is covered with heavy red cloth and bears a heavy chair upholstered in red leather. The small platform is for the Duchess alone.

Nassau took on a gala appearance today in anticipation of the arrival of the Duke and his American-born wife, but there was no official word as to when they would arrive here from Bermuda.

Bishop Cancels Trip

The Most Rev. John Daglish, Lord Bishop of Nassau, canceled plans to

spend a week in Baltimore after a vacation trip to Boston and hastened homeward in the hope of reaching Nassau in time for the induction.

For the new royal Governor, the colony brought out its finest decorations—flags and pennants used when Nassau was dressed up three years ago during the coronation in London of George VI.

Britain Offers Air-Sea Bases For Over-Age U. S. Destroyers

Plan Reported In Congressional Quarters As Senator Lee Pushes Plea To Transfer Warships

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 15—Great Britain, seeking additional weapons to combat the Nazis, was reported today to be offering to lease certain naval base sites in the Western Hemisphere to the United States in return for fifty or more old destroyers.

These reports circulated in Congressional quarters as Senator Lee (Dem., Okla.) told the Senate that transfer of the vessels ought to be made in the interest of American defense.

Lee, who visited the White House during the day, argued that the transfer could be made without further Congressional action, a point said to have been involved in the latest British appeal for destroyers.

Usually reliable sources said they had been informed that the British proposal had been transmitted to the White House and was under study there.

They said it involved an offer by the British to lease for ninety-nine years sites in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere that would be suitable for United States naval and air bases to protect the Panama Canal and to guard this country against any invasion from the Atlantic. The British were pictured as reluctant, however, to give up sovereignty over any of their possessions.

Although there was no official comment on this proposal, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, told his press conference that the British had made repeated appeals for destroyers. He declined to comment when he was asked if Britain had offered to trade island possessions for warships.

The chief question involved appeared to be whether such a transfer of naval vessels could be accomplished without Congressional action—even if the Administration decided to take such a step. Lee contended it could and there were reports that the White House had received an opinion from the Attorney General to that effect.

The Oklahoma Senator told the Senate that all that was needed to pave the way for Great Britain to obtain the destroyers was for the chief of naval operations (Admiral Harold R. Stark) to certify that the vessels were not needed for American defenses.

He pointed out that both political parties had pledged aid to Great Britain, within the law, in their platforms and cited an opinion prepared by four attorneys—Charles G. Burlingham, Thomas D. Thacher, George Rublee and Dean Acheson—to support the claim that existing law did not bar the transfer.

Senator Schwellenbach (Dem., Wash.) immediately disputed this interpretation of the law, citing a 1917 statute against the sale of any naval vessel to a foreign power.

Vandenberg Reply

Senator Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) observed that, aside from the legal question involved, it was his understanding that the navy did not want to turn loose any of its destroyers. He cited testimony by Lewis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in June to the effect that he and Admiral Stark were opposed to sale of destroyers.

That, replied Lee, was Compton's personal opinion. He said he had been informed by the Navy Department that it had taken no official stand on the question.

Interrupting, Senator Tydings (Dem., Md.) said it appeared to him that halfway measures to aid Great Britain were not going to do much good—that the United States ought to make up its mind whether it was necessary for the preservation of this country to go into the war, or whether it ought to stay out of it entirely.

Why Not Whole Fleet?

"It seems to me," he told the Senate, "that if we are going to turn over fifty obsolete ships to Great Britain, it might be better to turn over the whole fleet."

"Understand," he added, "I am not advocating that."

Lee said he thought that if the United States escaped the war it would be because it had had time to prepare adequate defenses. For that reason, he said, everything possible ought to be done short of actual participation in the war to aid Great Britain in its fight.

"The battle for humanity is being fought now in England," he declared. "I believe in freedom and liberty. England is fighting for those principles now. We ought to aid her."

When Lee concluded his address, gallery spectators applauded and were mildly reprimanded by Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.), an advocate, like Lee, of "aid short of war" to Britain.

Britain Hopes To Sell Women's Clothes In U. S.

Seeks To Dispose Of $1,000,000 Worth To Obtain Currency For Defense

New York, Aug. 15 (AP)—Great Britain hopes to sell $1,000,000 worth of women's coats and suits in this country in the coming months to get United States currency to spend for defense.

She is sending over the first big cooperative show of models by her outstanding manufacturers ever held outside England—a collection of 400 garments designed and made by forty-two manufacturing firms.

The trade exposition project has British Government backing, Irving L. Portenoy, a British manufacturer here in connection with the showing, said today.

CONSUL IS PROBLEM

State Department May Ask Recall of German.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The State Department was reported reliably today to be considering asking the German Government to recall one of its consular officials from this country because of his past activities in Brazil.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said that the case of Friedrich Reed, recently transferred from Brazil to New York, was under active consideration and he planned an early announcement in the matter.

In other quarters it was reported that the action probably would be a request that Reed leave this country in the interest of inter-American solidarity because of his activities in Brazil.

The State Department was asked by the Non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League to investigate Reed soon after he arrived in New York.

Four Norwegians Cross Ocean In 18-Foot Boat

Three Demobilized Soldiers And Sailor Land At Newfoundland In Fleeing Nazis

St. John's, Newfoundland, Aug. 15 (AP)—Four Norwegians—three demobilized soldiers and a sailor—reached here in an eighteen-foot boat today after crossing the Atlantic by sail and oars to escape from their Nazi-dominated homeland.

They said they bought the 38-year-old craft and set out from Kristiansfjord July 5.

CLIPPER ARRIVES FIVE HOURS LATE

Part Of Time Spent In Looking For Possible Survivors Of Lost Vessel

Forced To Stop At Bermuda, Where 1,920 Pounds Of Mail Are Taken Off

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 15—Five hours behind schedule, the Yankee Clipper arrived at LaGuardia Field today with thirty-seven passengers from Lisbon, Horta and Bermuda, where strong head winds forced an unscheduled stop.

Part of the Clipper's flying time was spent, Capt. Robert Ford said, in a vain search for possible survivors of a vessel believed to have been torpedoed off the Santa Maria and San Miguel Islands. An oil slick was sighted.

British Take Mail

At Bermuda British authorities removed 1,920 pounds of mail, but put aboard 539 pounds taken off the Dixie Clipper earlier in the week.

Among the Clipper passengers were Mrs. Marie Pons, mother of Lily Pons, of the Metropolitan Opera; the singer's niece, Vivian Solal, 11, and Mrs. Jonkheer Jan Snouck Hurgonje, the former Eleanor Wharton Barker, of Germantown, Pa., and her 7-month-old daughter, Eleanor.

Mrs. Hurgronje, wife of the consul of the Netherlands Legation in Brussels, Belgium, told of her flight from Brussels during the German invasion last May. She said she traveled through many bombardments, but that the worst was at her home in Brussels. She said she would go to Germantown.

Mrs. Pons said she would remain in the United States for the duration of the war, at her daughter's estate near Norwalk, Conn. The war, she said, had forced her to leave her home at Avignon, France.

Soon after the Yankee Clipper arrived, the Dixie Clipper took off for Horta and Lisbon, with five passengers and 2,861 pounds of mail.

Among the departing passengers was Capt. Jacques Quellenec, of Paris, a member of the French Purchasing Commission and a cosmetics manufacturer. He said his business partner had been made a prisoner in France and that he was forced to return home to handle the business.

Reports British Bombers Take Big Toll In Germany

Boucherville, Quebec, Aug. 15 (AP)—The British flying boat Clare, bearing Capt. H. H. Balfour, British Under Secretary for Air, arrived late today from England on its second westward crossing in two weeks.

London reports said Captain Balfour was coming to Canada to confer on the empire's air-training program, which is centered in this Dominion.

"Just before I left London yesterday," Balfour said, "I had reports from our intelligence service in Germany showing the great toll our bombers have been taking in that country both as to material damage and the shattering of public morale."

Also aboard the Clare were W. W. Wakefield, British member of Parliament, and Captain Balfour's parliamentary private secretary, Sir Henry Tizard, chairman of the Aeronautical Research Committee of London, and his assistant, Capt. F. L. Pearce.

Sir Henry Tizard said he would make a visit to Washington on "important" matters, and would work with the Canadian National Research Council in devising more modern methods of production for the development of high-speed fighter planes.

Flying Boat Reaches New York

New York, Aug. 15 (AP)—The camouflaged British flying boat Clare arrived here tonight on its second westward transatlantic crossing resuming war-interrupted mail and passenger service between England and the United States.

Air Raid Box Score

[By the Associated Press]

The rival reports of German and British commands on plane losses in the six days of big-scale air fighting which began last Thursday:

German Claims

	British Losses	German Losses
Thursday	49	10
Sunday	93	21
Monday	89	24
Tuesday	132	28
Wednesday	28	12
Thursday	98	29
Totals	489	124

British Claims

	German Losses	British Losses
Thursday	60	16
Sunday	65	26
Monday	62	13
Tuesday	78	13
Wednesday	31	7
Thursday	144	27
Totals	440	102

On the northeast coast, several persons were killed and a number injured. At Seaham Harbor, a train was hit by splinters and several houses were destroyed. Damage was done to private property at several points in Yorkshire, but only one case of fatal injury is reported from this area.

In the southwest an attack on Portland was ineffective, but a few civilian casualties were caused, none of which was fatal.

Reports received up to midnight show that 144 enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day. Twenty-seven of our fighters were lost but eight of the pilots are safe.

An Air Ministry communique said last night:

Enemy aircraft again appeared in large numbers off our coasts today. During the morning a large force of bombers unsuccessfully attacked several Royal Air Force airdromes in the southeast. Our fighters engaged the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties.

Early in the afternoon a number of enemy aircraft crossed the northeast coast. Bombs were dropped on the Tyneside area and in a residential district of Sunderland. No damage of any military importance was caused and the number of persons injured was very small, although some were killed.

Further inland bombs were dropped at several isolated points. At an R. A. F. airdrome some damage was done to buildings, causing a number of casualties. Anti-aircraft guns and fighters have been constantly in action throughout the day a while it is impossible to give any full account of the day's action at present, reports received up to 5 p. m. show that fifty-five enemy aircraft have been destroyed.

Seven of our fighters have been lost, but four of the pilots are safe.

In a supplementary communique last night the Air Ministry said:

Further enemy attacks have taken place in several areas of the southeast this evening. Reports so far received show that in all areas during the day eighty-eight enemy aircraft have been destroyed, eleven of these being shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Nineteen of our fighters have been lost but five of their pilots are safe.

An Air Ministry communique on British raids on enemy territory said yesterday:

Last night strong forces of R.

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Friday) (AP).—A joint communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries announced early today:

Further reports of enemy attacks yesterday evening show that little success was achieved at a high cost.

In the Croydon area, a number of buildings were damaged, including a scent (perfume) factory, and fires were caused which were soon brought under control. On the airdrome itself no serious damage was done, but a number of people in the neighborhood received injuries and one death is reported.

At Hastings, bombs fell in a residential area. One person was killed and several injured.

At Rochester, industrial premises were damaged and a number of houses destroyed, but no fatal injuries are reported.

30.24-4367

A. F. aircraft attacking the oil reserves and refining plants in the enemy-occupied territory of Blaye, Pauillac and Ambes on the Gironde estuary near Bordeaux. All three targets were left in flames.

Other forces of bomber aircraft attacked the railway sidings and a power station at Cologne.

Both yesterday and last night a number of attacks were made on enemy airdromes in northern France. Four of our aircraft are missing.

An earlier Air Ministry communique said:

There was very little enemy activity last night. Bombs were dropped at isolated points in Wales and northeast Scotland. No casualties have ben reported. An enemy bomber was brought down during the night by anti-aircraft fire.

Full reports of yesterday's enemy attacks show that anti-aircraft guns of various types succeeded in bringing down six enemy aircraft during the day; twenty-four were destroyed by our fighters. The total number of enemy aircraft destroyed since yesterday morning is therefore thirty-one.

The number of our fighters lost is seven, but two of their pilots were saved.

CAIRO, Aug. 15 (AP).—The British communique said today:

Somaliland — Yesterday the enemy having brought up fresh effectives, launched a violent attack. After holding their forward positions for several hours and causing the enemy severe losses, our troops fell back to positions in the rear, where the fighting continues.

It is now known that the enemy are employing aganist us the greater part of two divisions complete with artillery and A.F.V.S. (armored fighting vehicles) intended to oppose French forces in French Somaliland.

Other fronts—Nothing to report.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 15 (AP).—Tonight's British communique said:

Yesterday Wajir was bombed by three Caproni (Italian aircraft). a number of heavy bombs were dropped, causing no damage. At the time of the raid our fighters were in the air and immediately engaged the Caproni aircraft, which escaped in low cluods.

No activity by our ground troops.

Our air reconnaisance penetrated deep into southern Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

German

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP).—The German high command communique said today:

A German U-boat sank in the Atlantic the British auxiliary cruiser Transylvania, 17,000 registered tons.

Despite unfavorable weather German flyers continued attacks on harbors, industrial centers, balloon barrages and troop concentrations in south and central England.

In Cardiff, Weston and Portland, port facilities between Brighton and Lewes, a transformer plant at Worcester and armament works at Salisbury were effectively bombed.

In south and southern England, attacks were directed chiefly on airports and against troop concentrations at Aldershot. Extensive fires resulted from these air attacks.

In the very few British night attacks from Aug. 14 to Aug. 15 a church was destroyed at Derichsweiler. Otherwise no special damage.

Yesterday's losses of our opponents amounted to twenty-eight planes, of which twenty-two were destroyed in the air and at least six on the ground. Twelve German planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP).—The Italian communique said today:

Operations in British Somaliland are in full development, with hard fighting in which the air force is playing an effective part. Arms and prisoners have been captured.

HELSINKI, AUG. 15-(AP)-VAINO TANNER, MINISTER OF SUPPLY, AND PEKKA HEIKINEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RESIGNED TODAY FROM THE FINNISH CABINET.

TANNER QUIT HIS OFFICE TO DEVOTE HIS TIME TO PERSONAL AND POLITICAL MATTERS, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

HE IS SUCCEEDED BY VAINO KOTILAINEN, WHO HAS BEEN MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

HEIKINEN, MEMBER OF THE FARMER PARTY, LEFT TO TAKE A NEW POST AS GOVERNOR OF KUOPIO.

FH146AED

New York, Aug. 15-AP-The official British radio said tonight that 1,000 more children from all parts of the British Isles are on the way to refuge in Canada "where homes are awaiting them."

The announcement heard by CBS did not say when the children left, nor whether the transportation was at the government's expense or paid for by the parents.

The children were said to be from ifive to 15 years old. ****

AUG 16 1940

London, Aug. 15-AP-Queen Mary left Paddington Station for her regular visit to her west country residence shortly before the air-raid sirens sent Londoners scrambling for shelters today. ***

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, AUG. 15-(AP)-AN ECUADOREAN ARMY AND NAVY MISSION SAILED ABOARD TWO UNITED STATES WARSHIPS TODAY FOR A STRATEGIC SURVEY OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS OFF THE ECUADOREAN COAST IN THE SOUTH PACIKIC WHICH SOME CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE URGED SHOULD BE USED AS A BASE FOR DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

AUG 16 1940

COL. FRANCISCO URRUTIA, CHIEF OF THE ECUADOREAN ARMY STAFF, NAVAL COMMANDER FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ MADRID AND FIVE OTHER ARMY, NAVY AND AIR OFFICERS SAILED ABOARD THE 2,000-TON GUNBOAT ERIE AND 1,090-TON DESTROYERITATTNALL.

ANKARA, TURKEY, AUG. 16-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-PRESIDENT ISMET INONU RECEIVED GERMAN AMBASSADOR FRANZ VON PAPEN THURSDAY NIGHT IN AN HOUR-AND-A-QUARTER INTERVIEW.

FH1021PED

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, AUG. 10:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	9	0	0	54,947	123	30
GREECE	1	0	3	16,081	4	0
SWEDEN	3	0	2	15,497	0	8
FINLAND	2	1	0	8,375	3	0
GERMANY	0	0	1	7,033	0	0
YUGOSLAVIA	0	1	0	5,334	0	0
TOTALS	15	2	6	107,267	130	38
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	395	176	214	2,731,403	6,833	5,523
GRAND TOTAL	410	178	220	2,838,670	6,963	5,561

WE1214PED

AUG 16 1940

BY EDWARD E. BOMAR

WASHINGTON, AUG 15-(AP)-THE ARMY TOOK STEPS TODAY TOWARD GRAND SCALE PRODUCTION OF TANKS BY GIVING THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION A CONTRACT TO BUILD A $20,000,000 "TANK ARSENAL" AT DETROIT AND TURN OUT AN INITIAL $33,500,000 ORDER.

AUG 16 1940

DESIGNED FOR READY EXPANSION, THE PLANT IS EXPECTED TO START MASS PRODUCTION IN 13 MONTHS. DELIVERY DATES ON THE $33,500,000 ORDER WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

THIS ORDER, MILITARY CIRCLES HEARD, WAS FOR APPROXIMATELY 1,000 "MEDIUM" TANKS OF 25 OR MORE TONS, A WEAPON WHICH FIGURES PROMINENTLY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S PREPARATIONS TO ARM A FORCE OF 2,000,000 MEN.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN REPORTED NEGOTIATING FOR MORE THAN 4,000 TANKS OF THE SAME GENERAL TYPE, BUT THERE WAS NO WORD WHETHER BRITISH NEEDS FIGURED IN THE CONTRACT.

ANNOUNCING COMPLETION "IN A MINIMUM TIME" OF NEGOTIATIONS WHICH STARTED TWO MONTHS AGO, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THE NEW PLANT WOULD HAVE ABOUT 800,000 FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. IT IS TO BE BUILT ON A 113-ACRE SITE IN THE DETROIT AREA WHICH IS ALREADY UNDER OPTION. BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000 MEN, IT WAS ESTIMATED, WILL BE EMPLOYED IN FILLING THE ARMY'S INITIAL ORDER.

THE CONTRACT, A FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "IS ONE OF THE LARGEST ORDERS TO DATE FOR A CRITICAL ITEM OF ARMY EQUIPMENT IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM."

AUG 16 1940

THE PRODUCTION OF TWO OTHER PRIVATE MANUFACTURERS ALREADY IS SUPPLEMENTING ARMY ARSENAL OUTPUT OF LIGHT TANKS AND SCOUT CARS, AND A THIRD CONCERN HAS AGREED TENTATIVELY TO MANUFACTURE HEAVY TANKS REPORTED TO WEIGH 60 TO 70 TONS.

THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION CONTRACTED TO PROCURE THE SITE, BUILD AND EQUIP THE PLANT ON A COST-PLUS-DIXED-FEE BASIS. THE CORPORATION THEN WILL LEASE IT FROM THE GOVERNMENT, DURING AN UNDISCLOSED PERIOD OF THE CONTRACT, FOR A NOMINAL $1 A YEAR. IT WILL BUILD TANKS AT A FIXED PRICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARMY DESIGNS.

SM815PES

30,24-4369

30.24-4369

NAZIS BOMB LONDON; FAILURE, SAY BRITISH

2 Greek Destroyers Attacked; Captains Blame Italian Planes

Warships Zigzag and Escape in Dash to Tinos—Rome Blames British for Sinking Cruiser Helle.

ATHENS, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—A high authority said here tonight the commanders of two Greek destroyers bombed by warplanes today had reported by radio to the Navy Ministry that the attacking planes were Italian.

The Government carefully refrained from any comment, insisting that the planes were of "unknown" nationality.

Nevertheless, the high authority said the officers of the two destroyers, the Vasilevs Georgios I and Vasipissa Olga, crafts of 1,350 tonnage, had carefully watched the planes through field glasses and reported "an absolute identification."

The Government was expected to continue to remain silent lest any statement imperil Greek neutrality at a time when the situation between Greece and Italy is growing hourly more critical.

The two destroyers were scheduled to arrive at Piraeus, the port of Athens, tonight.

Partial mobilization of Greek reservists has been set for August 20, it was officially announced tonight.

An official announcement said that category 15-D had been called to the colors, beginning next Tuesday. Military informants said this category embraces anti-aircraft gunners and observers.

The two destroyers, according to reports reaching Athens, escaped damage by zigzagging at full speed. They did not open fire on the planes.

It also was reported that a Greek merchantship identified as the Frin was bombed by "unknown" warplanes while lying in an unidentified Greek harbor.

The air attacks came amid mounting tension in the relations between Greece and Italy, following a bitter Italian press campaign against the little kingdom.

Diplomatic observers expressed belief that the secret attacks left Greece virtually with an undeclared war on her hands.

No Defensive Measure as Yet.

Officials, however, declared the Government had not yet taken any defensive military measures because it felt that the Power which was secretly attacking Greek ships was seeking just such provocation.

The destroyers were en route to Tinos Island to escort merchant ships returning thousands of pilgrims to their mainland homes.

Many of these pilgrims, who had gone to the island to observe the Feast of Our Lady yesterday and to bathe in the health-giving waters of a famous Greek shrine, were on the quay when the Greek cruiser Helle was torpedoed and sunk yesterday by an unidentified submarine.

The reported attack on the destroyers strengthened belief in diplomatic quarters that the neutral position of the Greek Government would be more difficult than ever to maintain, and that definite action was under way to force the Greeks to abandon neutrality.

If the attacks continue, it was pointed out, and if the attacking party can officially be identified, Greece would be forced to declare war or come to terms with the attacker.

The Government, alarmed by this situation and the growing strain on its relations with Italy, cautiously refrained from any act, gesture or word which might offend the axis Powers.

The Greek press unburdened itself—in limited fashion—by calling the torpedoing of the ship in Tinos Island harbor yesterday a "disgraceful and cowardly blow at Greece," but no speculation was permitted as to the possible identity of the submarine.

The death toll of the incident rose to five today.

Meanwhile Italian propaganda organs continued their attacks on Greece with a statement to the Greek public that "the day of liberation is near."

All Greek ships were under orders to remain in port as the Government sought to protect the nations neutrality by eliminating the possibility of further incidents.

In New York, Greek Consul Mercantile Marine Capt. Nicholas Kourbalis said he had received no order halting Greek shipping in United States waters. He said developments in Greece indicated "we will be fighting Italy."

Italian troops are concentrating in Albania on the Greek border, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch broadcast from London and heard here by the National Broadcasting System.

The Government's investigation of the Helle's sinking continued in an effort to determine the nationality of the hidden submarine that fired the torpedoes, however, and Premier-General John Metaxas held further conferences with his army and navy chieftains.

Tension over relations with Italy mounted with the news that the Greek steamship Appeti had not been heard from for four days. The last message from the Appeti said she had been stopped by an Italian warship and ordered into Palermo, a Sicilian port.

The ship was bound from Lisbon to Piraeus with many American citizens of Balkan origin among her 400 passengers.

[At this point the Greek censor cut the connection in which this story was being telephoned to Budapest. The following matter was received earlier in the evening.]

The Greek government, however, ordered partial mobilization. A high authority declared definitely that the commanders of the destroyers, against which 17 bombs were directed without a hit, had identified the attacking planes as Italian. Witnesses told the same story.

In the mobilizing call for Aug. 20 was one category which military quarters said included anti-aircraft gunners and observers.

Identification of the attacking planes as Italian was "absolute," the high informant said, and the officers of the warships—the Vasilevs Georgios I and the Vasilissa Olga—had so wirelessed the Greek Navy Ministry.

Officials Silent

Nevertheless, the Government of this small pro-British kingdom—facing what some diplomatic observers interpreted as substantially an undeclared war—carefully refrained from comment, insisting that the bombers were of unknown nationality.

The destroyers were attacked en route to the island of Tinos in the Aegean Sea, where only yesterday the Greek cruiser Helle was mysteriously torpedoed by an unidentified submarine, the Greek Government said.

In Istanbul, the Turkish parliamentary deputy Husein Djahid Yaltchin declared "any attack against Greece will have the consequence of British assistance and Turkish intervention."

[In Turkey, Premier Rafik Saydam conferred with the Greek Minister and then held long conferences with army and navy leaders. While the Turkish press hinted strongly that any open Italian move against Greece might see Turkey involved, in fulfillment of the British-Turkey mutual assistance pact, Greece and Turkey also have a mutual assistance pact.]

One category of the men called up by the Greek government was that known as 15-D, which military quarters said included anti-aircraft gunners and observers, who were ordered to mobilize by Aug. 20.

Nevertheless, the government of this small pro-British kingdom—facing what some diplomatic observers interpreted as substantially an undeclared war—carefully refrained from comment, insisting that the bombers were of "unknown" nationality.

The destroyers were attacked en route to the Island of Tinos in the Aegean Sea, where only yesterday the Greek cruiser Helle was mysteriously torpedoed—by an "unidentified" submarine, said the Greek government. The two destroyers, according to reports reaching Athens, escaped damage by zigzagging at full speed. They did not open fire on the planes.

The government's investigation of the Helle's sinking continued in an effort to determine the nationality of the hidden submarine that fired the torpedoes, however, and Premier Gen. John Metaxas held further conferences with his army and navy chieftains.

There were signs that the government would maintain its policy of official silence, in the belief that the attacks were planned to force Greece to abandon her neutrality. The country has a guaranty of support from Great Britain if her independence is attacked.

Italians Apologize In Greek Bombing

ATHENS, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Italian naval attache was reported in reliable circles tonight to have apologized to Premier Metaxas for the aerial bombing directed at Greek destroyers today, declaring the Italian fliers had mistaken them for British ships.

Cruiser Sinking Called "Second Athenia" Case

Rome, Aug. 16 (AP)—Fascists declared angrily today that the torpedoing of the Greek cruiser Helle was "a second Athenia," perpetrated by the British navy to provoke a Greek-Italian explosion.

At the same time, they said, Italy would demand Greek reparations for the beheading, allegedly by two Greeks, of Daut Hoggia, Albanian "patriot," near the Greek border recently. This incident has been the *cause celebre* of recent Greek-Italian tension.

Persons who write with authority snapped back at suggestions that the Italians torpedoed the Helle off Tinos Island yesterday and said it was evident to them that the whole thing was a "new plot."

Silent On Bombings

Nothing was said immediately about the bombing of Greek warships today by planes declared in Athens to have been Italian.

By calling the case a "second Athenia," Fascists referred to German contentions that the British sank their own liner Athenia the night of last September 3 in the expectation that the tragedy would be blamed on the Germans.

Italy had another British air raid today, but authorities said only slight damage was done in two villages near the industrial city of Turin.

Two persons were killed and five hurt; a British plane was reported shot down.

The Italian high command announced another raid on the Malta air base, Halfar.

AUG 17 1940

Says British Sunk Helle.

ROME, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, today accused the British Admiralty of sinking the Greek light cruiser Helle yesterday and called it an attempt to precipitate a crisis between Italy and Greece.

Gayda, editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, denied British suggestions that an Italian submarine had torpedoed the Helle in Tinos Island harbor yesterday and declared it was evident this was "a new plot."

The sinking of the cruiser, he wrote, was "obviously a new blow struck by the British Admiralty which, in perfect agreement with the propaganda services, thought it could surely lay the responsibility on Italy, profiting from the present diplomatic phase of the Italian-Greek conflict with the obvious aim of provoking Greek reaction."

Other authoritative Italians also charged Britain with attempting to perpetuate a "second Athenia" case on the world in the sinking of the Helle.

No Submarine Near Tinos.

Announcing that no Italian submarine was in the vicinity of Tinos Island, Greece, when the Greek cruiser was sunk in that harbor yesterday, Italian authorities said none of their commanders had reported such an attack, and high Fascist leaders said Great Britain was responsible.

These spokesmen alleged that the British ordered the Greek warship sunk in order to stir up trouble between Greece and Italy, repeating the Athenia case.

Throughout the war the Italian press has supported German contentions that the British liner Athenia, torpedoed with a loss of 113 lives on the first day of the war was sunk by the British themselves to cast blame on the Germans.

Fascists said there was no connection between the sinking of the Helle and the decapitation of Daut Hoggia, a Albanian "patriot" near the Greek border, and that Italy would persist in her demands for "justice" for Albania and Albanians despite the newest British "maneuver."

Gayda wrote that "The problem of Italo-Greek-Albanian relations which shows itself acute after the assassination of Hoggia, "awaits its necessary satisfactory solution."

Italy, he declared, intends its limitation of the dispute and its course towards a solution "to be quite clear and separate from all criminal speculations of England which would like to profit from the present Greek complications after having largely created them."

Northern Cities Bombed.

ROME, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—British planes flying today across Switzerland bombed cities in northern Italy for the second time in three days. The authorities reported that one plane was shot down over Turin and that part of the crew of five were killed and the others captured.

AUG 17 1940

Two persons were reported killed and five injured by bombs in rural districts as a result of today's raids, with only slight damage reported.

In Wednesday's raids on Milan, Turin, Tortona and Allesandria twenty-two persons were reported killed and more than fifty injured. The British in those operations dropped leaflets as well as bombs.

(Air raid alarms were sounded last night and early this morning in Basel and Bern, Switzerland, when foreign bombing planes flew over. The Swiss government ordered its minister in London to protest against violation of the Swiss frontier Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, when more than 30 foreign warplanes crossed Switzerland twice at a time when the British admittedly were bombing Italian industrial centers.)

At the same time the Italian high command announced its attack on British positions in British Somaliland "still is in full development."

Teh daily communique reported four killed and 12 wounded among Italians and natives during British aid raids on Massaua, Eritrea, and Colbocia.

AUG 17 1940

Turkey May Become Involved In Battle

Istanbul, Aug. 16—(AP)— Premier Ralik Saydam conferred with the Greek minister today and then held long conferences with army and navy leaders as Turkey took an increasingly serious view of the Italian-Greek situation.

The Turkish press hinted strongly that any open Italian move against Greece might see this country involved in fulfillment of the British-Turkish mutual assistance pact.

President Ismet Inonu of Turkey conferred with Franz von Papen, German ambassador, apparently about Germany's attitude toward the mounting tension between Greece and Italy.

Diplomats recalled that Greece and Turkey signed a mutual assistance agreement in September, 1933.

Many newspapers bluntly asserted that Italy's accusations against Greece merely were a shield for an ambitious Italian program soon to be divulged.

Deputy Hussin Djahid Yaltchin, a widely read commentator, wrote that "any attack against Greece will have the consequences of British assistance and Turkish intervention."

ITALIAN ARMY MOVES CLOSER TO BERBERA

Armored Divisions Drive Deeper Into British Somaliland

Coast Of Gulf Of Aden South From Zeila In Fascist Hands

By LARRY ALLEN

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 16—Italian armored divisions drove their three-pronged attack deeper into British Somaliland today, advancing their lines within thirty-five miles of Berbera, the capital.

Fighting was furious in the mountain passes southeast and southwest of Berbera and along the coastline of the Gulf of Aden south from Zeila, which already is in Fascist hands, with Britain's native Somali troops inflicting heavy casualties.

Superior Numerically

The Italian attacking force was believed to be considerably superior numerically.

British headquarters reported "nothing important" over other African war fronts. There were patrol encounters in Kenya, with slight Italian casualties.

The British and Italian air forces traded bombs from the Suez to Somaliland amid indications that British forces fighting on the southern shores of the Gulf of Aden might have to fall back, lacking reinforcements, on Berbera, their Somali capital and chief port.

The Italians bombed Alexandria anew overnight in an attempt to strike the British fleet concentration there, but failed to hit any warships.

Italian Positions Bombed

Official British announcements detailed air raids on Italian objectives from Libya to the coastal and inland roads of Somaliland, where the Italian mechanized columns are fighting their way toward Berbera.

Although the raids in British Somaliland were stated to have been "successful," British spokesmen said that the military situation there was "rather critical" and that the British, now defending heights around Berbera, may be forced to retire to the town itself.

These sources said the British were badly outnumbered, but declared that "there must be limits to reinforcements sent to Somaliland, limits imposed by the general strategic situation.")—

A naval communique said one person was killed and four injured last night in an air raid on the Alexandria area. A few planes dropped bombs, but material damage was negligible, the communique said.

AUG 17 1940

In the western desert there was calm, but reports indicated that Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was busy with his preparations for the expected drive on Egypt, giving his particular attention to the storage of huge water supplies.

French crews, operating with the R. A. F., scouted the Italians in the Jugargan Pass area, the communique said, and machine-gunned their lorries.

Destruction of a number of flying boats in a raid on Bomba, Italian Libya, was also reported.

Alexandria Raided.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Air raiders held Alexandria under alarm for two hours during the night. Anti-aircraft defenses were in action.

Several bombs fell into the sea, but none was reported to have fallen into the city itself.

Italians Slowed Up

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Aug. 16—British air and machine-gun attacks on Italian troop concentrations and communication lines in Somaliland have slowed up the Fascist advance on Berbera, capital of the protectorate, the British reported today.

AUG 17 1940

The Italians were said to be meeting stiffer resistance from British forces aided by native troops, and from constant bombing of columns attempting to advance from two directions.

One Italian column was using the coast road from Zeila to Berbera, and was aiming first at Burhar, forty miles west of Berbera. The other was driving from the south through Jurgaran Pass.

Today's British communique said Italian motor transports and troops were "successfully bombed and machine-gunned."

(The British military situation in Somaliland remains "rather critical" and the British defending the heights around Berbera may be forced to fall back on the town itself, authoritative sources in London disclosed today.

BRITISH MAY FALL BACK ON BERBERA

Somaliland Situation Is Called Critical.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The British military situation in Somaliland remains "rather critical and the British forces now defending the heights around the town may be forced to fall back on Berbera, authoritative sources disclosed today.

The British defenders of Berbera are badly outnumbered and are faced by two Italian divisions, but it is declared that "there must be limits to re-enforcements sent to Somaliland, limits imposed by the general strategic situation."

The battle for Berbera was understood to be still in progress, with Italian columns advancing on the city, seaport capital of the British possession, from the West along the coast and from the South through the Jugargan Pass region. Yesterday it was admitted that British units holding the latter position had been compelled to fall back and that Italian progress had been more rapid than had been expected.

30,24-4371

30.24-4371

British Plane Loss Put at 250

ROME, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Italian official count on Italian and British planes lost since the two countries began war last June 11 now stands at 42 Italian, 250 British. Of the British planes, 127 are said to have been shot down and the rest destroyed on the ground.

Hungary Asks Two-Thirds of Transylvania

Rumanians Submit 'Severe' Demands to Government, but Agreement Is Doubted

TURNU SEVERINU, Rumania, Aug. 16 (AP).—Hungary, at a ten-minute conference here today, formally demanded of Rumania the return of approximately two-thirds of the "lost" Province of Transylvania, according to reliable reports.

The Rumanians, stunned by the "extremely severe" proposals, which they said King Carol II could not possibly approve, nevertheless returned to Bucharest to lay the plan before their government. The Hungarians retired to the river boat on which they had come to await return of the Rumanian delegation on Monday. Both Rumanians and Hungarians appeared pessimistic.

Strained Italian-Greek relations also deepened the feeling that adjustment of the dispute might have to wait until the end of the war. Some quarters felt developments between Italy and Greece might cause Germany to shelve the whole Transylvanian revision question for the time being.

RUMANIA GETS NEW HUNGARIAN PLAN

Transylvanian Demand Called Extremely Severe.

TURNU-SEVERIN, Rumania, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Rumanian delegates to a conference on Hungary's claims to Transylvania returned to Bucharest tonight to report to King Carol on what was described here as an extremely severe Hungarian proposal.

Hungary's delegates earlier had submitted a completely new plan for settlement of the dispute for the rich province. Details were kept secret but the proposal was believed to be based on a Magyar minimum demand for three-fourths of Transylvania.

The conference then adjourned to permit the Rumanians to return to Bucharest to discuss the proposal with their Government.

The Rumanian proposals were stated to be cession of a narrow strip of border territory up to but not including Silistra, and Baric, a town about ten miles north of the Bulgarian frontier on the Black Sea.

[Rumania was understood to have insisted upon retaining Silistra, on the south side of the Danube, because its hilly location dominates the surrounding plain and would afford military protection for Bucharest, which is only forty miles away.]

That the Hungarians brought no statisticians or technical experts was regarded as an indication the present meeting will deal only with the general principles of the proposal or a Rumanian counter-proposal.

##

Bulgaria And Rumania To Start Dobruja Talks

Sofia, *Saturday*, Aug. 17 (AP)—Premier Bogdan Philoff announced early today that negotiations with Rumania over Bulgaria's claim to southern Dobruja will begin Monday.

The statement was made after a long Cabinet meeting which discussed a Rumanian memorandum received late last night. It was interpreted in some quarters to mean that Rumania will give up all of southern Dobruja including the cities of Silistrat on the Danube and Baltic on the Black Sea which Rumania had wanted to retain in any cession of the province.

Quarters close to the Government hinted that Russian intervention had caused Rumania's new attitude.

Bulgaria Won't Compromise

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP) Via Radio).—The Berlin radio quoted "informed quarters" in Sofia, Bulgaria, today as declaring that projected negotiations with Rumania over Dobrudja were "out of the question" unless Bulgaria's demands were met.

Bulgaria's minimum demands were represented as calling for cession of a forty-mile-wide strip of territory up to and including Silistra (Silistria), on the Danube, and Mangalia, on the Black Sea.

Swiss Lodge Protest.

BERNE, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government today ordered its Minister in London to protest against violation of the Swiss frontier Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, when more than thirty foreign warplanes crossed Switzerland twice.

The planes first flew over Switzerland southward and then crossed the country again on a turn at a time when British planes admittedly were bombing industrial centers in northern Italy.

Switzerland is on a direct line from London to the bombed Italian regions.

Last night and early today more foreign bombing planes took the same route, and air raid alarms were sounded in Basle and Berne. A first alarm in Berne was from 11:28 P. M. until 11:47 and a second from 1:19 A. M. until 2:01 A. M. Basle's alarm w[illegible] from 1:35 A. M. to 1:40.

Swiss Air-Raid Sirens Sounded a Third Time

Alien Planes Flying Toward Italy Reported

ZURICH, Aug. 16 (AP).—Switzerland experienced late tonight its third air-raid alarm in four days. Sirens screamed in Zurich at 11:35 p. m. (6:35 p. m., New York daylight time). It was believed that the alarm again was due to planes flying toward Italy, although no communique was issued.

Switzerland Ousts Many Foreign Reds

BERNE, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government announced today a number of foreigners would be expelled from the country for communist activity, and that a new decree providing a maximum term of three years in prison would be applied to other foreigners and Swiss who engaged in such activities.

Germans Bury British Airmen

COPENHAGEN, German-Occupied Denmark, Aug. 16 (AP)—Thirteen British fliers shot down at Aalborg, Denmark, during a raid Tuesday were buried today by the German Army with military honors.

Foreign Planes Fly Over Swedish Area

Anti-Aircraft Batteries Fire On Them And Swedish Fighter Ships Go Up

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—Foreign planes flew over Swedish territory several times today with anti-aircraft batteries firing on them and Swedish fighter planes in pursuit, Reuters (British), said tonight.

The agency said one German bomber was seen over the district of Vinga, on the west coast, but disappeared when fighters arose. Another flew over Landskrona region in the south and two foreign planes flew over Stromstad on the west coast.

U. S. OBSERVERS IN LONDON

Admiral And 2 Generals To Watch Warfare In Britain

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—Three high-ranking American officers—Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Maj. Gen. D. C. Emmons and Brig. Gen. George V. Strong—reported to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy today to act as observers of the attack on England.

The three established offices in the American Embassy.

King Drinks Victory Toast

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—King George VI drank to "a speedy victory" today. The toast was in beer and was drunk in a field near Blandford, Dorest, where he was watching schoolboys helping farmers reap their harvest.

The boys joined in drinking the toast—in soft drinks.

French Leader Hits At British Blockade

VICHY, France. (AP) — Marcel Deat, French rightist political leader, today blamed the British blockade for France's inability to import wheat and other needed supplies and hinted the German occupation might become "increasingly severe" on the French people if the blockade is continued.

Deat criticized Frenchmen who express hope England will win the war, declaring that "it is to the evident and certain interest of France that England be defeated as rapidly as possible."

Deat wrote in an article in L'Oeuvre that if food importations cannot be resumed "through the use of our stocks of gold deposited on the other side of the Atlantic," the Winter will bring the menace of famine.

"Will it be then that the German occupation, harassed by the same troubles (the blockade), will take on an increasingly severe character?" Deat asked. He argued that the "immense riches" of the British empire should be used "for the peace and welfare of the world and be returned to the people collectively."

PARIS THEATRE BARS NEGROES AND JEWS

16 Entertainment Places Reopen Under German Surveillance

PARIS, Aug 13 (Delayed, via Berlin) (AP)—No longer does Josephine Baker, American singer and dancer, headline Paris cabaret revues. Many other American Negro entertainers, too, are jobless because Negroes and Jews have been banned from the French theatre and entertainment world.

New managers, impresarios and owners have come to the fore in the French theatre and night club world in the wake of regulations issued by German and French naval authorities.

Several new newspapers specializing in anti-Semitism have printed lists purporting to show that France's theatrical and motion picture industry was dominated by Jews. They have campaigned for a "purge" of the entertainment world and have mentioned several well-known stars as Jews.

In at least one case this identification was denied indignantly by a world-famous artist who said the report was inspired by a professional rival.

As a sign of the times, one theatre showing a modern comedy displayed in its advertisements: "Pure French by pure Frenchmen."

Sacha Guitry Just has completed a brief revival of his play "Pasteur." He is the only first-rate French star who has appeared since the German occupation.

The Opera has announced it will open its season Aug. 24 with Faust.

CHIEF OF RED ARMY

Gen. Meretskoff Replaces Marshal Shaposhnikoff

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's army has a new chief of staff, Gen. K. A. Meretskoff replacing Marshal B. M. Shaposhnikoff who asked to be relieved because of failing health.

The retiring chief was named Deputy People's Commissar of Defense by the Council of People's Commissars.

Gen. Meretskoff formerly was chief of the Leningrad military district.

Marshal Shaposhnikoff, chief of staff since May, 1937, was decorated last January during the Finnish war for "successful guidance of operations of the Red Army."

Marshal Simeon Budyenny, former chief of the Moscow military district, also was named a Vice Commissar. His successor to the Moscow post was not announced immediately.

WARPLANE PASSES TEST

Argentinian Plant Turns Out First Fighting Craft

Cordoba, Argentina, Aug. 16 (AP)—The first modern warplane built in Argentina made a successful test flight here today.

Officials of the army air service and representatives of other branches of the government watched the inaugural flight by the first of 20 Curtiss Hawk 75's to be constructed in the Army's Cordoba factory.

The plant is operating under license from the Curtiss company in the United States, and is one of several arms units built in this area—more than 500 miles from Buenos Aires.

Pro-Nazi Freed On Bond

Buenos Aires, Aug. 16 (AP)—Enrique Oses, editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper *El Pampero*, who was arrested July 23 on a charge of insulting the British community in Argentina, was released on bond today.

CLIPPER RUNS INTO WAR CRISIS

Finds New Caledonia at Odds Over Petain.

BIG SHIP ARRIVES AT GOAL

Pacific Flyer Is Welcomed by Auckland Official.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Passengers aboard the California Clipper, which arrived here today on its around-the-Pacific cruise, found a crisis boiling in New Caledonia, a French Island possession, during their brief halt at Noumea, its capital.

The island council has announced that it will follow Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee in London, which is continuing to fight against Germany, but Gov. George Pelicier has refused to align himself with this stand.

Although he has not specifically declared allegiance to the Petain Government at Vichy, he is considered strongly pro-Petain.

New Caledonia is the world's third largest producer of nickel and an important exporter of chrome, both important for munitions making. Many residents feel that if the colony adheres to the Petain regime Japan will attempt to bring it under her influence.

The Clipper arrived here at 2:50 P. M. (12:20 A. M., New York time). Minister of Finance Nash welcomed the party.

The Clipper, completing the first passenger flight on the new route from San Francisco to the Antipodes, covered the 7,600 miles in 52 hours and 57 minutes flying time.

The Clipper was delayed for twenty-four hours at Canton Island, mid-Pacific base, to repair a hole punched in an aileron by the radio mast of the station launch during mooring operations Monday night.

Among those aboard the California Clipper was Ward Morehouse of The Sun. He, with other press representatives, left New York a week ago today, flying to California. They left aboard the clipper last Saturday, and flew to Honolulu.

From there the line of flight took them to Canton Island where they laid over an extra day because of the accident to the aileron, and then to Noumea, New Caledonia, and on to Auckland.

After a stay of several days in New Zealand, the party will fly to Australia, spend nearly a week there, and ten visit the Dutch East Indies, Singapore, and Hongkong. They will return to the United States by way of the Philippines, Wake and Midway islands.

Irish Sentence Three On Bomb-Plot Charge

Landed Explosives On Coast In Dash From France, Court Testimony Shows

Dublin, Aug. 16 (AP)—Three men, convicted on charges of landing on the south Irish Coast with eight incendiary bombs, four tins of explosives and £850 ($3,200) in Bank of England notes have been sentenced to seven years at penal servitude, a statement issued in Dublin said today.

The statement said Henry Obed, Herbert Tributh and Dieter Gartner landed near Cork on July 7. According to their testimony at the secret trial they were brought from France in a French vessel.

Festive Fires Doused in Belfast

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 16 (AP).—Bonfires in the Catholic district of Belfast, commemorating the Feast of the Assumption, last night were extinguished by air-raid precautions' patrols.

1 KILLED IN DUBLIN RAID

Dublin, Aug. 16 (AP)—A detective was killed and two others were wounded today in a raid on a house where printing presses, wireless-sending apparatus and ammunition were found.

Two men were arrested.

JAPAN IS REPORTED SEEKING SIAM PACT

Chinese Fear Tokio Will Ask Plane Bases There.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16 (A. P.)—Chinese reports that Japan is seeking special rights in Thailand (Siam), including air, land and naval bases, were revived today by the proposed departure next week for Tokio of a Thailand military mission.

These reports said that among the things Japan sought were the use of Thailand's railways, a mutual assistance pact and close economic and military collaboration.

A Chinese spokesmn said that persistent Chinese inquiries had failed to elicit specific information from Thailand, but China was concerned because of the presence in Thailand of several million Chinese and because of Japan's expansion of influence southward.

Chinese inquiries originally were prompted by a Tokio spokesman's statement that the treaty of friendship reached on June 12 by Japan and Thailand basically was unlike agreements reached at the same time between Thailand and Britain and France.

Dinner to Welcome Windsors

Nassau Officials Will Honor New Governor —Rev. Jardine Wishes Duke Success.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—An exclusive dinner party on the night of their arrival will give the Duke and Duchess of Windsor their first taste of Bahaman hospitality.

A few hours after he takes an oath as Governor to "well and truly serve" his king-brother, the Duke is to escort his wife to the fashionable Emerald Beach Club—where they will be guests of the colony's highest ranking officials and their wives.

The Duke and Duchess sailed from Bermuda yesterday, but the name of the ship they boarded and the time of their arrival have been kept secret because of possible danger in the Atlantic Ocean from German raiders or submarines.

Others at the dinner will include members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly and their ladies.

Sends Best Wishes to Duke.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—From the quietude of his virtual ecclesiastical exile, the English Episcopal clergyman who officiated at the marriage of former King Edward of England and the American divorcee, Wallis Warfield Simpson, today wished them every success in their new post as Governor and First Lady of the Bahamas.

But the sixty-two-year-old Rev. Robert A. Jardine, upon whom the doors of the Church of England once closed because he performed the ceremony three years ago in defiance of church tenets on divorce, believes the Duke and Duchess are destined for far greater services to the United Kingdom.

"The Duke should have been given the post of Viceroy of India," said Mr. Jardine. "There quite likely will be serious trouble in India as a result of the war, and Edward, in my belief, is best qualified for that post.

"But it may be that his post may be but a stepping stone for something eventually much better."

Flies to Welcome Duke.

Harold G. Christie, a member of the Governor's Council of the Bahamas, and president of the Bahamas Airways, left today on an Eastern Airlines plane for Miami. From there he will fly in his own plane to Nassau to attend the official reception to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

He announced that the Bahamas Airways had just purchased another plane for service between Nassau and the Outer Islands because, he said, more people are expected there during the winter social season than ever before.

Induction Ceremony For Duke Of Windsor Set Today At Nassau

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor will be sworn in as Governor General of the Bahama Islands tomorrow morning in a traditional ceremony.

Accompanied by his Duchess, the new Governor will first set foot on Bahaman soil about 9 A. M. The induction will take place immediately.

The Windsors came here from Bermuda, first stop on their voyage from Europe, on a vessel, the name of which was not disclosed because of wartime censorship.

A half-holiday was declared here in order that all citizens may turn out to honor the new Governor.

Nazi Rule Forever Decreed For Poland

So Says Governor General In Addressing Party Meeting In German-Held Krakow

Berlin, Aug. 16 (AP)—Hans Frank, German Governor General for occupied Poland, told a Nazi mass meeting today in Krakow that "we are in this land and as Germans we will never again leave it."

"The swastika will fly over this land forever," Frank said in his speech, which was carried by radio to 30,000 Nazi party members active in Poland.

Referring to a decision that that part of German-occupied Poland not formally annexed by the Reich, in the future no longer would be treated as an occupied area—that is, foreign territory—but as a part of Greater Germany, Frank said the Polish people again, as they did 700 years ago, are entered into the protectorship of the German nation.

POLES ARE TOLD NAZIS WILL STAY

Governor Says Swastika Will Fly Forever.

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Hans Frank, German Governor-General for occupied Poland, told a Nazi mass meeting today in Craekow that "we are in this land and as Germans will never again leave it."

"The Swastika will fly over this land forever," he said.

Referring to a decision that the "government-general"—that part of German-occupied Poland not formally annexed by the Reich—in the future would no longer be treated as an occupied area—that is, foreign territory—but as part of Greater Germany, Frank said the Polish people again, as they did 700 years ago, are entered into the protectorship of the German nation.

Whether this meant that this part of Poland now is raised to the status of a protectorate similar to Bohemia and Moravia was not made clear.

30,24-4373

30.24-4373

BERLIN - ADD POLAND X X X CLEAR.

FRANK'S REFERENCE TO GERMAN RULE OVER POLAND 700 YEARS AGO WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE THREE PARTITIONS OF THE POLISH COMMONWEALTH IN 1772, 1793 AND 1795 WHEN THE COUNTRY WAS DIVIDED AMONG PRUSSIA, RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

AUG 17 1940

ADOLF HITLER HAS REFERRED TO THE MOST RECENT DIVISION OF POLAND, BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, FOLLOWING THE SEPTEMBER, 1939, INVASION AS POLAND'S "FOURTH AND FINAL PARTITION."

FRANK DECLARED THAT THE STRIPPING OF KRAKOW OF ALL JEWS AND A BUILDING PROGRAM TO HOUSE GERMANS NOW LIVING IN THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL AREA AS TASKS OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

HE ANNOUNCED THAT ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, SEPT.1, THE MAIN SQUARES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICT CAPITALS OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL WOULD BE RENAMED ADOLF HITLER PLATZ IN ORDER TO EMPHASIZE HITLER'S PROTECTIVE HAND OVER ALL GERMANS IN THE AREA.

ONE OF THE FIGHTERS FIGHTERS WAS SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES, AND THE OTHERS FLED, THE AGENCY DECLARED.

AUG 17 1940

IT ADDED THAT PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED HOW FAR THE AIRPORT'S EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY DUMPS HAD BEEN "IRREPARABLY DAMAGED", WHILE 7 ADDITIONAL PLANES "PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED" IN THE HANGARS.

"LITTLE BY LITTLE THE MALTA AIR BASE WILL BE NEUTRALIZED AND THE ENEMY WILL BE ABLE TO COMBAT OUR BOMBING ACTIONS AND RAIDS BY OUR FIGHTER FORMATIONS ONLY WITH ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY," THE STEFANI SAID.

Italians Raid Halfar.

ROME, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—An Italian High Command communique announced today that direct hits had been scored and fires caused when an Italian formation raided Halfar, the airport at the British base of Malta. Stefani, the official Italian news agency, declared this was a counter-attack for Britain's raid on the naval base at Augusta, Sicily, two nights ago.

This was taken by foreign observers to mean that despite almost continuous Italian bombing of Malta since Italy's entrance into the war, the British raid on Augusta had been directed from the Maltese air field.

ADD ROME — X X X AIR FIELD

STEFANI SAID RECONNAISSANCE DISCLOSED THE PRESENCE OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PLANES AT HALFAR, AND THAT THE RAID WAS OPPOSED FIRST BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND THEN BY FOUR FIGHTER PLANES.

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Saturday) (AP).—An early morning communique of the Air Ministry said:

On several occasions during yesterday (Friday) evening, waves of enemy aircraft crossed our coast, but most of them scattered over a wide area and dropped bombs at many points in country districts of Hertfordshire, Essex, Surrey, Hampshire and Oxfordshire.

Little damage was done. Some people were injured, but reports so far received indicate that the number of killed was small.

A deliberate attack was made on the residential town of Eastbourne, where damage was caused and several persons were fatally injured.

Casualties, including some deaths to service personnel, were caused at R. A. F. airdromes, at one of which considerable damage was done to buildings.

Although full reports are not yet available, the total of enemy aircraft now known to have been destroyed during yesterday (Friday) is seventy-one.

Eighteen of our fighters were lost, but the pilots of ten of them are safe.

Another Air Ministry communique said:

The German high command communique issued yesterday (Friday) admits the loss of only thirty-two aircraft in Thursday's air battle in the course of which 169 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Although most of the fighting took place over the sea, it is now known that forty-nine enemy aircraft were brought down on land.

The German high command will find it difficult to explain how the wreckage of forty-nine of their aircraft came to be strewn over the British countryside if their total losses for the day were only thirty-two.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique issued today said:

Royal Air Force bombers renewed their attack on Italy last night. The Fiat-aero engine factory at Turin and the Caproni aircraft works at Milan were bombed.

A blast furnace near Genoa was also hit. Another strong force of bomber aircraft attacked the oil plants at Gelsenkirchen and Reisholz, munition factories at Lunen, Essen, Gladsach and Duesseldorf, and wharves at Emmerich, on the Dutch-German frontier.

The supply depots at Hamm and Soest and several airdromes in France, Holland and Germany were attacked.

The dock basin at Helder in Holland was attacked by aircraft of the coastal command last night. An aircraft of this command on the night patrol shot down an enemy seaplane.

Three of our aircraft are missing from all these operations.

Another Air Ministry communique said:

Enemy air activity was on a small scale until midday today, when a large force of bombers and fighters approached the southeast coast.

Some of these came inland but were intercepted and engaged by our fighters and turned back before reaching the outskirts of London. The remainder entered the Thames Estuary and dropped bombs at several points on either side of the estuary.

At Tilbury and Northfleet some damage was done and a number of people were injured; some were killed.

These aircraft were also heavily engaged by anti-aircraft guns and fighters. A number of them passed round the southeast of London, but no bombs were dropped in this area.

In the early afternoon an attack was made at several points on the south coast.

Bombs were dropped in the Isle of Wight, causing little damage, and an R. A. F. airdrome was attacked.

Later a large force of enemy aircraft again entered the Thames Estuary and some of these dropped bombs in the southwestern suburbs of London. A station was hit and shops and houses were damaged. Reports so far received indicate that a small number of people were injured, some fatally. During the evening enemy attacks were renewed at a number of points from which reports are not yet available.

Twelve of our fighters are reported lost, but the pilots of eight of these are safe.

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (AP).—The British Royal Air Force communique issued today said:

A highly successful raid was made on Bomba by the R. A. F. Thursday, inflicting damage on a number of float planes and flying boats in the harbor.

A petrol fire was started which ignited a flying boat jetty and also two flying boats. A flying boat petrol tanker exploded and continued to burn alongside the jetty. Two other flying boats in the harbor sank and a majority of the remainder were hit.

All our aircraft returned safely.

In Italian East Africa raids were made on Macaaca, Jijiga and the Dessye district. Hits were registered on hangars at Macaaca and on airdrome buildings at Dessye.

At Jijiga bombs fell on buildings, causing several fires, one of which was preceded by a loud explosion.

One enemy aircraft was left burning on the ground.

Our aircraft continued to harass Italian operations in British Somaliland. Motor transports and troops were successfully bombed and machine-gunned on the Bulhar-Zeila Road, also on the Bijo Fogo-Zeila Road and in the Tugarga area.

French crews operating with the Royal Air Force carried out valuable reconnaissance flights in the Adadleh, Qadweina and Hargeisa districts, during which lorries (trucks) were machine-gunned.

Air force and naval barracks at Massawa (Eritrea) were attacked by formations of bombers with considerable damage to buildings.

On Aug. 13 a formation of enemy bombers attempted to attack Wajir (in Kenya), but was driven off before reaching its objective. On the same day an enemy fighter was shot down in British Somaliland and the pilot captured.

A communique issued tonight said:

"Somaliland—Our forces continued to hold their reserve positions while enemy pressure is constantly renewed. The troops are reported to be standing up well to intense and prolonged bombardment.

"Kenya—A successful patrol encounter near Buna resulted in loss to the enemy of four killed and five prisoners while our casualties were nil.

"On other fronts there was nothing important."

ADEN, Aug. 16 (AP).—A British communique issued here today said:

A Royal Air Force bombing attack on Adadleh was believed to have considerably damaged a transport concentration.

A successful bombing attack was carried out on Jijiga airdrome, where several fires were started.

There was a heavy attack on buildings and airdrome at Dessye, Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

An enemy bomber was shot down into the sea in flames. All aircraft returned safely.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP).—The communique issued today by the German high command said:

The German air force continued its attacks on ports, armament works, landing fields and balloon barrages on Aug. 15 and during the night of Aug. 15-16.

Harbor facilities in Portland, Scarborough, Bridlington and Middlesbrough, airplane factories and motor works in Birmingham and Brough, near Hull, as well as hangars, barracks and numerous flying fields in south, southeast and central England, were heavily damaged.

During these actions hot fights developed, during which Maj. Gallan shot down his twentieth plane.

Total losses of the enemy on Aug. 15 reached at least 143 planes, of which 106 were shot down in air battles, the rest destroyed on the ground or downed by anti-aircraft fire. Furthermore, twenty-one balloons were shot down. Thirty-two German planes did not return. However, the German rescue service saved nine Germans and one British flyer in the Channel.

A submarine sank two armed merchant vessels, totaling 14,000 tons.

Some mine sweepers shot down four out of ten attacking Spitfires.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Italian high command communique issued today said:

In British Somaliland our offensive operations still are in full development.

An enemy plane was shot down in flames over Zeila (British Somaliland).

Two enemy air raids on Massawa (Eritrea) and a flying field at Colbolcia caused limited damage. There were four killed and twelve wounded among Italians and natives.

During air action by our planes against Majer (Kenya colony) two enemy planes on the ground were destroyed. English pursuit planes were shot down in combat.

Our bombing formations, escorted by pursuit planes, bombed Halfar airport in Malta, scoring direct hits on objectives and causing fires. Enemy pursuit planes, after having started to attack our formations, withdrew. An enemy plane was shot down. All our planes returned.

In North Africa our planes bombed the railroad between Fuca and Mersa Matruh (Egypt).

In the early hours of this morning a new air raid coming from Switzerland was carried out by the enemy on locations in northern Italy with the dropping of bombs, some of which, falling on the rural communes of Merate and Olginate, caused two deaths, injuries to five and slight material damage.

An enemy plane was hit by anti-aircraft batteries of Turin and fell near Ceresole d'Alba. Part of the crew of five men was killed and part captured.

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST

6,628-Ton Vessel Reports Being Hit 400 Miles West Of Erin

English Tanker And Two Greek Freighters Also Sent To Bottom

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 16—Mackay Radio reported today the British steamer Clan McPhee radioed she had been torpedoed at 12.37 P. M.

The ship gave its position as latitude 56.50 north and longitude 17.40 west, which would place it about 400 miles west of Ireland.

The ship is a freighter of 6,628 tons and is 430 feet long. It was built in 1911 for the Clan Line, and operated out of Glasgow.

British Tanker Sunk

Villa Franca Do Campo, The Azores, Aug. 16 (AP)—The 8,406-ton British tanker British Fame was torpedoed and sunk Monday 200 miles south of Sao Miguel Island, the Azores. Fifteen surviving sailors reached here yesterday.

Three sailors died in the explosion and thirty-five others in two lifeboats are still missing. The submarine took the captain prisoner.

2 Greek Ships Torpedoed

New York, Aug. 16 (AP)—The New York Maritime Register said today that two Greek freighters, the Thetis A., 4,111 tons, and the Naftilos, 3,531 tons, had been torpedoed and sunk while en route from South America to Africa.

Nine men drowned on the Thetis A. and one was killed on the Naftilos, the Register said.

U. S. Seeks British Plane, Naval Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 16—Negotiations for the acquisition of naval and air bases from Great Britain were announced today by President Roosevelt simultaneously with the disclosure that American defense conversations were under way with Canada.

Linking both undertakings to defense of the American Hemisphere, Mr. Roosevelt promptly coupled his announcement with a caution to reporters against speculation that they might be tied up with Great Britain's request for old United States destroyers.

Swedish Steamer Attacked, Report

New York, Aps. 16—(AP)—The Swedish steamer Hedrun was reported torpedoed today off the Irish coast in a message picked up from England by Mackay radio.

An SSS message indicating an attack by a submarine said "Hedrun torpedoed." Mackay said the message came from the Portishead radio in the British Isles.

The ship gave its position as 57.10 north latitude, 16.37 west longitude, which would place it about 400 miles west of Londonderry, at the north tip of Ireland.

Built in 1920, the Hedrun is listed in Lloyd's Register as 2,325 tons, and 317 feet long. It last was reported in the South American trade.

30,24-4375

30.24-4375

(There had been reports in Congressional quarters that British and American officials might consider trading the warships for leases on air and naval bases on Britain's American possessions.)

Roosevelt's Statement

What Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference, in his voluntarily authorized quotation, was this:

"The United States Government is holding conversations with the Government of the British Empire with regard to the acquisition of naval and air bases by the United States for American Hemisphere defense, with special reference to the Panama Canal."

The Chief Executive turned immediately from that announcement to the Canadian discussions which he said were entirely separate. Again emphasizing the significance of the statement by making a formal statement, he declared:

"The United States Government is carrying on conversations with the Canadian Government looking toward defense of the American Hemisphere.

AUG 17 1940

President In Jovial Mood

The President, in a jovial mood, met the press in white shirt sleeves, bright plaid necktie and seersucker trousers.

Persistent questioning brought no details of either set of negotiations. The extent to which they may already have been synchronized with internal defense preparation and the Pan-American defense agreement recently reached at Havana was not elaborated.

The negotiations for bases to protect the Panama Canal were reported in one quarter to center on the Windward Islands in the southern entrance to the Caribbean Sea.

In this area are the British island of Barbados, strategically located in the southern mouth of the Caribbean, and British Trinidad, just off the coast of Venezuela.

Chief Unguarded Caribbean Passage

This is the chief unguarded passage into the Caribbean from the Atlantic, since United States naval bases at Guantanamo, Cuba, and Puerto Rico provide protection at the northern entrance.

Barbados is about 1,500 miles east of the Panama Canal and is about midway between French Martinique, where an American naval observer is to be sent, and the South American coast line.

Martinique and other French possessions in the Windward-Island group are subject to possible seizure by the United States or other American nations under the Act of Havana in event of threats to hemisphere security.

Canadian Negotiations

It was reported that the Canadian negotiations might involve Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, which jut out into the Atlantic northeast of New England. Also possibly involved was territory on the Pacific coast between the United States mainland and Alaska.

Reporters seeking information at the State and Treasury departments on whether reductions might be made in Britain's big war debt to the United States as payment for lease of naval and air bases could get no official comment. There were unofficial comments that such a move might be contemplated.

The President said the discussions with Britain and Canada were two separate things and that neither had any relation to the question of selling destroyers to the British.

Ship Discussion Refused

Asked whether he would discuss the question of selling destroyers to Britain as a separate and distinct proposition, the President declared he was not discussing destroyers.

He disclosed that the War Department had authorized two American generals to go to England at the request of the British as military observers and that they were now in the besieged country, together with an American naval mission, also acting as observers. One of the army observers is Gen. George Strong, assistant chief of staff in charge of the war-plans section.

Major General Delos C. Emmons, commander of the General Headquarters Air Force with headquarters at Langley Field, Va., was the other. It was announced previously that Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, assistant chief of naval operations, was sent over.

In Line With London

The President's insistence that the negotiations for naval and air bases not be linked with British proposals to acquire American destroyers was in line with assertions made by a Foreign Office spokesman in London.

(In Ottawa today Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King made a statement similar to that of President Roosevelt.)

Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative when asked whether Attorney General Robert H. Jackson had given him an opinion on the legality of the sale of destroyers.

A reporter asked whether he agreed with an opinion by four lawyers—Charles C. Burlingham, Thomas D. Thatcher, George Rublee and Dean Acheson—who held that "there is no insuperable legal barrier which stands in the way of their (destroyers) sale to the British in a manner compatible with the provisions of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Roosevelt said he hadn't the faintest idea concerning this opinion, that he had seen it published but had not read it. He declined to say also whether he had made up his mind concerning the sale of destroyers.

Jackson had interrupted his vacation to return to the Justice Department today, where he held a breakfast conference with Solicitor General Francis Biddle, and N. A. Townsend, Assistant Solicitor General. It was reported the destroyer question was discussed, but none would comment.

This meeting, however, indicated that no formal opinion on the destroyer problem had been drafted.

Senator Lewis Schwellenbach (Dem., Wash.) immediately disputed such an interpretation of the law, however, citing a 1917 statute which, he said, banned the sale of any naval vessels to a foreign power.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau told a press conference that the British had made repeated appeals for destroyers. But he declined to comment when asked if Britain had offered to trade island possessions for warships.

After the reports were circulated, Senator Josh Lee (Dem., Okla.) told the Senate that transfer of the overage vessels ought to be made in the interest of this country's defenses.

After visiting the White House, Lee told reporters that there was no intention of seeking repeal of statutes in question. "The debate would be interminable," he said, "and Britain needs help now, not later."

Jackson Reported Studying Destroyer Sale To Britain

Washington, Aug. 16 (AP)—Attorney General Jackson conferred today with legal advisers and navy chiefs, apparently studying from every angle the proposed transfer of fifty old destroyers to Great Britain.

Jackson interrupted his vacation to return to Washington and began the day with a breakfast conference with Francis Biddle, Solicitor General, his closest adviser in the Justice Department, and N. A. Townsend, Assistant Solicitor General, whose task is the preparation of legal opinions for the Attorney General.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, luncheon with Jackson and after attending a Cabinet meeting, the Attorney General talked again with

Confirmed in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, in a statement similar to that made in Washington by President Roosevelt, said today that conversations are in progress between the United States and Canadian Governments looking toward defense of the American Hemisphere.

The Prime Minister said that because of the nature of the conversations he could not give any indication of their extent or elaborate on the President's announcement.

The question of consultation between the United States and Canada regarding defense matters was raised in the House of Commons in the recent session.

M. J. Coldwell, spokesman for the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, asked on July 31: "Are we entering into any consultations with the Government of the United States in connection with the preparation of a joint plan of defense for North America?"

The Prime Minister merely replied that if it were impossible to answer the question in an open session it would be equally impossible to reply in a secret session.

Meantime, Canada has taken steps to guard Canadian coasts and North American outposts against invasion.

Recently a new Atlantic army command was formed embracing Canada's maritime provinces and Newfoundland, where troops already are on duty.

Since the start of the war great coastal batteries have been in place and the navy has been on guard on the east coast.

Only yesterday Air Minister C. G. Power announced that Newfoundland's strategically placed land and sea plane bases be strengthened by expenditure of close to $1,000,000.

PREMIER KING AND PRESIDENT MEET TONIGHT

Canadian Prime Minister And Roosevelt Expected To Discuss Defense

[By the Associated Press]

Aboard Roosevelt Train En Route to Norwood, N. Y., Aug. 16—President Roosevelt followed up his announcement that the Canadian and United States governments were discussing "the defense of the American hemisphere" by disclosing tonight that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada would dine with him tomorrow night at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

J. Pierpont Moffatt, United States Minister to Canada, also will be present.

White House officials made only the bare announcement of those two facts aboard the President's special train as it travelled toward upstate New York to give the Chief Executive a chance

to inspect troops participating in peacetime war games.

May Discuss Air Bases

Presumably the President and Prime Minister will discuss specific methods of United States-Canadian cooperation on hemisphere defense, and possibly the question of American acquisition of naval and air bases on British possessions in the Americas.

It will be the first meeting between the Chief Executive and Mackenzie King since last spring, when the latter was Mr. Roosevelt's guest at Warm Springs, Ga.

The Prime Minister may attend military church service with the President Sunday morning.

Roosevelt Seeks Way To Help Finland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today he was making inquiries to determine whether the $50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of war refugees might be used, in part, in Finland. The statement was made in reply to a press conference question.

He said there was no question of the United States sending soldiers to Europe, but that he was pretty sure Great Britain could hold out with "reasonable" assistance.

Asked how England could hold out against such mass attacks from the air as the Nazis have made in the last few days, Sir George said: "We're doing more damage to them than they are doing to us. England is prepared for air raids. They won't shake our morale; the people are determined to win."

He said he had not discussed with President Roosevelt the proposal that this country sell fifty destroyers to Britain but he expressed the personal opinion that such destroyers would be enormously valuable to his country to convoy ships.

London, Aug. 16-(AP)-American proposals for leasing air-bases on British West Indian Islands may be under discussion and will certainly be received "with interest and sympathy," a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman emphasized that such proposals could not be linked with British proposals that Britain be permitted to purchase over-age American destroyers.

950Aed

'CRITICAL FOR U. S.'

Gen. Marshall Comments on News From Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall described as critical the situation facing the United States as a result of the climactic developments of the European war.

The Army Chief of Staff said at a press conference that he applied the term critical to the possibilities of the next month, in the Western Hemisphere.

Referring to the debate in Congress over compulsory military service, he asserted: "No one can say with certainty, the way things are going abroad, that we won't need the additional man power without delay.

"Time is the dominant factor, and time is fleeting."

SIR GEORGE PAISH VISITS ROOSEVELT

Says Britain Can Hold Out With America's Help.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Sir George Paish, British economist, told President Roosevelt today he was convinced that Great Britain could hold out against German attacks if the United States gave her "reasonable" assistance.

He told reporters after his talk with the President that he had come to this country to place his information at the disposal of the American people. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of Columbia University, had written both President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie, the Republican presidential candidate, asking them to see him.

GUARD MEASURE SOON TO BE LAW

Senate Expected to Agree Quickly to Changes.

HOUSE VOTES AYE, 342 TO 33

First 55,000 May Be Summoned on September 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Overwhelming House approval of the National Guard mobilization bill yesterday all but cleared the way meanwhile for the calling of an estimated 396,000 men to the colors for a year's active service.

The passage of the measure by a 342 to 33 vote late yesterday left progressive mobilization of the guard and reservists only two steps short of actuality—the Senate must first concur in some minor changes in the legislation it previously approved and then President Roosevelt must sign it into law.

The army meanwhile marked time, with plans ready to call up the first contingent of 55,000 guardsmen on September 15, and reports from war game areas where the militia is now training said the weeding out of physically unfit already was under way in the units to be summoned first.

House approval of the bill empowering the President to mobilize the National Guard came yesterday after a turbulent session which saw a series of modifying amendments decisively rejected. The major restriction defeated was a proposal to limit service of mobilized men to the continental United States, instead of permitting their use in the country's territories and possessions, and in the Western Hemisphere.

The final roll call found 215 Democrats, 124 Republicans, two Progressives and one Farmer-Laborite voting for passage, and five Democrats, twenty-seven Republicans and one American-Laborite against. The Senate vote last week was 71 to 7.

Leaders regarded House changes in the bill of such minor character that there would be no difficulty in obtaining Senate concurrence. With the Senate in recess for the week end, however, action was delayed.

Army officials said the men covered by the legislation were: 227,000 National Guardsmen, 116,000 reserve officers, 38,000 enlisted reserves, 3,700 retired officers and 12,000 retired enlisted men.

While the House disposed of the guard bill, the Senate yesterday continued to debate on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill. After the session Senator Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska, said he was not willing to accept the amendment of Senator Maloney, Democrat, of Connecticut, who proposes to defer the draft until January 1. Senator Burke said the country could not afford even that delay.

Senators Speed Action to Send Refugee Ships

Committee Approves Change in Neutrality Act for Aiding European Children

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Unanimous approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee cleared the way for final action on an amendment to the neutrality act which would permit American ships to bring child refugees from European war zones.

The committee acted after making minor changes in legislation already approved by the House.

As reported to the Senate, the measure would permit American ships to enter combat zones and bring out children under sixteen years of age provided they had sponsors in the United States who would guarantee that they would not become public charges.

The House had imposed a requirement that the sponsor be liable for support of a refugee child on the same basis as his own children.

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, chairman of the committee, said he would ask unanimous consent to bring the bill before the Senate Monday, temporarily displacing the compulsory military training bill, in order to speed up final action.

LEHMAN SAYS WAR DEPENDS ON BRITAIN

Declares U. S. Cannot Hope To Avoid Conflict If England Loses

Urges All Weapons That Can Be Spared For Foe Of Germany

[By the Associated Press]

Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 16—Governor Lehman asserted tonight England is "fighting our battle as well as her own" and if she is defeated the United States "cannot hope" to avoid war.

Speaking at an Allied relief fund benefit, New York's Chief Executive said that, in the event of Great Britain's fall, facilities of the victors for producing war materials "will be many times as great as our own."

Says Hitler Hates Democracy

"Can anyone reasonably believe that the dictator nations, hating and fearing democracy, will give us time for orderly preparation and rearmament," he asked. "Does anyone believe that if Great Britain is destroyed we can hope for long to keep the war from our shores?"

"Hitler hates democracy," the Governor declared, "he knows that so long as democracy exists in the Western Hemisphere dictatorship will have a powerful enemy which must be destroyed before he is safe.

Lehman, who fought for a Democratic platform plank assuring greatest possible aid for England at his party's recent national convention, said "we merely invite destruction of everything we hold dear by blinking the facts or by hiding our heads in the sand.

Urges Aid For Britain

"Leaving aside all motives based on sympathy or ideals and viewing the situation exclusively in our own interest, one fact seems undeniably clear: We should supply Great Britain with all possible weapons of war which we can spare without injuring our national defense."

He challenged the view that in such action "we are risking our own safety."

"Is this a risk which we can afford not to take," he queried. "If there is risk in action and hope, there is surely equal, if not greater risk in supineness and timidity. The fate of eight nations forcefully demonstrates that fact."

Other Speakers

Other speakers were Sir Louis Beale, attached to the British Embassy at Washington, who expressed thanks on behalf of Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, for the benefit, and Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist.

Archibald MacLeish, librarian of the Library of Congress, presided. Governor and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, of Rhode Island, occupied official boxes. One hundred boxes were sold at $50 or more each.

An audience of more than 7,500 persons attended the program which was sponsored by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The orchestra played a selection under direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

An auction was conducted by Owen Johnson, novelist, and another orchestra played for dancing on the lawn. The program ended with a fireworks display.

To Report To Stimson On Nazis In Puerto Rico

Representative Thomas Also To Reveal Findings In Panama Canal Zone Monday

Washington, Aug. 16 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (Rep., N. J.) declared today he would report to Henry Stimson, Secretary of the Navy, Monday on "unmistakable Nazi activities in Puerto Rico."

30,24-4377

30.24-A377

Thomas, who has just returned from an inspection trip to Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone, said he would make public Monday his reports to the Secretary of War and the Dies committee investigating un-American activities.

Thomas said the Nazi activities in Puerto Rico were not engineered directly from Berlin, but through Generalissimo Franco, of Spain. Thomas characterized the situation on the American island a "serious menace" to hemisphere solidarity. Regarding conditions in the Panama Canal Zone Thomas said his findings were "of prime importance."

AUG 17 1940

Sailors From Interned Ships Head For France

258 From Pasteur And St. Malo Pass Through New York On Way From Canada

New York, Aug. 16 (AP)—Aboard a heavily guarded special train, 258 French sailors from the crews of the armed French merchant ships, the Pasteur and St. Malo, now interned in Canadian harbors, arrived today from Halifax to sail for home via Lisbon aboard the Greek steamer Nea Hellas.

The sailors were taken in guarded busses to Hoboken, N. J., to board the Greek steamer scheduled to sail later today.

Canadian officials said about fifty of the Pasteur crew and fifteen of the St. Malo crew elected to remain in Canada and serve Britain on the Pasteur.

Ford Will Build 4,000 Airplane Motors for U. S.

Accepts Order and Works Also on Own Plane After Rejecting British Contract

By DAVID WITTELS

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—Henry Ford, who said several weeks ago that he could, under certain specified conditions, build 1,000 airplanes a day, is going to make 4,000 aviation engines for the United States government.

The motors are to be built on an order from the National Defense Council and will be of the air-cooled type now made by the Pratt & Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation.

Announcement of the undertaking was made at the Ford offices in Dearborn after Dr. George Jackson Mead, a technical adviser to the Defense Commission, had passed most of today in conference with Ford officials, who in turn were in telephone communication with Henry Ford, now vacationing in the Huron Mountains of northern Michigan.

Mr. Ford, whose engineers have been experimenting for several months on various types of foreign aviation engines, said the government order would not interfere with his plan to build his own liquid-cooled airplane motor. This latter is to be a twelve-cylinder, 1,500 horsepower unit, to power a plane for which Ford already has blueprints drawn.

Details of the production program for the air-cooled engine were not disclosed. However, a complete factory lay-out was prepared recently while a 9,000-unit order for Rolls-Royce motors was being considered, and presumably it can be utilized.

Throughout his negotiations with the Defense Commission Mr. Ford has insisted that although his Canadian factories are manufacturing war munitions for Canada and the big Ford plant at Dagenham, England, has been making airplane engines and other machinery of war for Great Britain, he would permit his United States plants to make war materials "for defensive purposes only."

It was this insistence that caused a breakdown of negotiations for the 9,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin-type motors. Part of that order was an allotment for Great Britain.

SKILLED-LABOR SHORTAGE HITS ARMS SPEEDUP

Frankford Arsenal Production Plans Hampered By Scarcity

Only 98 Men Are Picked From Long, Daily Lines. 3,000 Vacancies Exist

AUG 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Aug. 16—A shortage of skilled workers tonight blocked Government efforts to speed production of essential military materials at the huge Frankford arsenal, one of six major army munitions factories.

Major Ulysses J. L. Peoples, Jr., arsenal adjutant and public relations officer, said that only ninety-eight men who are qualified for approximately 3,000 vacancies in various skilled-worker classifications have been found in a week-long search.

Other Arsenals Affected

The jobs were opened up through an order a week ago by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, placing army arsenals on a 24-hour-day production basis.

Other arsenals affected by the speed-up order are at Rock Island, Ill.; Watertown, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Dover, N. J., and Watervliet, N. Y.

Major Peoples said the Frankford arsenal, the products of which include artillery shells, has been stepped up from a five-day to a six-day week with time-and-a-half pay for overtime, but that hundreds of men still are needed for key jobs.

In addition to the ninety-eight skilled workers culled from long lines of applicants passing through the arsenal offices daily, approximately 300 unskilled employes have been hired.

Army spokesmen have said that a lack of highly-trained men for certain jobs forms a "bottleneck" because a large number of unskilled jobs pyramid on each skilled job.

Major Peoples said the arsenal would hire qualified workers from any part of the country. Total employment there now is more than 4,500.

New U. S. Powder Plant Will Cost $25,000,000

Washington, Aug. 16 (AP)—The War Department today signed a contract calling for the construction of a $25,000,000 smokeless gunpowder plant designed to produce 200,000 pounds daily.

The Hercules Powder Company will build the plant on a site near Radford, Va., and will operate it for the Government on a fixed fee basis. Construction, on a 2,500-acre tract, will start immediately under the terms of the contract, will require ten months to build and employ 5,000 men. The operating force, the War Department said, would consist of about 2,500 men.

The du Pont Powder Company, under a similar contract, is building a plant in southern Indiana not far from Louisville, Ky.

The War Department also announced a $15,899,642 order to two manufacturers for 156 bombing and training planes. A $14,861,342 contract for fifty-six four-engined bombers was awarded to the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, of San Diego, Cal., while the Fairchild aircraft division of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, Hagerstown, Md., was given an order for one hundred training planes to cost $1,038,300. Dates of delivery of the planes were not announced.

This order was the third since Congress in June voted $400,000,000 for 4,200 more army aircraft.

Plans Increased Output Of Manganese For Steel

Freeport Sulphur Company Subsidiary Will Expand Cuban Plant To Aid War Industry Needs

New York, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Cuban-American Manganese Corporation, controlled by the Freeport Sulphur Company, today announced plans for expanding the capacity of its plant at Cristo, Cuba, to meet United States war industry needs for manganese, essential in steelmaking.

L. M. Williams, Jr., president of Freeport Sulphur, said the capacity by January 1 would be stepped up to 130,000 tons of ore from 100,000 annually.

Until recently, he pointed out, the United States has imported most of its requirements from Russia, India, the African Gold Coast and Brazil. By the expansion of output from Cuba, Montana and other domestic sources, he said, the United States is moving toward independence from distant supplies.

Missouri Powder-Plant Explosion Kills Five

Company Turning Out T. N. T. For British Government Is Scene Of Blast

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 16 (AP)—A powder plant turning out over 1,000,000 pounds of T. N. T. monthly for the British Government was the scene of a mysterious explosion today which killed five workmen and destroyed a small unit.

Officials of the Atlas Powder plant, six miles east of Joplin, said the cause of the blast may never be known because the building where it occurred was destroyed and every man inside was killed. Estimates of the amount of powder lost ranged from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds.

Immediately after the explosion, the number of guards on duty at the plant was increased, county officers rushed to the scene and the Federal Bureau of Investigation area office at Kansas City was notified.

AUG 17 1940

British Arms Orders In U. S. Plants Upped At 'Miraculous' Pace

New York, Aug. 16 (AP)—A spokesman for the British Purchasing Commission said today that munitions orders placed in the United States were being "constantly accelerated" and that the "loss in shipments to England is infinitesimal."

To describe the speed of order acceleration, the spokesman said that whereas contracts of last October were placed at a rate averaging five a day, the average day now sees twenty-five to forty placed.

He said the machine tool industry is "performing miracles" in meeting the demands of the British Government.

Army Air Corps Joined By 287 Youths At Once

Mass Ceremony At Philadelphia Attended By Mothers, Sweethearts And Sisters

Philadelphia, Aug. 16 (AP)—While mothers, sweethearts and sisters looked on soberly, 287 high-school graduates joined the Army Air Corps here today in a flag-bedecked ceremony in the rotunda of the Custom House.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Schoenfeld, who administered the oath, said it was the largest peacetime group enlistment on record.

After the ceremony, the men went by train to Bolling Field for training as technicians, mechanics, photographers and parachutists.

AUG 17 1940

DOLLAR-A-YEAR JOB

Nelson Rockefeller to Aid Defense Council.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today appointed Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., to the newly created position of co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations among the American republics.

Stephen Early, the President's secretary, told reporters that Mr. Rockefeller would be another $1 a year man.

In his new position he will work for the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Early said that Mr. Rockefeller was resigning as director and officer of enterprises with which he had been associated in South America and that he had obtained a leave of absence from Rockefeller Center, Inc., in New York city in order to devote his full time to his new duties.

AUG 17 1940

N. A. ROCKEFELLER GETS DEFENSE POST

To Be Coordinator Of Commercial And Cultural Relations Among Republics

Will Take Part In Drive By U. S. To Counteract Fascist Influence

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 16—Friends of Nelson Rockefeller said his appointment today by President Roosevelt as Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations among the American Republics would be a major step in an unprecedented drive by the United States to counteract Fascist influence in Latin America.

His job, they said, would be to tie together the efforts of all branches of the Federal Government which had any bearing on affairs in the Western Hemisphere.

They disclosed that his appointment followed completion of a report he made to President Roosevelt on the possibilities of such a coordinated effort.

Just $1-A-Year Man

The President's press secretary, Stephen Early, said in Washington that Rockefeller would work for the Council of National Defense and be "another $1-a-year man." Early said the appointee would receive no remuneration and would be paid only subsistence, transportation and other expenses.

Rockefeller has obtained a leave of absence from Rockefeller Center, Inc., Early said, and will resign as director and officer of enterprises with which he had been associated in South America. He will continue as head of the Museum of Modern Art.

Second son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., young Rockefeller, 32, has been interested in Latin America for a number of years. He has visited most, if not all, the countries below the Rio Grande and often has expressed the conviction that the greatest problem of inter-American relations is that of human understanding.

Went To Spanish School

He believes, for example, that businessmen who work in South America should adopt the Spanish language and customs. He went to Spanish school for weeks before he made his first trip, thus shaming scores of employes of the Creole Petroleum Company—a branch of the Rockefeller-founded Standard Oil—into doing likewise.

He also set the Creole company into cooperation with the Government of Venezuela in improving education, health and general social conditions.

He has sponsored shows of Latin-American art in New York's Museum of Modern Art, of which he is president. A Mexican exhibit is there now.

To Build Modern Hotel

He recently headed a group to build a modern hotel in Caracas. His friends said he considered this project a test tube to show the value of Latin America as a land of profitable North American investment. They predicted that if it succeeded, Rockefeller money would be poured into the building of other parts of the South American continent.

Rockefeller's connection with the Government in Latin American affairs began some weeks ago, when he was invited to work with the State Department in drafting a program to follow at the Havana conference. He has had a desk in the department since that time.

AUG 17 1940

1

Cardinal Dougherty, 75, Opposes Conscription

Philadelphia Prelate Announces He Feels Fine On His Birthday Anniversary

Philadelphia, Aug. 16 (AP)—Cardinal Dougherty, spiritual leader for 800,000 Catholics in the metropolitan see of Philadelphia, said on his seventy-fifth birthday today he would "very much prefer this country did not take the step of conscription.

"If it is necessary to defend this country," his Eminence said, "I believe the patriotism of the people will suffice."

The cardinal announced he was "feeling fine" and expressed pleasure over a check for $6,000 presented him for the establishment of the Knights of Columbus Cardinal Dougherty Golden Jubilee Purse, an endowment fund for a scholarship at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pennsylvania.

'Texas Shorty' Burned As He Fights for R. A. F.

Brother Told American Flyer Is in British Hospital

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP).—Arthur "Texas Shorty" Donahue, American flyer with the Royal Air Force, is recovering from burns suffered in an air fight over England Tuesday, the British Air Ministry has advised Donahue's brother here.

The brother, Robert F. Donahue, a radio station manager, was told that Arthur, a former Laredo, Tex., airfield instructor, was recuperating in the Charleton Hospital in Kent. The Ministry gave no details of the fight.

The flyer was credited with assisting his British flying mates in downing two Nazi planes over the French coast Aug. 5. He joined the air force soon after the fall of France.

Air Raid Alarm Heard in N. Y.

New York, Aug. 16 — (AP)—

The London broadcasting station GSV went off the air at 11:11 A.M. (EST) today, NBC reported, after NBC listeners heard air raid alarm sirens in the background of the program then being broadcast.

After several minutes of silence the London station came back on the air and continued its new broadcast.

AUG 17 1940

Broadcasts from London heard in New York shortly before 7:30 a. m., EST today indicated an air raid alarm was in progress in London but censorship prevented telegraphing any details.

Communication with the Associated Press London bureau continued without interruption, but the bureau said it was unable to reply to inquiries concerning the alarm which, apparently, was ended within a few minutes.

The National Broadcasting Co. reported its listeners here could hear the sound of air-raid warnings in the background as their London representative, John McVane, concluded his broadcast from the British capital.

Labor Office Accepts Invitation To McGill

Unit Of League Of Nations Cables It Will Move To Montreal, Head Of University Announces

Montreal, Aug. 16 (AP)—The International Labor office of the League of Nations has accepted McGill University's offer to establish headquarters in Montreal, probably for the duration of the war, Principal F. Cyril James, of McGill, announced tonight.

The offer was accepted in a wire from John G. Winant, director of the labor office and former Governor of New Hampshire.

The economic and financial sections of the League secretariat now are established at Princeton University.

Britain Places First Order for Tanks in U. S.

Sum Spent on War Materials Here Totals 2½ Billion, Purchasing Agent Says

NEW YORK AUG 16 (1940)

Contracts for the purchase of a large number of tanks have been placed with American manufacturers by Great Britain, it was announced yesterday by the British Purchasing Commisison, 15 Broad Street. Although the amount involved and the number of tanks to be manufactured were not revealed, a spokesman for the commission said the contracts for the armored vehicles were the first awarded in America since the beginning of the war.

Saying that the purchase of war material in this country had been vastly accelerated since Germany began its "total war" against Great Britain, the spokesman revealed that contracts with American firms were being placed at the rate of twenty-five to forty a day in contrast to the average of five a day before Jan. 1. He said that his government was placing contracts as fast as American manufacturers were able to handle them.

With the amount of British funds spent in America for war materiels reaching the $2,500,000,000 mark, the spokesman indicated that the commission was already negotiating contracts for guns, ammunition, planes, tools and other implements of warfare that would go into effect after the expiration of the present contracts in 1941.

"Our government wouldn't be spending these billions unless it expected an extended war. It indicates that Britain is preparing to put on a blitzkrieg of her own in the not too distant future," he said.

The number of planes to reach the British Isles from the United States has increased to approximately 3,000, it was reported. A total of 11,000 have already been ordered. The weekly shipment of planes to Great Britain was said to be in the neighborhood of 200.

Asked if any difficulty had been incurred in getting the vast quantities of American armaments across the Atlantic, the spokesman said that the damage had been "infinitesimal."

He reported that a few small boats, principally for use in rescue work, had been purchased and that about $20,000,000 had been spent for high-speed marine engines. He said that a large number of ship hulls in England were waiting for engines, a number of which have been delivered already.

The commission is also buying large quantities of machine tools. That branch of American industry, it was said, had been "performing miracles" in doubling its capacity and making deliveries on schedule.

The only bottleneck in the industrial output was said to be in the production of engines. The production, however, is being speeded up to meet the demands of Great Britain, according to the spokesman.

Belgian Food Situation Is Called Critical

Observer, Arriving on the Excambion, Says Nation Has No More Wheat

NEW YORK AUG 16 (1940)

The food situation in Belgium is critical and unless the United States or Argentina sends supplies of wheat and other foodstuffs Belgians will face a famine next winter, it was said by William Hallam Tuck, a director of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, who returned from Lisbon yesterday on the American Export liner Excambion. He was attached to the American Embassy in Belgium for two months and completed a food survey on which he will report to former President Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Commission.

Mr. Tuck was among the 178 passengers arriving on the Excambion, which also brought Simon I. Patino, Bolivian Ambassador to France and owner of vast tin mining interests in Bolivia. He was ill and gave no interview. He was listed on the ship's manifest as eighty years old.

Mr. Tuck said that Belgium had exhausted her supply of wheat on Aug. 1, and most Belgians would have no bread until the September harvest, which wheat yield would last only until Dec. 1. He defended John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, whose reported remarks in London about the Belgian food situation and other topics caused a protest. Mr. Cudahy, on his return to the United States this week, said that he had been misquoted in London.

"I don't think any man could have represented American interests in Belgium any better, more effectively pr courageously than did Ambassador Cudahy," Mr. Tuck said. "If there were any complaints officially about his statements to the London press, then undoubtedly he was misquoted, as he had the facts about the Belgium food shortage."

Mr. Tuck, who served on the Hoover relief committee in Belgium during the World War and last winter was the American representative of the Finnish Relief Fund, added: "The situation in Belgium will be critical to say the least, after December. They are looking to the United States for help."

He referred to Mr. Cudahy as a "crackerjack diplomat" who had worked night and day to relieve Americans in Belgium. He was hopeful that within thirty to sixty days an arrangement or "formula" might be made to enable Americans to send to Belgians food, including peas, rice and beans for soup kitchens, as well as wheat.

Asked whether he believed that food sent to Belgium would be seized by the German victors, he replied that it was "a delicate question." He added: "But I am hopeful that an arrangement can be effected without affecting the general blockade." Mr. Tuck has lived in Belgium since 1914.

30,24-4379

30.24-4379

VAST THAMES DOCK AREA AND SUBURBS ATTACKED; RAIDS CONTINUE ALL NIGHT

England Claims 71 Enemy Craft, Admitting Loss Of 18 On Sixth Day Of Blitzkrieg—Deliberate Raid On Residential City Charged

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Aug. 17—Great Britain officially charged early today that German bombers, part of a huge air fleet which raided London's suburbs and both sides of the Thames yesterday, made a "deliberate attack" on the residential town of Eastbourne and killed several persons.

The accusation was made by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home defense in a communique which said that seventy-one German planes were destroyed against eighteen British fighters lost in the tremendous aerial fighting yesterday. Ten British pilots of downed planes are safe, however, the communique said.

Main Section Of London Untouched

The main section of the capital of the British Empire was not touched.

The British reported that the far-ranging German raiders, who kept up their forays over southern England and Wales last night and early today, dropped bombs "at many points in the country districts of Hertfordshire, Essex, Surrey, Hampshire and Oxfordshire. Little damage was done. . . Reports indicate . . . the number of killed was small.

First Formal British Charge

The Eastbourne charge was the first time the British have made such a formal allegation in this war. Earlier communiques, however, have told of civilian fatalities and the destruction of buildings, dwelling houses and churches by German raiders.

Eastbourne in peacetime is a famous holiday resort on the English Channel with a normal population of more than 57,000. Early last month it was classed as a defense zone after being considered for months as a "safe" area.

In the attack on the London area, bombs fell on the great docksides at Tillbury and on a British airdrome in the Isle of Wight.

Within 8 Miles Of Downtown

They fell, too, within eight miles of St. Paul's Cathedral in east-central London and upon the Thames estuary with its heavy shipping and industrial facilities.

There were casualties—an undisclosed list of dead and injured, and there was damaged residential property.

This ancient city's millions twice had to take cover. Once at luncheon; again just at teatime.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—From 4.30 to 9.19 P. M. not a line of information dealing with the London raid was allowed to be transmitted by the censor.]

150 Used In Each Attack

The Air Ministry reported that in air attacks all over Britain the Nazis used as many as 150 planes in individual raids and said the day's biggest success was that of a single British Hurricane squadron in shooting down eleven Junkers bombers.

As to yesterday's 30-plane German assault upon south London's Croydon airdrome, the Ministry remarked:

"Not a single one of the enemy formation which attacked Croydon yesterday returned to tell the tale."

The British defended this heart of the homeland with a savage efficiency; their own losses were put at only eighteen planes and it was said that the pilots of ten of these were safe.

Fighter planes were not alone in the struggle, the hoarse bellow of anti-aircraft guns filled the skies.

From the far-scattered wreckage bodies were being brought forth last night.

The invading Nazis struck at London in two big flying columns.

First Attack Is Turned Back

The first was split by the defending British and part of that wave was turned back before reaching the city's outskirts. The remaining bombers, racing above the Thames estuary, bombed it on both sides—hitting both the Tillbury docks and the North-fleet section across the estuary, the site of big cement works thirteen miles from London.

Here an undetermined number of dead was left.

The German column sped on then around the southeast of the city, but dropped no bombs, said the Air Ministry.

Later, fresh Nazi squadrons roared up the estuary, loosing bombs in the southwestern suburbs.

Two Dead Air-Raid Wardens

The first casualties found by an Associated Press correspondent in the southwestern area were two dead air-raid wardens. One had been struck by a bomb fragment; the other showed not a mark.

A factory had been burned to the ground; windows within the radius of a mile were smashed; two saloons were wrecked; train service in the section was dislocated, but a restoration did not require long.

The approach of the raiding bombers—an approach which because of censorship could not be told for five hours—was stealthy. They came at a high altitude, too high to be seen at first.

Avoid Heart Of Metropolis

The first wave—only part of which reached the city—had crossed the southeast coast several hundred strong. Those able to break through and reach the London outskirts appeared to be avoiding the heart of the metropolitan area. Gunfire was heard in the suburbs across the city toward the western edge, and the boom of heavier explosives came from distant regions.

Many Londoners stood on their rooftops in an unsuccessful effort to see the action.

After it was all over, British sources declared it had proven that Britain, with her 400-mile-an-hour fighter planes and her anti-aircraft—still controlled the English skies despite the week-long efforts of thousands upon thousands of German planes to win a mastery of the air.

Aside from the metropolitan area, the raiding Nazis sprayed Britain with explosives from Scotland to the south coast of England and from Wales on the west to the east coast.

Try To Break Britain From Air

They struck again and again at industrial areas, shipping, airdromes—at every point of British resistance in what seemed an obvious effort to break Britain from the air in a plan of strategy which if successful would avoid the great risk of trying an invasion across the English Channel.

So great, so widespread, so thunderous was this aerial invasion that none could say how many thousands of planes were at grips.

But aside from the mighty waves totaling more than 2500 that had beaten all day at the country, fresh flying columns were sent in later—"especially selected," according to Berlin's world broadcast, to prove that "no power on earth can prevent it (the German air force) from dropping bombs anywhere over England."

Sixth Day Of Mass Raids

It was the sixth successive day of mass raids over England—raids that every day had grown in ferocity—and by midafternoon it already had far outdone yesterday's attack, the biggest in history.

It was, as yesterday, an engagement so big as to be difficult to encompass: At one southeastern town alone, at one time, 400 German raiders were counted as they swept across the coastal frontier. The count was lost there; they came on and on after that.

London already had been once under fire; Stuka dive bombers poured explosives yesterday on the Croydon airdrome and in nearby industrial and residential areas.

Civilian Dead List Grows

The number of civilian dead was known only to be growing; there was no comprehensive count available and none in prospect.

The British meanwhile reported vast new bombing attacks of their own on military objectives in Italy, Germany and sections of Nazi-occupied France and Holland.

Today these isolated incidents illustrated a story that could not be told in its entirety:

In a west-coast town, a boarding school suddenly crumbled; a boy was dug out, dead; others were missing.

Across the country in the southeast, a householder taking the air in his suburban garden was smashed to death under a falling German bomber.

Several Killed In Shelter

In the midlands, anxious men and women hurried to a homemade shelter. It was not a good shelter: a single bomb tore it asunder and several—no one knew how many—died there.

In the same town, two elderly women would go to no shelter. A bomb fell on their house; one died; the other was so injured that she may not live.

In the working-class section of a southeastern town, bombs fell in a school playground and a single residence rocked violently and then settled in a mass of splinters. People—nobody knew how many—were trapped in that house—obscure and nameless victims.

There were so many battles that count was lost in the growing fury of the struggle, but these were among the many hard-hit areas: the great industrial midlands; the northwest, the southeast, the southwest, the north, the west.

Southeast Coast Bears Brunt

The southeast coast bore the brunt of today's attacks, but no part of Britain was immune from the wholesale assaults.

Early unofficial reports from the day's fighting said at least twelve German raiders—seven Junkers, dive-bombers and five fighters—were downed.

An official announcement said 169 German and 34 British planes were downed in yesterday's battles. Seventeen of the British pilots were saved.

The Germans made a mass, three-hour attack on one south coast town through a wall of exploding anti-aircraft shells, shooting down two barrage balloons there and two more at a nearby port at a cost of two Nazi planes downed in flames. The British lost one plane.

Bombs Destroy Two Buildings

Bombs dropped on a third town in the same area caused several casualties, set off huge fires and destroyed two buildings.

A fierce air battle took place over a southeast English town early this afternoon. A number of planes crashed and their crews bailed out.

One flyer already was dead when he fell in a suburban garden. Another was taken to a hospital seriously injured. No bombs were dropped. Anti-aircraft guns set up a thundering fire.

At a west coast town several bombs were dropped on the grounds of a boarding school, damaging the buildings. One boy was dug out dead and others were missing or injured.

shot down yesterday, the Air and Home Security Ministries announced that of yesterday's bag of 169 German raiders 153 were brought down by British fighters, eleven by anti-aircraft, one by Lewis gun and two by infantry fire. Thirty-four British planes were lost.

(Although the communique did not say so, authoritative sources said one German plane was caught in Britain's mysterious new "plane trap" and destroyed, while another crashed from "causes unknown"—making the total 169.)

Raiders Fly Low

Returning to the attack today the Germans swept across the coast in wave upon wave, flying at 20,000 feet and barely visible from the ground.

The formations spread in all directions, with the greatest swarms flying over towns in various parts of the southeast.

A number of persons were killed early today in the Midlands, where numerous fires were quickly controlled. Many casualties were counted in one southwest town and in an area of the southeast.

British fighters challenged the invaders from all sides and anti-aircraft guns kept up a continual din that blended with the thunder of exploding German heavy explosive, incendiary and whistling bombs.

Shipping Attacked

Sixteen German bombers attacked shipping in the southeast area in a raid quickly broken up by fierce anti-aircraft fire and swarming British Spitfires.

The Air and Home Security communique said that last night's attacks, although not on a large scale, were spread over a wide area.

It was reported unofficially approximately a hundred casualties were caused at London's southern suburb of Croydon, lying only eight miles from the heart of the capital, when between twenty and thirty of the dreaded Stuka dive-bombers made a three-mile-dive attack upon the world-famed airdrome there.

"In the Croydon area a number of buildings were damaged, including a scent (perfume) factory, and fires were caused which were soon brought under control," while at the airdrome itself "no serious damage was done," the Government said.

Witnesses of the attack testified to its terror, but all reports indicated the populace was calm. With machine-like precision resulting from year-long rehearsals, steel-helmeted air-raid precaution squads, police and auxiliary fire service units converged on the scene immediately after the dive bombers raced away, with British fighters in pursuit.

High explosive bombs blasted the chalky soil and covered buildings with a white mantle.

Rescue workers with picks and shovels searched through the night for possible further victims in the ruins of one building hit by a dive bomber. Volunteers went to hospitals to offer their blood for transfusions.

There was a sudden swelling of voluntary contributions to a fund to buy more fighting planes for Britain.

Despite the terrifying whistling bombs, hundreds stood in the streets to watch the aerial dogfights. At least three German planes were brought down over and around Croydon and others were destroyed trying to get back to their bases.

Many persons had hair-breadth escapes. Passengers of a double-decker bus bound for London were caught in the raid and quickly dashed for cover. Then a bomb fell, hurtling huge lumps of concrete which smashed the upper deck of the bus.

One man was killed just as he was about to enter his raid shelter.

Scream Bombs Frightening

A woman said of the scream bombs: "They scared me, all right. I felt weak in the knees until I heard the hum of our fighter motors."

The raid brought an alarm to London, where the citizens generally took to cover, slowing the tempo of the metropolis for a short time as thousands were bound homeward for supper.

Pubs closed down, but restaurants continued to serve meals. Life quickly returned to a wartime norm, and by night the theater district was packed.

Other Sections Hit

Although the attack on Croydon seemed the most sensational, because of the use of the dread dive bombers and its proximity to London itself, other sections of the country bore their share of the assault, late reports showed.

Throughout the country Royal Air Force fighters were in the air for long periods during the day—"often landing just to rearm and refuel," the Air Ministry said. In one battle German planes were shot down at the rate of one a minute, the Air Ministry news service said.

Twenty Bagged In One Fight

Twenty German planes were shot down in one fight alone over a southwest English town when thirty spitfire and hurricane fighters engaged an attacking force of 200 Messerschmitt fighters and Dornier bombers.

An express train was struck by machine-gun fire from a German raider in a northeast town, several persons were killed and a number injured by bombers in another northeast town, and Wales, southwest England and other regions were attacked.

The British announced last night that on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning British bombers in an extensive attack on the channel coast of the German-held section of France destroyed large supplies of oil.

Oil supplies were set afire in several regions, the heaviest attacks being on the Gironde river estuary section. Some fires could be seen for 200 miles, it was said.

Continuous Groups Of Germans Strike

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 16—A mighty air armada—some military observers estimated it at 2,500 planes—lashed at England today in what appeared to be Adolf Hitler's supreme effort to crush this island empire.

In uncounted waves the bombing, machine-gunning Nazi warplanes roared across the coast all the way from the north to the south throughout the day—and still they came to unload their lethal loads in a thundering follow-up to yesterday's gigantic attack which struck at the very outskirts of London.

Four hundred planes, coming in six distinct waves at five-minute intervals, flew over one southeastern port alone. Reports from five other coastal points said they were coming over in equal numbers—probably more than doubling the 1,000-plane assault yesterday which, until then, had been the greatest aerial thrust of all time.

In northeast England an elderly woman died of shock when a bomb struck an air-raid shelter, injuring several persons inside when a wall was blown in.

(A London dispatch said three high-ranking American officers—Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Maj. Gen. D. C. Emmons and Brig. Gen. George V. Strong—reported to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy today to act as observers of the attack on England. The three established offices in the American Embassy.)

Beginning before dawn, the Nazi raiders launched the sixth successive day of the greatest mass air siege of all time by raining bombs on the Midlands, industrial heart of England; the northwest, northeast, southeast, southwest and Wales.

Hospitals Reported Hit

Some casualties, including deaths, were admitted and the German bombs were said to have struck hospitals and a sanatorium during the night.

A German bomber was shot down by British fighters in the northeastern Humber area, it was announced officially.

Revising upward the number of German planes reported

BRITISH BOMB ITALY, FRANCE AND GERMANY

30,24-4381

30.24-4381

War Plants and Wharves Are Hit as R. A. F. Strikes Back.

HOLLAND ALSO IS VISITED

One English Plane Is Shot Down in Turin—Two Civilians Are Killed and Five Hurt.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—British bombers in renewed attacks over Italy, Germany, France and Holland last night scored hits on airplane factories, oil plants, munitions factories and wharves, the Air Ministry announced tonight. Three British planes were lost.

The communique said:

"Royal Air Force bombers renewed their attack on Italy last night. The Fiat aero-engine factory at Turin and the Caprone aircraft works at Milan were bombed.

"A blast furnace near Genoa was also hit. Another strong force of bomber aircraft attacked the oil plants at Gelsenkirchen and Reisholz, munition factories at Lunen, Essen, Gladsach and Dusseldorf, and wharves at Emmerish on the Dutch-German frontier.

"The supply depots at Hamm and Soest and several airdromes in France, Holland and Germany were attacked.

Holland Also Attacked.

"The dock basin at Helder in Holland was attacked by aircraft of the coastal command last night.

"An aircraft of this command on the night patrol shot down an enemy seaplane.

"Three of our aircraft are missing from all these operations."

An Air Ministry bulletin, amplifying the communique, said the factories both at Milan and Turin were "accurately bombed again, causing fires and explosions," while observation had established that Tuesday's night raids had caused much damage.

One pilot who dropped bombs last night through the glass roof of the Fiat factory reported that "fires followed the explosions."

After the attack at Genoa, one pilot reported, "the blast furnace was much more blasted when we left."

NEW WAVE ARRIVES EVERY FIVE MINUTES

R. A. F. Takes Toll of Raiders in Severest Air Action—Attack Stretches From Cornwall to Scotland.

By H. TAYLOR HENRY

A TOWN IN SOUTHEASTERN ENGLAND, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Clouds of German planes rocketed across the English coast today and military observers in this area estimated they were twice as numerous as in yesterday's 1,000-plane assault. Some put today's figure as high as 2,500.

For an hour an Associated Press correspondent counted 400 planes over this English port alone, and still they came.

The military observers based their calculations on unofficial reports that planes in equal numbers had roared across the coast at four or five other points.

The planes here were flying at 20,000 feet and came in six distinct waves at roughly five-minute intervals.

One squadron singled out this port, downing two barrage balloons, spraying small demolition bombs along the cliff and machine-gunning the cliff itself.

One balloon known as "King Lear" crashed wit hits long cable down on three small cottages at the base of the cliffs, setting fire to their roofs. Several small children were playing inside, but the fires were put out quickly and they were unharmed.

British Admire Daring.

The plane which bagged this balloon passed out to sea only 200 feet over land, spraying machine-gun bullets all over the cliff.

One piece of anti-aircraft shrapnel struck the asphalt a gare ten feet away.

One Messerschmitt fighter ran into a tremendous anti-aircraft barrage during a daring dive on the balloons. He was bounced about in the sky, but got through and back out over the sea.

"A cheeky blighter," commented one R. A. F. officer watching the fight. "He's a damned German, but he deserved to get away with it. It was one of the most daring dives I've ever seen.

Shortly afterward explosions were heard in the distance, then eighteen Nazi bombers were seen speeding away in the direction of France.

Fighting Plane Falls.

A mile off shore a Messerschmitt fighter broke from the protesting force around the bombers and fell into the sea. A British spitfire followed it down, circled about the widening oil patch it left, and flew away.

In a dogfight two machines were seen to dive out of a haze, one on the tail of the other, but both disappeared before observers could see the results of the encounter.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Aug. 17—The Air Ministry today disclosed that most of fighting in Thursday's big air battles took place over the sea but that the wreckage of forty-nine enemy planes was found "strewn over the British countryside."

The communique said, "the German high command will find it difficult to explain how the wreckage of forty-nine of their aircraft came to be strewn over the British countryside if their total losses for the day were only thirty-two."

Plane Trap May Be Fireworks Trick

What London describes as a new secret weapon, an airplane "trap" that has already snared one German bomber, and what Berlin dispatches describe as a "net shot into the air" which has proved "little more than a toy," is apparently an adaptation of an old fireworks device.

When pyrotechnists hang portraits, battle scenes and other pictorial effects in the sky, they make use of a net the size of the intended picture. The design is outlined in small parcels of Bengal powder, connected by fuses. The top edge of the net is supported by a row of small silk or paper parachutes.

The net thus prepared is shot into the air in a rocket. At the top of its flight it unfolds and the fuses are set off. The picture hangs in the air, descending slowly as the colored fire burns out.

It is surmised that the British are now using a net of strong but light steel cables, likewise suspended by parachutes, which is fired to the desired height to place it in the path of oncoming raiders. The net would be strong enough to foul the propeller or the ailerons of a plane.

RAIDERS LEAVE WRECKAGE AND DEATH BEHIND

Reporter Finds London Suburb Smashed By German Bombs

Bodies Lying In Streets. Debris From Buildings Litters Ground

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, Aug. 16—I entered the bombed southwestern suburbs of London by motor car this evening, just after the mass German air raids, and the first sight I saw was two dead air-raid wardens, lying on the ground in their tin hats and blue overalls.

One had been hit by a fragment of steel; the other didn't have a mark on him.

I found a factory burned to the ground; windows within a mile's radius were smashed.

A Tangle Of Debris Is Left

Two pubs were a tangle of glass, bottles and bricks.

This evening train service to the bombed area is coming back to normal.

Two bombs dropped near a girls' school, but there were no casualties there.

Several persons were killed when a bomb hit the ticket office of a railway station in one of the southwestern suburbs. Outside one wrecked house a police constable stood guard. Inside were the bodies of his own stepdaughter and her 7-year-old daughter. It was his own home.

Rows Of Houses Smashed

Rows of houses near a children's recreation ground were damaged. A number of cars were burned up.

Stores and houses on both sides of one road were wrecked. The roof of a church was damaged.

Machine-gun bullets hit a score of houses, chipping the walls and dislodging roof tiles.

The bombers flew in formation, dropping their loads of bombs in rapid succession.

Church, Mission Hit

Another church was wrecked and a mission hall was cut in two.

A number of delayed-action bombs fell.

Two men at work in a garage were killed, but two girl clerks in the adjoining office escaped uninjured.

A woman, who hurried home from the grocery when the raiders came, arrived just in time to be killed by a bomb.

One man said: "As soon as the raid started I ran upstairs and got my wife, who is ill. I carried her to the passage. There was an explosion outside.

Door Blown Off

"The blast took me off my feet, and the locks of the doors that were shut were completely smashed. The scullery door was blown off and all the windows were blown out."

Two men were killed in a road where a bomb made a big crater.

In another place a 5-year-old girl in a shelter was wounded in the chest and leg by a bomb splinter which penetrated the back of the shelter.

A mother who threw herself over her child in the street escaped injury, but another who tried the same tactics was wounded by a bomb splinter.

One suburb alone was struck by thirty to forty bombs.

Girls in a factory near where a bomb burst rushed outside. They said machine-gun bullets spattered about them when they reached the street.

Fragments of bicycles and baby carriages littered one street.

Some parts of the bombed area were roped off and newspapermen and public barred.

Wants To Get In R. A. F.

One man pointing up a street said: "Go up and take a look there and you'll know why I hope I'm called up for the R. A. F. next week.

"They killed my nephew—a fine 19-year-old lad. He was just walking across the street to see a friend when a bomb hit the friend's house, killing the friend and wife, too."

Tonight gas and water works demolition squads worked on repairs and cleared debris.

London Policeman Finds Body Of Son In Debris

London, Aug. 16 (AP)—A war-reserve policeman found the body of his 13-year-old son tonight in the debris of an alleyway near his home in the southwestern suburbs of London, where Nazi airmen struck today.

Said the father:

"About half an hour after the raid I went down an alleyway and saw a heap of wreckage near a demolished house.

"I noticed an arm sticking out of a heap of debris and said to my companion: 'Look, there's someone under this wreckage.'

"When we got away the debris I saw that it was my son. It was obvious that he was making for home and that in another three seconds he would have reached the safety of our shelter."

The officer said that about eighty parachutes had been found but that their condition plainly indicated they were empty when they left the planes.

They lay, this officer said, "like poached eggs," with their harness lines—which would have been opened if they had been used for a genuine jump—still neatly folded in the center. Moreover, there were no footprints near those found in loose or soft ground.

England had a brief scare Wednesday when it was reported parachutists had landed. However, the German Government denied yesterday that any had been landed.

The senior officer investigating the parachutes said one German plane had flown low in the moonlight over a road in front of a truck and had deliberately dropped a canvas bag containing "secret documents" in the center of the road.

Experts Fear Greater Blows on Britain

By Associated Press.

Military experts saw the Nazis double-barreled raid on London yesterday—at Croydon airport, eight miles from Piccadilly Circus, and on London's Tilbury docks—as an ominous signal of far greater blows to come.

It was recalled that the bombing of Paris airports on June 3 signaled the opening of the full-blast offensive against France that ended a fortnight later in France's surrender. Paris itself capitulated on June 13.

Still another "storm warning" was seen in a Berlin radio broadcast saying that all French owners of sea-going craft of any size were requested to report immediately to French naval authorities—possibly for use in Hitler's threatened cross-channel invasion of England.

But the mass scale German attack, unprecedented in all history, was designed to prove that "no power on earth can stop the Nazi air force," declared German sources.

Violent air battles raged over the heart of London, while the thunder of cannon reverberated in the mighty city that reechoed with the incessant shrill of air-raid sirens.

Nazi squadrons broke through the British defense zone to the South, the Germans said, and burst into the iron ring of London with great blows at airports, arsenals, arms factories and industrial plants.

"Bomb hits, fires, bomb craters, destroyed houses, planes, tremendous detonations and high columns of fire show the work of the German bombers," declared DNB, in a proud running description.

"There is air alarm after air alarm, the howl of sirens and the thunder of cannon in London.

"Extensive fighting is in progress. The British are exerting every effort to halt the German attack. One recognizes clearly in the English defense that they know everything is at stake—their very existence.

"Tenaciously the English and Germans tie into one another until one plane or the other shoots off to destruction. A trail of smoke is the last badge of a heroism that was.

"Here and there billowing parachutes and the yellow puffs from anti-aircraft explosions float through the air.

"On earth, the direct hits, the bomb craters and the number of planes shot down appears to be immense.

"German scouts, observing from a great height, are giving reports on developments."

The industrial East End of London was one teeming object of attack, the Germans said.

This squalid Cockney section, a vast beehive of docks, sprawling warehouses, factories and arsenals, lay under a pall of smoke, the raiders reported.

East End Areas Bombed

Explosions plumed up from Barking and Purfleet, crowded East End industrial suburbs, said DNB. Both are on the north bank of the Thames, eight miles from Charing Cross. Purfleet has been the site of a powder magazine in the past; Barking is barely two and a half miles from the great Royal Albert docks. The royal arsenal at Woolwich is just across the river.

The raiders met a hot fight from British fighter planes over both the channel coast and over London, but a late report said two German fighter squadrons had "cleared the air" over London. Three squadrons of bombers, the report continued, flew on west of London and attacked other objectives there.

Authorized sources said the raiders' objectives were outlying "arsenals, warehouses and refrigerating plants" and asserted the center of London would be spared.

"The German Air Force will prove that no power on earth can prevent it from dropping bombs anywhere in England, even over London itself," said DNB.

Harbor Destruction

Subsequent accounts of the raid told of "great destruction to London's harbor zone" and said airports all around the city suffered heavily; that the Enfield powder plant in the outskirts was attacked and other armament and powder plants north of London bombed.

"Everywhere the eye looks it sees Hurricanes and Spitfires. And, in between, the sharp contours of the Messerschmidts, in chase. One sees in the air bulging parachutes and yellow puffs of anti-aircraft smoke."

Other planes, taking advantage of the fight over London, bombed the airports at Rochester and Maidstone, which were lightly defended, the agency reported.

Plane after plane was crashing, DNB said, and the total "must be enormous."

Later, the formation which penetrated west of London returned to report that it had started big fires in hangars and barracks of airfields there.

Running Account

As if it were reporting a classic horse race, DNB issued its account of this "special action" beginning with the hour—6.30 P. M.—that the raiders reached the English Channel.

"The first British interceptors are already sighted," the agency relayed. Then:

"The special German air force unit is over harbor installations in the Thames . . . chasers are already engaged in aerial combat . . . now and then a Spitfire or Hurrican fighter swoops down . . . the German pilots make unswervingly for their objectives. . . .

"Machine gunners in the German planes covering the flanks fire at the approaching enemy interceptors and keep them off. . . . British anti-aircraft fire is avoided. . . . The shells burst far behind the German machines. . . .

"Everywhere Smoke"

"Large fires have broken out on either side of the Thames. . . . Everywhere smoke is arising. . . . Hits and bomb craters are visible. . . . The wind is driving a black veil across the slums of the London East End. . . . The German planes have dropped their deadly loads with the utmost precision. . . ."

Before this "special action" began, wave after wave of German planes had thundered over England all day, smashing at industrial nerve centers of the midlands, at the Channel ports again, at airplane factories and armament works up and down and across the besieged kingdom.

The Austin Auto Works at Birmingham, which the Germans say is making plane motors, was bombed and fired, DNB said. Great fires also were reported started at the Blackburn Aircraft factory near Hull, where the British were said to be making dive bombers.

BULLETIN

London, Aug. 17 (Saturday) (AP). — German warplanes attacked a wide area in Wales before dawn today, dropping a large number of bombs. Night raiders appeared to have shied away from air defenders over England and Scotland, however.

BRITISH ASSERT NO 'CHUTISTS LANDED

Nazis' 'Secret Documents' Also Branded Fakes.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—An apparent German attempt to destroy British morale through fear of parachutists was disclosed today by a British officer investigating the discovery of parachutes and secret documents dropped by Nazi airmen in the Midlands and Scotland this week.

Admiralty Lists Naval Losses at Only 47 Vessels

Challenges Axis Reports of 269 Sunk, 300 Damaged; Trade Fleet Increased

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Admiralty said today that Great Britain had lost only forty-seven naval units to date in the war, as against German and Italian assertions that 269 British battleships, battle cruisers, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines had been destroyed.

British, Allied and neutral merchant ship losses, up to Aug. 4, were 2,514,199 tons, as compared with German reports of 5,078,038 tons lost, it declared.

The Admiralty described as a "wild exaggeration" the German high command's communique of July 12, which said that more than three hundred ships "suffered such serious damage as to make them unserviceable in the future or unusable for months to come on account of necessary repairs."

British captures, new construction and transfers of ships to British registry, it said, have brought the empire's merchant fleet to a total tonnage beyond the 21,000,000 it had at the outbreak of the war. This included 18,500,000 of seagoing tonnage.

London, Saturday, Aug. 17 (AP). A casualty list issued by the Air Ministry today brought the total of Royal Air Force losses since the outbreak of war to just over 4,300, of which nearly half — 1,854 — are shown as "missing."

Both Sides Of Thames Wrecked And Set Afire, Berlin Asserts

Germans Claim Iron Ring Around London Was Broken By Raids On Airports, Arsenals, Factories

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 16—Authorized German sources proclaimed tonight that wave after wave of bombers had hurled lavish destruction on the London environs late today, lining both banks of the Thames with fires, bomb craters and the wreckage of industrial plants.

The British fought back with 3,000 or more planes and with every weapon at their command. Their fury was that of men who know their very existence is in the balance, DNB asserted, reporting that sixty-five British planes were shot down. Fifteen German craft are missing, it was said.

Describes Battles

Describing the battles over London, DNB said.

"Air battles of the greatest dimensions at present are under way in which the British are trying to ward off the massive advance of the German combat formation operating against London.

"The British are employing everything at their disposal for this purpose. Their stubborn resistance indicates they know that all is at stake."

(England is "employing her entire air force of 3,000 planes to stave off German bombers and fighters," a German broadcast, heard in New York by NBC, said.)

DNB quoted an observer:

"Like gnats over a swamp—so the fighters dance over the grey London fog.

30,24-4383

30.24-4383

Attack On Chatham

There also was a great attack on harbor and air facilities at Chatham, a ship repair yard on the lower Thames, DNB asserted. It described great conflagrations in docks, shipyards and coaling stations, barracks seen to collapse and damage to workshops.

On the sea, the Germans said their leveled-anti-aircraft artillery had driven British patrol boats away from the French Channel port of Cap Griz Nez, scoring several hits. A German submarine reported that it had sunk two armed British merchant ships totaling 14,000 tons.

The German radio reported last night that forty British and fifteen German planes were shot down yesterday in air battles over Kent and the British naval base at Portsmouth alone. Besides asserting that heavy damage had been inflicted on Kent airdromes and coastal barrage balloons, the Nazis said a British destroyer was reported sunk by air bombs at Portsmouth.

in this former automobile factory, which, DNB said, is now building motors and equipment for the British forces.

Other huge fires were said to have been started by many bombs loosed on the Blackburn aircraft factory near Hull where Britain's new dive bombers are being built.

Fires In Assembly Shops

Fires in both these plants were believed to have been in the assembly shops, DNB said.

A great attack on harbor and air facilities at Chatham, a ship repair depot on the lower Thames, also was described.

DNB said huge fires were started in the docks and shipyards and in the coaling stations near the harbor basin; that many workshops were seriously damaged, some barracks caused to collapse, and that after dropping bombs the German planes swooped low and destroyed anti-aircraft and searchlight positions. This operation, DNB said, would facilitate the laying of mines.

Patrol Ships Driven Off

British patrol vessels were driven away from the French coast at Cap Griz Nez, directly across from Dover, by German anti-aircraft artillery last night, DNB, official German news agency, said today.

nightly raids on western Germany, age," the communique said.

"Numerous British harbors were reported mined last night.

The high command communique said one submarine sank two armed British merchant ships totalling 14,000 tons.

German minesweepers were said to have shot down four of 10 Spitfires in one formation.

Germans stressed the significance of blows against Britain's air power on the ground—blows against warplanes and their airdromes—as they viewed the Nazi aerial offensive with mounting satisfaction.

They recalled such tactics paralyzed the Polish air force in the opening of the European war last September and said it was obvious the same method was being followed at present.

These sources emphasized the fact that, of the British planes reported destroyed yesterday [redacted] eight were put out of commission on the ground. They commented on the growing number of references to such destruction in high command communiques and pointed further to some of the principal objectives of yesterday's bombing raids:

German pilots supported this assertion by saying they were able to fly an increasing distance into England before encountering resistance and that all sections of Britain, including Scotland, now were within easy bombing range.

Berlin residents tomorrow and Sunday will have a chance to see three enemy planes which were shot down by Germans. British Bristol-Blenheim and Vickers-Wellington bombers and a French Breguet general-purpose plane will be displayed near the State Opera house on Unter den Linden in connection with a Red Cross collection drive.

NAZI WRITERS GIVE VERSIONS OF BOMBINGS

Two Flying Reporters Relate How Planes Attacked England

One "Proud" To Show British Germany Does Not Allow Jokes

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 16 (Via Radio)—A German flying reporter, who participated in today's attack on the London area said tonight in his story of the raid that he had "the proud feeling that hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of our comrades had attacked . . . to show the British that Germany does not allow one to joke with it."

(The authoritative British Press Association sardonically asked the German Government yesterday why it was that Hitler was not in London. August 15, the association said, was the day appointed for England's fall.)

The reporter's story in part:

". . . we had orders to attack British aircraft works west of London. Our planes carried more than 50,000 kilograms (more than 100,000 pounds) of high explosives up to a height of 4,000 meters (more than 12,000 feet).

Sees Railway Tracks

". . . we saw the typical triangle of railway tracks of a certain British town and below us there was a certain British airdrome which was especially noticeable by the motorcar racing track which encircled it.

". . . our bomb-aiming devices were adjusted. The red light glowed on the dash. Five seconds later our machine dived. It was a sudden jerk; for a moment one seemed to lose consciousness. I saw how we approached the earth, lying beneath us like a carpet, at terrific speed. The nose of the plane was aimed at a long row of assembly workshops.

". . . our bombs had been released and the machine was free. We looked back and saw hits. White smoke poured from the riddled roofs of the workshops. Fire and detonations were clearly noticeable . . . enemy chasers had come too late. We got rid of them."

Another Gives Account

Hans Hirsch, another flyer reporter who as a part of the regular armed forces flew over England and then returned to Nazi territory had this to say, in a dispatch datelined somewhere in North France:

"Five minutes ago I returned from a flight against the enemy. Rochester, an airfield southeast of London, was our goal.

"Under us like thick black sausages the first (British) balloon barrages appear. My fingers itch to be able to shoot one down but I have other tasks—perhaps on the way back.

"Canterbury is beneath us. Now the goal lies beneath us just as the pictures brought back by observers show it. The first bombs fell. Our 'eggs' curve downward and create a mighty cloud of smoke, gigantic flashes of flame. Pobjoy Air Motors Aircraft, Ltd.—they existed once, too!

British Fighters Appear

"The first Hurricanes (British fighters) appear. They begin shooting afar, from all barrels to make hits. It is like hell has broken loose and banged and crashed in the cockpit. Wood and glass splinters fly about among us.

"The first pilot is wounded in the thigh—cleanly through. Then our left motor fails. Then the radioman calls that he is wounded.

"That is too much at one time. The radioman pulls the machine gun around and gives a spurt over at the pursuit ship that is trying to pull over us. He falls flaming into the Channel. It didn't worry us much that we had to make an emergency landing on this side of the Channel.

Waves Of Bombers Roar Over Thames

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 16—"Numerous waves" of Germany's warplanes, resuming the war against England, flew over the Thames, the highroad to London, and in the direction of north central England today, DNB, official German news agency, said.

Already heavily damaged in this, the sixth successive day of a mighty air offensive aimed at every vital military and industrial objective in south and central England, were several British Channel ports, aircraft factories and armament works, the high command said.

Authorized German sources said today Nazi air raiders destroyed eleven airplanes and ten balloons during the course of today's fighting. The Germans admitted the loss of three planes.

But these were only the reports from early day raids in which mines also were sown in numerous British harbors Germans said.

Austin Plant Raided

DNB said a large number of bombs were dropped in early raids on the Austin Company plant in Birmingham, Britain's great Midlands industrial center.

"Large-scale conflagrations" were said to have broken ou

The agency said several hits were scored by the Germans, causing fires on the vessels.

The ships, it continued, disappeared in a northwesterly direction.

Authoritative sources said anti-aircraft batteries of all calibers, as well as searchlights, are stationed along the entire coast occupied by the Germans as far south as Biarritz.

These batteries were established, it was explained, to defend ports and cities and to fight ships which might approach close to the shore.

British Losses Reported

Recapitulating the results of yesterday's heaviest raids of all times, the high command said at least 143 British planes were destroyed, 106 of them in air battles and 21 barrage balloons. Thirty-two German planes were acknowledged lost.

Portland Hit Again.

Returning to the attack during the night, German planes were reported to have inflicted new blows on harbor facilities on the great Portland naval base, on the southeast coast; Scarborough, Bridlington, Middlesborough and Hull, all on the northeast coast; factories and armament works in Birmingham, in the Midlands; and "numerous" flying fields in south, southeast and central England.

A German submarine was reported to have sunk two armed British merchant ships totalling 14,000 tons.

British planes, carrying out their failed to cause "noteworthy dam-

Airports at Driffield, north of Hull; at Hawkinge and Lympne, on the southeast coast; in the Northumberland district, in northern England, and even in the Aberdeen and Moray firth districts of Scotland.

No Reference to Croydon.

There was no direct reference to the attack on Croydon, DNB reporting only that German planes appeared over London.

Further lending to the Germans' confidence in their air arm was a report from semi-official sources published today claiming the destruction of 505 British planes in seven days, compared to 129 Nazi planes lost.

Though these figures conflicted slightly with the officially announced totals of 500 British and 127 German planes destroyed in the eight days since the mass attacks began last Thursday, both were enough to lead military observers to assert Britain's air force was being worn down to a point fast weakening the islands' defenses.

Franz Mittler, the flier-correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, reported seeing Windsor Castle in a flight yesterday.

"Flying over the sea of houses called Lond," he wrote, "was a picture the like of which we had not seen since the general attacks on airdromes around Paris. Whereas usually our planes are forced to fly at a discreet height we now are able to fly so low that our bombs lands on the most exact target.

####

Berlin, Aug. 16 (AP)—Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative German commentary, quoted a German high-command source tonight to the effect that only about 200 bombers were sent to England yesterday under protection of 320 Messerschmitt fighter and destroyer planes.

"This is not a large-scale attack, no matter what the effects on England may be," said Dienst aus Deutschland. "It is a strong armed reconnaissance force."

(An Associated Press Staff man at Dover counted that many bombers in several flights and British estimates generally said that at least 1,000, probably over 2,000 and possibly 3,000 German planes were engaged in the battle.)

ALL FRENCH BOATS MUST BE REPORTED

Every Seagoing Bottom Is Called For.

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Vichy today saying that all French owners of sea-going craft of any size or description were requested to report immediately to French naval authorities.

The broadcast also said that the French Admiralty had forbidden Frenchmen to take pleasure trips by steamer or sailing craft in the Mediterranean.

Nazis Defend French Coast

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 17 (AP)—German anti-aircraft artillery on the French coast facing England went into action a number of times last night and this morning to drive British planes away from German air bases, D. N. B., official German news agency, reported.

It said two British planes were shot down out of a squadron that approached oil tanks in Northwestern France and that the gunners also finally knocked down a British balloon that had apparently broken from its anchorage and drifted across the Channel.

Nazis Exhibit New Plane, Then Use It Over Britain

Improved 'Flying Pencil' Able to Hover and Bomb

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP) (via radio).—A new Dornier bomber was shown for the first time to a group of guests today, the German radio said, and then "employed in actions against England immediately afterwards."

The new plane was described as the DP215, "an improved design of the DP17, which sometimes is called the 'flying pencil.'"

The new plane, in its demonstrations, showed ability to rise in a steep ascent from the ground to its ceiling "in an amazingly short time," the radio said, and with "incredible speed" to swoop down until but a few yards from the ground when it "appeared suddenly to stand still in the air."

The radio said the pilot slowly steered the plane around the field until he shot it forward "like an arrow."

Air Raid Box Score

[By the Associated Press]

The lengthening box score of conflicting claims of plane losses in the battle of Britain:

	German claims	British Losses	German Losses
August 8		49	10
August 11		93	21
August 12		89	24
August 13		132	28
August 14		28	12
August 15		143	32
August 16		65	15
Totals		599	142

	British claims	German Losses	British Losses
August 8		60	16
August 11		65	26
August 12		62	13
August 13		78	13
August 14		31	7
August 15		169	34
August 16		71	18
Totals		536	127

The two dates omitted, Aug. 9 and 10, were marked only by isolated attacks and not the mass flights of the seven days tabulated.

Reports All R. A. F. Used

New York, Aug. 16 (AP)—England is "employing her entire air force of 3,000 planes to stave off German bombers and fighters," a German broadcast, heard in New York by NBC, said tonight.

Says Plane Sank Ship

New York, Aug. 16 (AP)—NBC quoted the German radio today as claiming that a German fighter plane had sunk a British cruiser off Portsmouth with a bomb.

(Authoritative British circles in London said they had "no comment" on the report.)

Nazis Call Europe's Crops Average, Own Excellent

Harvest Forecast Sees Reich Well Supplied With Grain

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP).—Europe's 1940 crop prospects were described as "average good" today by German agricultural experts, who said the Reich's food situation was excellent, with record root crops (potatoes, beets, etc.) in the offing.

These experts said that the rationing system had greatly helped Germany to reduce cereal consumption, and declared there was absolutely no cause for worry since the Reich's grain supplies were still plentiful.

Figures were not available, it was said, because statistics on Germany's food supplies were regarded as a military secret.

The Germans declared that Britain would be to blame if her blockade caused grain shortages in countries formerly allied with her—France, Norway and the Low Countries, for instance.

These sources said that the Balkans would produce smaller grain surpluses than heretofore. Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Belgium will need imports of cereals as they always have. France, it was asserted, must look after her own needs; normally she is self-sufficing as far as grains are concerned.

4 Americans In Nazi Prison Expect Release Momentarily

Ambulance Drivers In Good Health And Treated Well At Camp, But Unhappy, Engineer Says

[By the Associated Press]

Elsterhorst Prison Camp, Germany, Aug. 16—Four homesick American ambulance drivers, prisoners of war along with 30,000 others in this vicinity, spoke hopefully today of seeing the Statue of Liberty soon.

Expecting their freedom momentarily (it has been held up frequently because of technicalities), the four Americans, quartered in a section reserved for French officers, while away the hours during which most of their fellow-prisoners work.

They are:

ALBERT RAYMOND, 52, chemical engineer, of New York.

LOUIS WHERLE, 44, Paris hotel operator, formerly of Fort Wayne, Ind.

MURRAY SHIPLEY, 46, Paris businessman, formerly of Cincinnati.

MARCUS CLARK, 35, Chicago motion-picture worker.

Clark drove an ambulance in Poland; the others in France.

"All Well-Treated"

"We all are in good health here and are well-treated, although you can be a prisoner under the best circumstances possible and still be unhappy," said Raymond, sentiments echoed by the others.

"We feel more like transient guests," Raymond explained. "I just play dominoes, chess, backgammon and wash my clothes and eat and sleep."

While other soldiers and officers held in prison camps draw their regular pay—which is checked back to the vanquished nations they represent, the Americans receive no pay because the United States is not at war.

"If America should go to war, of course these American prisoners would start drawing pay," A German officer explained.

Issues Challenge

Raymond said he was doing all right. He displayed some prison currency, and asked:

"Wouldn't you like to shoot some craps?"

Reviewing events leading up to his capture, Raymond said he, as an American living in Paris and a member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, agreed to help Anne Morgan's organization in evacuation of the Givet region.

He left Paris May 12, joined the Morgan unit two days later, and on the next morning took a load of civilians to Soissons. Returning, he said, "we ran into some Germans who were headed for Paris, hell-bent for leather.

"Reconnoitered A Little"

"We had heard some machine-gun fire ahead, and pulled to the side of the road. Some bicyclists told us some German parachutists had been surrounded and were being captured, so I reconnoitered a little and reconnoitered right into the German army."

He and Wherle were captured there, but Shipley wandered about between the opposing forces for two days before the Germans seized him.

Clark was taken in the Polish campaign.

Raymond said he and Wehrle were well-treated and "got our share of the available food."

At one time, he said, "the Germans gave some kind of order and we all roped and killed a cow and had a big tub of stew."

Frenchmen Reported Told to List Sea Craft

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP) (via radio)—The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Vichy, France, today saying that all French owners of sea-going craft of any size or description had been requested to report immediately to French naval authorities.

The broadcast said also the French Admiralty had forbidden Frenchmen to take pleasure trips by steamship or sailing craft in the Mediterranean.

30,24-4385

30.24-4385

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, AUG. 16-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S GIANT AIR FORCE, HAMMERING AWAY WITH THE GREATEST OFFENSIVE IN AERIAL HISTORY, TODAY DEALT BLOW AFTER BLOW AT BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIES, AIRPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH TACTICS SHOWING A SINISTER SIMILARITY WITH THOSE EMPLOYED IN POLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

THIS, BRITONS SAY, IS HITLER'S EFFORT TO "SOFTEN UP" BRITISH RESISTANCE AND PAVE THE WAY FOR HIS THREATENED EFFORT FOR A GRAND ASSAULT TO "CRUSH ENGLAND." BUT THE BRITISH TELL YOU THIS ISN'T POLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

AUG 17 1940

DEFIANT AND UNBOWED, BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE, UPON WHICH THIS ISLAND EMPIRE IS DEPENDING HEAVILY, IS BITTERLY DISPUTING ITS LAST FRONTIER---THE WINDSWEPT SKIES ABOVE--AGAINST THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST AIR FORCE.

THIS GERMAN FORCE IN ONE WEEK OF MASS RAIDING HAS SENT BETWEEN 2,500 AND 3,000 RAIDERS ROARING ACROSS THE CHANNEL AND THE NORTH SEA TO BOMB BRITAIN.

IT MET RESISTANCE STIFFER THAN THAT IN THE "UNHOLY CIRCLE" OVER DUNKERQUE DURING THE RETREAT OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WHEN THE BRITISH CLAIMED AIR SUPERIORITY.

BRITISH MILITARY SOURCES OPTIMISTICALLY [redacted] DECLARED THE NAZI OFFENSIVE LARGELY IS IN VAIN BECAUSE "THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ISN'T DOING WHAT IT SETS OUT TO DO; OUR FACTORIES STILL ARE TURNING OUT GUNS, TANKS AND AIRCRAFT [redacted] AND SHIPS ARE UNLOADING THEIR AIRCRAFT AT A THOUSAND DOCKS. IN A SCORE OF PORTS, YOU STILL CAN GET A GOOD DINNER, A TRAIN TO THE COUNTRY AND GO TO THE THEATER."

AUG 17 1940

NEUTRAL MILITARY OBSERVERS ARE DIVIDED ON THE POSSIBLE DURATION OF THE CURRENT AIR SIEGE.

SCANNING BRITISH FIGURES ON GERMAN LOSSES, [redacted] SOME DECLARE THAT THAT THREE MORE DAYS OF CASUALTIES LIKE YESTERDAY'S 169 NAZI CRAFT DESTROYED WOULD FORCE THE GERMANS TO DESIST FOR AT LEAST A WEEK TO REFORM THEIR SQUADRONS AND NURSE MORALE BACK TO NORMAL.

THE MORE PESSIMISTIC SAY "THE GERMANS ARE JUST AS OBSTINATE AS THE BRITISH; THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN DETERRED BY HEAVY LOSSES BEFORE AND THERE IS NO REASON TO THINK THEY WILL NOW WHEN THE GREATEST PRIZE OF ALL LIES WITHIN REACH."

IT IS GENERALLY AGREED HERE THAT THE GERMANS ARE PAYING HEAVIEST FOR THEIR MASS AIR RAIDS, WHICH AS ONE PILOT SAID "LET YOU FIRE INTO THE THICK OF THEM AND LET YOU BE SURE OF BRINGING DOWN ONE OF THEM ANYWAY."

AUG 17 1940

NEUTRAL AVIATION EXPERTS DECLARED GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR A FULL SCALE INVASION UNDOUBTEDLY ARE CONTINUING BEYOND THE CURTAIN OF ATTACKING PLANES.

THERE HAVE BEEN UNCONFIRMED BUT PERSIST REPORTS OF TROOP AND SHIP CONCENTRATIONS IN NORWAY, BELOW A BLANKET OF FIGHTER AND PATROL PLANES WHICH NO BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT HAVE PIERCED.

WHEN THIS FORCE SWEEPS WESTWARD ACROSS THE NORTH SEA, WHERE BRITISH DESTROYERS SURPRISED GERMAN MINESWEEPERS TWO DAYS AGO, THE BURDEN OF DEFENSE WILL FALL ON THE NAVY. UNTIL THEN IT IS UP TO THE RAF TO STAVE OFF THE CURRENT SAVAGE ATTACKS WHICH MAY BE NOT ONLY AN ATTEMPT TO "SOFTEN" BRITAIN BUT TO MASK ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY.

AUG 17 1940

THE ADULATION OF A NATION DEPENDING ON FIGHTER PILOTS FOR SAFETY IS REACHING ALMOST HYSTERICAL HEIGHTS.

TELEPHONE CALLS TO FRIENDS IN THE VARIOUS SQUADRONS SHOWED THE YOUTH AIRMEN WHOLLY UNTOUCHED BY IT ALL.

"SAY, WE FOUND SOME GOOD BASS UP HERE," SAID ONE YOUNGSTER WHO ALREADY HAS ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN A SCORE OF

LONDON, AUG. 16-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF CITY WORKERS, ANXIOUS TO GET HOME TONIGHT AFTER THE GERMAN AIR RAID ON THE SUBURBS, CREATED ONE OF THE WORST RUSH-HOUR TIE-UPS IN LONDON'S HISTORY.

LONG QUEUES FORMED AT EVERY BUS STOP AND AT ALL STATIONS.

30,24-4387

30.24-4387

PEOPLE STRUGGLED TO REACH LIFTS AND ESCALATORS, AND AT MANY RAIL AND UNDERGROUND STATIONS THE GATES WERE CLOSED FROM TIME TO TIME TO ALLOW THE PLATFORMS TO EMPTY.

THE SCRAMBLE AT THE CHARING CROSS UNDERGROUND WAS SO GREAT THAT POLICE RESERVES WERE CALLED TO REGULATE THE CROWDS.

EVERY TRAIN SEEMED CRAMMED TO CAPACITY, BUT AT EACH STOP A FEW MORE PERSONS MANAGED TO SQUEEZE IN.

THERE WASN'T A TAXI WITHIN BLOCKS OF THE STATIONS, AND MANY PERSONS WALKED ALL OR MOST OF THE WAY HOME.

EVEN THOSE WHO MANAGED TO GET TRANSPORTATION WERE AS MUCH AS TWO HOURS LATE.

LONDON, AUG. 16- (AP)-KING GEORGE SENT HIS "WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS" TO XXX ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTER SQUADRONS TODAY ON THEIR "DAILY VICTORIES" AND WISHED THEM "CONTINUED SUCCESS AND THE BEST OF LUCK."

BERLIN, AUG 16-(AP)-MORE THAN 500 GERMAN PLANES TOOK PART IN THE MASS AIR ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ENGLAND YESTERDAY, INFORMED NAZIS SAID TODAY.

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY MORE WERE ENGAGED IN OPERATIONS OVER SCOTLAND.

(THE BRITISH SAID MORE THAN 1,000 PLANES IN ALL WERE ENGAGED.)

TWO HUNDRED GERMAN BOMBERS RAIDED OBJECTIVES IN ENGLAND, THEY REPORTED, WHILE 320 MESSERSCHMITT PURSUIT AND DESTROYER PLANES PROTECTED THEM FROM BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES, ENGAGED THE BRITISH IN DOGFIGHTS, AND LEVELLED OFF ON THE BRITISH BARRAGE BALLOONS.

THESE 520 PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE OPERATED AS FAR AS NEWCASTLE, ON ENGLAND'S NORTHEASTERN COAST.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 16-(AP)-COL. FRANCOIS DE LA ROCQUE'S FRENCH SOCIAL PARTY--SUCCESSOR TO HIS RIGHTIST SEMI-MILITARY CROIX DE FEU ORGANIZATION OF A FEW YEARS AGO--CHANGED ITS NAME AND ITS BY-LAWS TODAY TO CONFORM WITH RULES OF THE NEW REGIME OF PREMIER PETAIN, BUT IN THE WORDS OF COL. DE LA ROCQUE HIMSELF, "NOTHING HAS BEEN CHANGED IN OUR PERMANENT IDEALS."

THE NAME WAS CHANGED TO "FRENCH SOCIAL PROGRESS," SAVING THE SAME INITIALS BUT ELIMINATING THE WORD "PARTY." THE BY-LAWS WERE CHANGED TO REPLACE THE PARTY'S PARLIAMENTARY GROUP WITH A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF STUDIES JOINED WITH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ALL REFERENCES TO POLITICAL ACTIVITY ARE SUPPRESSED AND REFERENCES ARE MADE TO RENDERING SOCIAL SERVICES SUCH AS AID TO REFUGEES AND WAR PRISONERS.

COL. DE LA ROCQUE, A STRONG SUPPORTER OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT, ORDERED HIS ADHERENTS TO MAINTAIN A "PATRIOTIC VIGILANCE."

CROYDON, ENG., AUG 16-(AP)-GERMANY'S DIVE-BOMBER RAID ON CROYDON AIRDROME YESTERDAY RESULTED IN APPROXIMATELY 100 CASUALTIES, INCLUDING FOUR DEATHS, IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY.

HELSINKI, FINLAND, AUG 16-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT AMERICAN LEGION WITH 897 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA OF NORWAY AND STRANDED AMERICAN CITIZENS AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS, SAILED LATE TONIGHT FROM THE FAR NORTHERN PORT OF PETSAMO.

AUG 17 1940

THE SHIP WENT SLOWLY THROUGH THE MINE FIELDS WITH MANY OF THE PASSENGERS SLEEPING IN SALONS.

MRS.FLORENCE JAFFRAY HARRIMAN, MINISTER TO NORWAY, AND MRS. FREDERICK A. STERLING, WIFE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO SWEDEN, AND HER THREE CHILDREN WERE AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

BUCHAREST, AUG. 17-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE FRENCH-OWNED CONCORDIA PETROLEUM CORPORATION WAS PLACED UNDER A GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER TODAY AFTER THE COMPANY WAS ACCUSED OF SEEKING TO EVADE THE LAW. ASTRA ROMANA, THE BIG BRITISH-OWNED OIL COMPANY, ALREADY IS UNDER SIMILAR GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, AUG. 16-(AP)-A LONE PLANE OF UNDETERMINED NATIONALITY FLEW OVER GIBRALTAR TODAY BUT NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS REMAINED SILENT.

undated Damage claims

NAZI GERMANY HURLED MORE THAN 2,500 PLANES AGAINST ENGLAND AND BOMBED LONDON ENVIRONS YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) (AUG 16) IN A GREAT AERIAL ASSAULT. HERE ARE THE CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF DAMAGE DONE.

BRITAIN SAID--TILBURY DOCKS EAST OF LONDON AND BOTH SIDES OF THAMES BOMBED TO WITHIN 8 MILES OF LONDON'S HEART; SOUTHWEST SUBURBS BOMBED TO WITHIN 8 MILES OF LONDON'S HEART; SOUTHWEST SUBURBS BOMBED ALSO WITH UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF DEAD, FACTORIES, SALOONS AND HOUSES DESTROYED AND WINDOWS SHATTERED FOR MILES; "OVER 50 GERMAN PLANES AND 12 BRITISH SHOT DOWN" IN SKY BATTLE OVER LONDON.

AUG 17 1940

GERMANY DECLARES--GREAT FIRES RAGING ALONG BOTH SIDES THAMES WITH POWDER MAGAZINES AT PURFLEET AND BARKING BOMBED, AS WELL AS ARSENALS, WAREHOUSES, DOCKS AND FACTORIES; "BOMB CRATERS AND WRECKAGE VISIBLE FROM AIR;" LONDON'S CENTER SPARED BUT SUBURBS IN EAST, WEST AND NORTH WERE RAIDED.

BERLIN, IN ALSO CLAIMING A MOUNTING TOLL OF THE DEFENDERS, SAID 40 BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN TO 15 NAZIS IN FIGHTING OVER THE COUNTY OF KENT AND THE NAVAL BASE OF PORTSMOUTH. ONE BRITISH DESTROYER WAS SUNK BY NAZI BOMBS, TOO, NAZI SPOKESMEN SAID, AND "HARBOR FACILITIES IN PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, SCARBOROUGH BRIDLINGTON AND MIDDLESBROUGH, AIRPLANE FACTORIES AND MOTOR WORKS IN BIRMINGHAM AND BROUGH, NEAR HULL, AS WELL AS HANGARS, BARRACKS AND NUMEROUS AIRDROMES IN SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND CENTRAL ENGLAND WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED."

BRITISH ADMITTED THAT THESE SECTIONS WERE RAIDED BUT GAVE SCANT DETAIL.

30,24-4389

30.24-4389

ONE OF THE
SOUTHWESTERN LONDON SUBURBS BOMBED THIS FRIDAY

BY THE GERMANS --AND WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE ADMITTED --APPEARS
MOTOR
TO BE WEYBRIDGE, WHERE BROOKLANDS/RACING TRACK IS LOCATED.

A GERMAN WAR REPORTER, DESCRIBING HIS

OBSERVATIONS FROM ONE OF THE BOMBERS, TOLD HOW PROJECTILES WERE DROPPED AT AN AIRDROME "ESPECIABLY

AUG 17 1940

NOTICEABLE BY THE MOTORCYCLE RACING TRACK WHICH ENCIRCLES IT."

"ASSEMBLY
HE SAID THE BOMBS HIT A ROW OF/WORKSHOPS."

by DEVON FRANCIS

A NEW AND AWESOME POSSIBILITY--THAT GERMANY AFTER ALL MAY NOT ATTEMPT AN ACTUAL INVASION OF THE BRITISH ISLES BUT WILL TRY TO BRING THE BRITISH TO THEIR KNEES BY AIR ATTACKS ALONE--TODAY GREW OUT OF THE FURIOUS NAZI AIR ASSAULTS.

GENERAL DOUHET, AN ITALIAN EXPERT ON AIR WARFARE FROM WHOSE IDEAS THE GERMANS HAVE BORROWED LIBERALLY IN CONSTRUCTING THEIR WAR MACHINE, ADVOCATED THAT TYPE OF ATTACK AS LONG AGO AS 1922.

"ATTACK IN THE AIR, DEFEND ON LAND," WAS HIS THESIS.

ANY ATTEMPT TO FORECAST GERMAN STRATEGY IS, OF COURSE, SECOND-GUESSING, BUT IF THE GERMANS COULD INFLICT ENOUGH DAMAGE ON ENGLAND BY AIR NO INVASION WOULD BE NECESSARY.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF WARFARE IS NOT TO TAKE AND HOLD GROUND BUT ONLY TO DESTROY AN ENEMY'S WILL TO RESIST.

DURING THE WAR OF 1914-18 GERMANY ITSELF SCARCELY FELT THE TREAD OF AN ENEMY SOLDIER'S BOOT, YET THE GERMAN WILL TO RESIST WAS BROKEN.

A FRONTAL ATTACK ON THE BRITISH ISLES BY SEA WOULD BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS FOR NAZI LEGIONS UNLESS BRITISH RESISTANCE ALREADY WAS APPROACHING THE VANISHING POINT. HITLER STILL WOULD HAVE TO RECKON WITH THE BRITISH FLEET, AND HE WOULD RUN THE RISK OF A SEVERE REVERSE.

AUG 17 1940

IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, HE CAN DISSIPATE THE DEFENSIVE POWER OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BY BOMBING ATTACKS OF EVER-INCREASING INTENSITY, HE CAN ASSAULT THE SOURCES OF BRITISH MILITARY STRENGTH--MUNITIONS PLANTS, TROOP CONCENTRATION POINTS, LINES OF COMMUNICATION AND THE LIKE--ALMOST AT HIS LEISURE.

THIS RELATIVELY NEW AND TERRIFYING WEAPON, THE SWIFT, HEAVY BOMBING PLANE, ACCOMPANIED BY SWARMS OF FIGHTING PLANES, IS NO MORE THAN AN ULTRA-MODERN VERSION OF A FIELD ARTILLEY GUN. IN MILITARY CIRCLES, IN FACT, IT IS KNOWN AS BOMBARDMENT EQUIPMENT.

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT BY PLANE PROBABLY IS CREATING MORE HAVOC AND DESTRUCTION THAN EITHER SIDE CARES TO ADMIT. MOREOVER, IT INTERRUPTS PRODUCTION VITAL TO THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR A LONE BOMBING PLANE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS COMPLETELY PARALYZED ACTIVITY IN BARCELONA.

DISPATCHES FROM BOTH LONDON AND BERLIN ARE SIGNIFICANT: THE GERMAN STRATEGY IS TO DESTROY EVERYTHING BRITAIN MUST HAVE TO KEEP ON FIGHTING--SHIPPING, PORTS, MUNITIONS AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND, ABOVE ALL, AIRPORTS. THE GERMANS SPECIFICALLY REPORTED ATTACKS ON THE GREAT VICKERS ARMSTRONG ARMAMENT WORKS, VARIOUS PORTS AND SHIPPING CONVOYS.

THE ATTACK ON CROYDON AIRDROME YESTERDAY UNQUESTIONABLY WAS A FORERUNNER OF GREATER ATTACKS ON BRITISH LANDING FIELDS, THOUGH DISPERSION OF BRITISH WARPLANES AT A LARGE NUMBER OF POINTS WILL MAKE THE GERMANS' JOB A TOUGH ONE.

IT WAS SURPRISING THAT THE ATTACK ON CROYDON, AS WELL AS THOSE ON THE LYMPNE, HAWKINGE AND FOLKESTONE AIRPORTS, WERE SO LONG DELAYED.

POSSIBLY HINDERING THE BRITISH AIR DFFENSE IS AN INADEQUATE NUMBER OF CANNON-EQUIPPED FIGHTING PLANES. ENEMY FIGHTERS CAN BE BROUGHT DOWN WITH MACHINE GUN BULLETS DIRECTED AT THE COCKPIT, BUT BOMBERS OFTEN REQUIRE AN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE.

A MAJORITY OF THE GERMAN PLANES LOST IN ACTION LIKELY ARE SMALL FIGHTING TYPES, REGARDED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AS LOW-RANKING OFFICERS ARE REGARDED IN A GROUND ARMY--AS WHOLLY EXPENDABLE IF THE GAME IS WORTH THE CANDLE.

BY DEVON FRANCIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE)..PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 16--FOR SEVERAL YEARS, NOW, CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ENGINEERING FRATERNITY HAVE BEEN TALKING ABOUT MAKING "IRON" AIRPLANES, AND TODAY PLANES WITH A GOOD DEAL OF IRON IN THEM ACTUALLY ARE BEING FABRICATED.

IT IS NOT IRON, OF COURSE. IT IS STAINLESS STEEL, CONTAINING IRON, AND THE MATERIAL--ONE OF THE TOUGHEST OF THE WORLD'S ALLOYED METALS--PROMISES TO OPEN UP EVENTUALLY A COMPLETELY NEW FIELD OF AIR-PLANE FABRICATION.

WHAT THIS IS GOING TO MEAN IN TERMS OF ACCELERATED NATIONAL DEFENSE CAN BE GLEANED FROM THE FACT THAT IT TAKES ONE-FORTIETH OF THE TIME TO SPOT-WELD STAINLESS STEEL SHEETS AS IT TAKES TO RIVET OTHER METALS COMMONLY USED IN AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION.

A HALF DOZEN STAINLESS STEEL PLANES HAVE BEEN FABRICATED FOR PRIVATE USE BY FLEETWINGS, INC., AT BRISTOL, PA., BUT NOTHING APPROACHING LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION, AND NOTHING OF A MILITARY CHARACTER, HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED IN THE STEEL PLANE FIELD BEFORE.

TEST WINGS FOR ONE TYPE OF U.S.ARMY AIR CORPS PLANE ARE BEING MANUFACTURED BY THE EDWARD G.BUDD COMPANY HERE, AND FLIGHT EXPERIMENTS ON THEM PROBABLY WILL BE CONCLUDED IN ANOTHER SIX MONTHS.

STAINLESS STEEL HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS. IT IS USED FOR CUTLERY, KITCHEN SINKS AND STREAMLINED RAILWAY TRAINS. IT IS VIRTUALLY CORROSION PROOF. IT IS THE WORLD'S STRONGEST STRUCTU-RAL MATERIAL. IT HAS THE HIGHEST "IMPACT" VALUE. IT RESISTS WHAT METALLURGISTS KNOW AS "FATIGUE" UNDER CONSTANT STRAIN.

ITS CORROSION-RESISTING QUALITIES WERE DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

AN ENGLISH SCIENTIST WAS LOOKING FOR A STEEL WHICH WOULD RESIST THE EROSIVE EFFECT OF GUN POWDER IN RIFLE BARRELS. HE TRIED PORTIONS OF CHROMIUM AND NICKEL, BUT THE RESULTING METAL DID NOT SUIT THE PURPOSE.

WELL, HE SAID, THE STUFF MIGHT BE USED FOR CUTLERY. HE MADE SOME KNIVES. THE CONVENTIONAL METHOD OF TESTING KNIVES FOR CORROSIVE QUALITIES WAS TO CUT LEMONS WITH THEM. THE NEW STEEL, USED ON A LEMON, CAME AWAY WITHOUT A STAIN.

30,24-4391

30.24-4391

I SAW AN ENGINEER BOOT A SHEET OF TAUGHTENED STAINLESS STEEL NO THICKER THAN A CALLING CARD WITHOUT PUTTING A MARK ON IT.

THE MAGIC OF STAINLESS STEEL LIES IN THE WAY IT IS FABRICATED. AND THEREIN, TOO, LIES THE POSSIBILITY OF MUCH MORE RAPID WARPLANE CONSTRUCTION.

OUTSTANDING AMONG THE TEDIOUS PROCESSES AFFECTING THE PACE OF THE NATION'S REARMAMENT PROGRAM IS THE RIVETING TOGETHER OF SHAPED METAL SHEETS. RIVETING, IN FACT, HAS BEEN CALLED ONE OF THE BOTTLENECKS OF THE PROGRAM. A LARGE ARMY OF SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKMEN IS EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

WELDING IS BOTH FASTER AND SIMPLER, AND PROPONENTS OF IT INSIST IT MAKES A STRONGER STRUCTURE THAN RIVETING.

THE RAPID FABRICATION OF STAINLESS STEEL DEPENDS ON SPOT-WELDING BY WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "SHOTWELD" PROCESS. A LOW-POWER ELECTRIC CURRENT IS SHOT THROUGH TWO PIECES OF STAINLESS, LIKE A MINIATURE BOLT OF LIGHTNING, TO MELT AND FUSE THEM AT THE POINT WHERE THEY ARE TO BE JOINED.

THE PROPER AMOUNT OF CURRENT MUST BE USED, AND THE FACTORY MUST KNOW THE WELD WILL HOLD UNDER STRESS. THAT IS WHERE THE MAGIC COMES IN. AS EACH WELD IS MADE A RECORDER MAKES AN IMPRINT ON A STRIP OF TAPE. IF THE WELD IS WEAK, THE RECORDER DRAWS A SHORT LINE. IF IT IS TOO STRONG, WITH A CONSEQUENT OVER-MELTING OF THE METAL, THE LINE IS LONG. IN EITHER EVENT A BELL RINGS AND THE WELDING MACHINE SHUTS OFF.

THE SPOT WELDING PROCESS IS NOT APPLICABLE AS YET TO ORDINARY STEEL OR TO METALS NOW COMMONLY USED IN AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION.

THE ACTUAL WIDE USE OF STAINLESS STEEL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF AIRCRAFT PROBABLY WILL TAKE SOME TIME TO DEVELOP. ALL OF AMERICA'S PLANE PLANTS ARE "TOOLED UP" FOR THE FABRICATION OF MACHINES OUT OF OTHER METALS, AND THEIR ENGINEERS FOR LONG YEARS HAVE THOUGHT IN TERMS OF SOFTER, THICKER SHEETS OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

BUT EVEN NOW STAINLESS STEEL IS WORKING ITS WAY INTO AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION. ONE WEST COAST PLANT USES IT FOR PART OF THE WING SPAR, THE LONGITUDINAL PIECE OF METAL WHICH MAKES THE WING STIFF AND CARRIES MUCH OF THE LOAD IN FLIGHT. STAINLESS STEEL IS EMPLOYED FOR THE PART IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE ENGINES BECAUSE, EVEN RED HOT, IT RETAINS IT STRENGTH. IT IS USED FOR EXHAUST MANIFOLDS.

STAINLESS STEEL ALSO IS USED FOR ENGINE FIREWALLS, AND SOON WILL BE SHAPED FOR COWLINGS, THE BARREL-LIKE STRUCTURE SURROUNDING THE ENGINES.

THE LONG PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN THE DISCOVERY OF STAINLESS STEEL AND ITS USE IN AIRCRAFT WAS DUE TO THE LACK OF A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING EXTREMELY THIN SHEETS OF THE STUFF AND, IN TURN, WELDING IT TOGETHER. THE PRODUCTION OF STAINLESS STEEL RAILROAD TRAINS REALLY OPENED THE DOOR TO STAINLESS STEEL IN AIRPLANES.

PART OF THE CREDIT FOR WIDER EMPLOYMENT OF THE METAL GOES TO THE STEEL MAKERS OF THE NATION WHO CAN "COLD ROLL" IT TO A THINNESS OF 6/1000THS OF AN INCH. IT HAS A TENSILE STRENGTH OF 185,000 POUNDS TO THE SQUARE INCH.

BY W.H.MOBLEY

(ADVANCE) PANAMA, R.P.-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- THE WORLD'S STRANGEST NATIONAL ECONOMY IS ABSORBING WITH HARDLY A QUIVER THE SHOCK OF AN INTERNATIONAL UPSET THAT HAS BROUGHT BUSINESS CHAOS TO SOME OTHER SMALL NATIONS OF OUTWARDLY COMPARABLE SEMI-DEPENDENT STATUS.

THE PRACTICAL IMMUNITY OF THIS ISTHMIAN NATION FROM DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE WORLD TRADE UPHEAVAL STEMS IN SOME PART FROM A CIRCUMSTANCE THAT WOULD BE BAD IN ITSELF IF ORTHODOX NATIONAL ECONOMY APPLIED HERE--THE FACT THAT IT HAS FEW BASIC GOODS THAT ANYBODY SPECIALLY NEEDS.

THE COUNTRY IS GETTING ALONG QUITE NICELY, THANK YOU, WITH AN ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE THAT HAS BEEN RUNNING AS HIGH AS FIVE TO ONE AND SHOWS NO SIGN OF AN EARLY MATERIAL CHANGE.

WHETHER IT LIKES TO ADMIT IT OR NOT, THE REPUBLIC LIVES ON AND BY THE PANAMA CANAL. SINCE THE DAYS OF THE EARLY EXPLORERS, LONG BEFORE THE BIG DITCH BETWEEN THE OCEANS WAS ANYTHING MORE THAN A FANCIFUL PROJECT, PANAMA HAS LIVED BY LEVYING TRIBUTE ON PASSING TRAFFIC.

FOR MANY YEARS THE BIGGEST ITEM OF THAT TRIBUTE HAS BEEN PANAMA'S CUT FROM THE SALARIES OF THOSE WHO MAINTAIN THE ROUTE OF PASSAGE--MEN WHO WORK ON THE CANAL AND GUARD IT.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AS IT APPEARS IN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIGURES ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD MEANS LITTLE. IN 1939 EXPORTS WERE DOWN--TO $3,487,187 FROM $3,743,960 THE YEAR BEFORE--AND IMPORTS WERE UP FROM $17,951,454 TO $20,463,765. BUT NOBODY CARES MUCH. AS A MATTER OF FACT THE FIGURES ARE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF PROSPERITY SINCE THEY SHOW MORE PEOPLE, MOSTLY WITH SALARIES FROM OUTSIDE, WERE BUYING IMPORT GOODS FROM PANAMANIAN MERCHANTS.

BANANAS ACCOUNTED FOR $2,429,921 OF LAST YEAR'S EXPORTS, AND $600,897 IN CACAO LEFT LITTLE OF THE TOTAL FOR OTHER GOODS.

NOBODY HAS UNDERTAKEN THE EXHAUSTIVE STUDY NECESSARY FOR A DEPENDABLE ESTIMATE OF THE PROPORTION OF CANAL ZONE AND MILITARY SALARIES THAT CROSSES THE ZONE LINE TO PANAMANIAN TILLS, BUT THE REPUBLIC CARVES OFF A SIZEABLE SLICE OF A MONTHLY PAYROLL THAT RUNS FAR OVER $5,000,000 A MONTH.

LAST DECEMBER THE CANAL ADMINISTRATION'S PAYROLL RAN $1,800,000 AND WITH SWIFT INCREASES IN FORCE IS ESTIMATED WELL OVER $2,000,000 NOW. PROGRESSIVE INCREASES IN ARMY AND NAVY FORCES MAKE PAYROLL FIGURES FROM THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY OBSOLETE. SINCE THE ACTUAL SIZE OF ARMED FORCES IS A CAREFULLY KEPT SECRET, ONLY GUESSES ARE TO BE HAD. THEY RUN AROUND $2,500,000 A MONTH. THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYES OF PRIVATE CONTRACTORS ON GOVERNMENT WORK BOOST THE TOTAL GREATLY.

A RELATIVELY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY FORCES AND SKILLED IMPORTED WORKERS IN THE ZONE REACHES PANAMANIAN POCKETS. GENERALLY SPEAKING THEY LIVE IN THE ZONE AND BUY IN GOVERNMENT COMMISSARIES THERE.

BUT NATIVE LABOR, BOTH DOMESTIC AND THAT NOW BEING IMPORTED IN INCREASING FORCE FROM THE WEST INDIES, IS A DIFFERENT MATTER.

OF THAT FORCE SOME 90 PER CENT, PERHAPS MORE AS CONTRACTORS' EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS, LIVE IN THE REPUBLIC. NOT DEMANDING THE IMPORTED LUXURIES ON COMMISSARY SHELVES, THEY BUY LARGELY IN LOCAL MARKETS. GUESSES RUN TO 60 PER CENT OF THEIR SALARIES HELPING FILL PANAMA'S POCKETS.

30,24-4393

30.24-4393

THESE ARE THE BULK OF THE CANAL WORKERS, ASIDE FROM SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. THE CANAL AT LAST REPORT HAD ABOUT 5,500 EMPLOYES ON ITS "GOLD" ROLL OF SKILLED AND OFFICE WORKERS FROM THE STATES, AND AROUND 25,000 ON THE "SILVER" ROLL OF NATIVE LABOR. ARMY, NAVY, AND PRIVATE CONTRACTORS' NATIVE LABOR WERE OUTSIDE THAT FIGURE.

THE CANAL BROUGHT IN ABOUT $1,000,000 OF NEW UNITED STATES MONEY LAST YEAR IN PURCHASES OF LOCAL GOODS FOR ITS OWN USE AND FOR RESALE, BESIDES THE $430,000 ANNUAL PAYMENT FOR THE CANAL GRANT.

ERNESTO MENDEZ, SECRETARY OF LABOR, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, POINTS OUT, TOO, THAT EXPORT FIGURES ARE MISLEADING. DEPENDABLE FIGURES ARE LACKING, BUT A GREAT PART OF THE IMPORTS GO OUT OF THE COUNTRY AGAIN IN "INVISIBLE EXPORTS", BOUGHT BY TOURISTS AND OTHER TRAVELERS. BY MENDEZ' FIGURES SOME 200,000 PERSONS A YEAR PASS THROUGH HERE, AND FEW LEAVE WITHOUT SOME PURCHASE OF THE DUTY-FREE GOODS AVAILABLE AT LOW PRICES.

"FOR THAT REASON," THE SECRETARY SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, "OUR PRIME INTEREST IS IN MAINTAINING AND PROMOTING THE TRANSIT OF PEOPLE."

OUTSIDE THE BANANAS AND CACAO, THE MOST PROMISING CURRENT PROJECT IS IN RUBBER. THE GOODYEAR COMPANY SINCE 1934 HAS BEEN DEVELOPING AN EXPERIMENTAL TRACT ON THE CARIBBEAN SIDE, EAST OF CRISTOBAL. OFFICIALS COUNT ON WAR THREATS TO THE PRESENT MAJOR SOURCES OF SUPPLY TO HELP THAT PROJECT DEVELOP INTO A MAJOR INDUSTRY. PANAMA ONCE HAD A FAIRLY PROSPEROUS RUBBER INDUSTRY, BUT IT DIED OUT SOME 25 YEARS AGO, SQUEEZED BY COMPETITION FROM BIGGER PRODUCERS.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, AUG. 17-(...ULGARIAN DELEGATION HEADED BY SVETOSLAFF POMENOFF, FORMER MINISTER TO ROME, IS LEAVING TONIGHT FOR CRAIOVA FOR THE RUMANIAN TERRITORIAL DISCUSSIONS, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

-DASH-

BULGARIA HAS BEEN EAGER TO WIN BACK SOUTHERN DOBRUJA EVER SINCE RUMANIA TOOK IT IN THE SECOND BALKAN WAR IN 1913. GERMANY HAS INSTRUCTED RUMANIA TO SETTLE THE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS OF BOTH BULGARIA AND HUNGARY. HUNGARY'S CLAIM IS FOR TRANSYLVANIA.

TA916PED

Italian Protest Ousts Writer

BELGRADE, Aug. 17 (AP).—Singer Keller, correspondent of the Buenos Aires newspaper "El Mundo," left for Sofia, Bulgaria, today after an Italian protest had resulted in a Yugoslav refusal of permission for him to remain in the country. Italians objected to a dispatch of Keller's which said an insurrection had occurred in Italian-occupied Albania.

Spain's Wheat Crop 'Fair'

MADRID, Aug. 17 (AP)—The wheat crop of neutral Spain, affected as are the Axis powers by Britain's naval blockade, was reported unofficially today to be fair and the rice and olive crops to be excellent. The cereal crops were reported "acceptable."

NEW YORK, AUG. 17-(AP)-SINKING OF THE 3,500-TON SWEDISH FREIGHTER HARTOS BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION IN A SHORTWAVE BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC. TWENTY SEVEN SURVIVORS, LANDED AT AN ENGLISH PORT SAID THEIR SHIP WAS TORPEDOED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT. (THE HARTOS IS NOT LISTED IN LLOYD'S REGISTRY.)

SOVIET TEST FLIGHT

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP).—Long-distance overseas bombing practice flight to an undisclosed destination has been carried out successfully by Russia's Far Eastern squadron, the army organ Red Star reported today.

HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, AUG. 17--(AP)--GEN. ISSAKU NISHIHARA SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT JAPAN MIGHT HAVE TO KEEP SOME 75 INSPECTORS ON DUTY IN INDO-CHINA FOR THE DURATION OF THE JAPANESE-CHINESE WAR TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT SUPPLIES DO NOT REACH THE CHINESE NATIONALIST ARMIES OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

ON THE SURFACE, HE SAID, FRENCH COMPLIANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT TO BAN MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS WAS COMPLETE, BUT A REDUCTION IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE JAPANESE MISSION WAS DEPENDENT ON A FULL SHOWING OF FRENCH SINCERITY.

HE ADDED THAT HE HOPED AN AGREEMENT WOULD BE MADE SOON PERMITTING JAPANESE USE OF A SHORT WAVE RADIO STATION FOR TRANSMISSION TO TOKYO VIA CANTON AND FOR "COMPLETE FREEDOM" FOR JAPANESE PLANES AT FRENCH AIRPORTS IN INDO-CHINA.

THE AIRPORT ARRANGEMENT, HE SAID, WOULD PROVIDE FOR THE OPENING OF JAPANESE AIR FIELDS TO THE FRENCH WHEN AND IF THEY COULD USE THEM.

Pro-Nazi Editor Gets Bail.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Enrique Oses, editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero, who was arrested July 23 on a charge of insulting the British community in Argentina, had been released on bond today.

TIENTSIN, CHINA, AUG 18-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE LAST BRITISH TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA CLOSED WHAT IS POSSIBLY THE FINAL CHAPTER IN THEIR COLORFUL HISTORY IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD WHEN THEY SAILED AT DAWN TODAY ABOARD A RIVER STEAMER FOR TANGKU. THERE THEY BOARDED THE BRITISH COASTER TAKSANG FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION.

IT WAS STILL DARK WHEN TWO OFFICERS AND 30 MEN OF THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT, WHO HAD MADE UP THE BRITISH EMBASSY GUARD AT PEIPING, AND TIENTSIN'S SKELETON GARRISON MARCHED TO THE BRITISH [illegible]ND.

DESPITE THE OFFICIAL SECRECY SURROUNDING THEIR WITHDRAWAL, A LARGE NUMBER OF BRITONS, MOST OF THEM IN EVENING DRESS, GATHERED TO BID THE TROOPS FAREWELL. LARGE NUMBERS OF JAPANESE CAMERAMEN TOOK PICTURES OF THE DEPARTURE.

BRITISH TROOPS HAVE BEEN STATIONED IN NORTH CHINA SINCE THE BOXER REBELLION IN 1900. THE BRITISH LEGATION AT PEIPING HAD A GUARD CONSISTING OF A FEW SOLDIERS AS FAR BACK AS 1860, WHEN FOREIGN ENVOYS FIRST WERE PERMITTED RESIDENCE THERE BY TREATY.

(BRITISH TROOPS ALSO ARE TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM SHANGHAI.)

Argentina Reserves Trade Rights

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 17 (AP)—Cosme Massini Ezcurra, Argentine Minister of Agriculture, declared tonight that Argentina reserves the right to trade with all peoples, but urged the development of trade in ~~America to~~ replace markets closed or restricted by the European war. Speaking at a livestock show sponsored by the Argentine Rural Society, he also praised the work of the recent Havana conference, where he said "wise principles and liberal trade p[illegible]cies" prevailed.

Argentine Navy Goes on Maneuvers

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Argentine Navy embarked today on fleet maneuvers which the Ministry of Marine said would be continued until early in September.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG 17--(AP)--THE LATVIAN STEAMER EVERALDA, DELAYED FROM SAILING YESTERDAY BY POLICE MEASURES TO PREVENT A MUTINY BY RUSSIAN MEMBERS OF THE CREW, LEFT FOR BALTIMORE TODAY WIH 6,000 TVNS OF BRAZILIAN manganese.

RUSSIAN MEMBERS OF THE CREW, LEFT FOR BALTIMORE TODAY WITH 6,000 TONS OF BRAZILIAN MANGANESE.

THE CAPTAIN HAD DISREGARDED ORDERS FROM RIGA, GROWING OUT OF THE OCCUPATION OF LATVIA BY SOVIET RUSSIA, THAT ALL LATVIAN SHIPS SHOULD RETURN HOME. POLICE ACTED TO PREVENT PRO-RUSSIAN CREW MEMBERS FROM TAKING CONTROL AND SAILING FOR RUSSIA.

MEMBERS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT TO GO TO BALTIMORE BEFORE THE SHIP

CALLAO, PERU, AUG. 17, (AP)--- PORT AUTHORITIES [illegible] DETAINED THE 4,198-TON LATVIAN STEAMER HERCOBS JACOBS TODAY AT THE REQUEST OF HER LATVIAN-AMERICAN OWNERS AS THE VESSEL WAS ABOUT TO SAIL FOR PUERTO CHICAMA TO TAKE ON A LOAD OF SUGAR FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

30,24-4395

30.24-4395

THE OWNERS, WHO APPARENTLY WERE ANXIOUS LEST THE SHIP FALL INTO SOVIET RUSSIAN HANDS, POSTED A BOND OF $15,000 AND SAID THEY WOULD SEND A REPRESENTATIVE HERE BY PLANE IMMEDIATELY.

THE HERCOOS JACOBS ARRIVED HERE FROM BAHIA BLANCA AUG.9 WITH A CARGO OF ARGENTINE WHEAT.

(THE HERCOOS JACOBS INAUGURATED THE FIRST REGULAR LATVIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1939, ARRIVING IN BALTIMORE ON ITS MAIDEN VOYAGE MAY 30 OF THAT YEAR.) LATVIA RECENTLY WAS ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION.)

WINDSOR TAKES OATH OF OFFICE IN THE BAHAMAS

Duke Pledges Loyalty to Brother His Abdication Put on Throne.

HE AND DUCHESS ARE CHEERED

Ex-King Mops Brow During the Ceremonies at Nassau That Made Him Governor.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor took the oath of office as Governor of the Bahama Islands today and promised his best efforts to help the colony reconcile its local interests with changed conditions imposed by the war.

The former King Edward and his American-born Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield of Baltimore, Md., were given a great ovation when they appeared briefly on a balcony immediately after the inauguration ceremony.

Stepping ashore at 9:15 A. M. from the camouflaged vessel which brought them here from Bermuda, the new Governor and first lady of the little islands walked through cheering crowds to the nearby legislative council chambers of this colonial capital.

Duke in Uniform.

The Duke wore the uniform of a major general, and the Duchess a pink dress under a royal blue wool redingote, with a tiny turban of pearly beads.

Seated on a dais, two steps above floor level, with his wife at his left and one step lower, the Duke mopped his brow repeatedly while he listened to three addresses of welcome and repeated two oaths pledging his loyalty to his brother, King George VI, who succeeded him on the British throne—the throne Edward left so he could wed "the woman I love."

It was stifling hot in the chamber, where only a few high officials and favored spectators could find seats.

Replying briefly to the welcomes, the Duke declared:

"I know that like all the other British colonies, you here in the Bahamas are confronted with the same problem of reconciling your local interests with the changed conditions which hostilities have imposed.

"At the present it will be my endeavor to lend you a helping hand in your effort to solve it."

Immediately the ceremony was ended, W. C. B. Johnson, Speaker of the Assembly, led those assembled in a cheer.

For the first time of the morning, the solemn expression on the Duke's face gave way to a smile.

He and the Duchess stepped on the balcony, the Nassau constabulary band played "God Save the King." The couple then was driven the twelve blocks to Government House, their new home. Crowds lined the way and cheers followed the progress of the automobile.

Wives of high officials curtisied to the Duke and bowed to the Duchess, following the precedent set when they landed at Bermuda after the first part of their journey from war-torn Europe.

Nassau put on its best dress for the occasion. Everywhere there were decorations of flags and banners. There were occasional pictures of the Duke and Duchess, and on one wharf was a banner bearing the inscription: "God Bless the House of Windsor."

A half-holiday freed workers and most of the population of Nassau lined the water front to watch the Duke and Duchess step ashore and receive a greeting from the few officials permitted on the dock.

The throng was augmented by many visitors, who occupied every available hotel room.

The Duke now has wide power over the 68,000 persons who inhabit the group of islands.

Tourist Rush to Nassau.

The Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Line sailed today for Nassau with 210 passengers, the heaviest booking on the ship since she began the service in June. On learning that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were arriving today, forty additional passengers made last-minute reservations.

R. U. Parker, general passenger manager of the line, said that under present arrangements with the Nassau Development Board, the Acadia's last trip was to be made on September 7 from New York, but in view of the increased interest in Nassau the vessel might remain in the New York-Nassau run indefinitely.

Windsor Takes Oath as Ruler Of the Bahamas

Thousands Cheer the Duke Before Elaborate Rites; Duchess Sits With Him

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 17 (AP).—Amid the most elaborate welcome ever accorded a Governor of the Bahama Islands, the Duke of Windsor pledged his efforts today to help the colony meet its war-time problems. Thousands turned out, in spite of tropical heat, to cheer the Duke and his American-born Duchess when they stepped off the camouflaged vessel that grought them from Bermuda. They landed at 9:15 a. m.

[It was learned that the Windsors arrived aboard the passenger steamship Lady Somers, the United Press said. The vessel was escorted from Bermuda by the British cruiser Dispatch, a 4,850-ton warship attached to the British West Indies squadron, it said.]

His first real smile of the day lighted the Duke's perspiring face when the persons jamming the Legislative Council chambers for the induction ceremony gave a cheer led by W. C. B. Johnson, the speaker of the Assembly.

There was a tremendous ovation as the Duke and Duchess appeared on a balcony of the Council to acknowledge the acclaim of those who waited in the square outside while the new Governor pledged his allegiance to the brother, King George VI, who succeeded him on the English throne.

Seated on a dais during the fifty-minute ceremony, the Duke frequently mopped his brow — his major general's uniform being unsuited for today's hot weather. The Duchess wore a pink dress under a royal blue wool redingote and a tiny turban of pearly beads and appeared cool as she calmly fanned herself. She was seated at the Duke's left, on a platform lower than the Governor's dais, but a step above floor level.

Three addresses of welcome were delivered by high officials, then the Duke made his brief reply, in which he expressed the hope that his pastern experience would make his task as Governor of 68,000 persons "not too formidable."

The festive atmosphere of the city did not penetrate the Council chambers, where their induction ceremonies were carried on with traditional pomp and dignity. White-wigged Chief Justice Oscar B. Daly, robed in red, administered the oaths. The duke used all of his names—Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David—in responding.

210 Off on Nassau Cruise

Increased interest in the Bahamas because of the presence there of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor was reflected yesterday when the Acadia, of the Eastern Steamship Line, sailed for Nassau with 210 passengers, the heaviest booking since the ship was placed on the run in June. Forty of the passengers made last-minute reservations late Friday night and yesterday morning.

R. U. Parker, general passenger manager of the line, said that under present arrangements with the Nassau Development Board the Acadia was to make its last trip from New York on Sept. 7. He said, however, that in view of the added interest the vessel might continue the run indefinitely.

WHEELER FOR DEAL TO GET NAVY BASES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Senator Would Cancel Part of War Debt as Payment—Holds This 'Sensible'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Cancellation of part of Great Britain's war debt in exchange for leases on naval base sites in Britain's Western Hemisphere possessions was advocated today by Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana.

Mr. Wheeler, who at times has been highly critical of Administration efforts to aid Great Britain, said it was his opinion that a deal making naval bases available to the United States in part payment on the war debts could not be regarded as an unneutral act, since it would involve only the strengthening of American defenses.

He told reporters, however, that he was "glad to see that the President is not considering trading American destroyers for these naval bases and thereby weakening our own defenses."

The President told his press conference yesterday that negotiations were under way with Great Britain for the acquisition of Western Hemisphere naval and air bases, but cautioned reporters not to speculate that a trade of destroyers was involved.

Despite this, some usually well-informed legislators continued to insist privately that a destroyer deal was "in the mill" and might be consummated in a few days by Executive action.

Meanwhile the National Defense Commission was reported to have undertaken a survey of widespread proportions, looking toward the location of defense industrial plants in all sections of the country. These plants, it was understood, would manufacture such critical defense items as airplane cannon powder and parts for tanks and planes.

The Senate marked time for the week-end on conscription legislation, scheduling resumption on debate Monday on the Burke-Wadsworth Compulsory Military Training Bill requiring the registration for possible service of all men from 21 through 30 years old.

A Senate Appropriations subcommittee polished up a $5,008,000,000 supplemental defense appropriations bill for consideration by the full committee Monday and Senate action probably late in the week.

How the United States might obtain leases on naval bases in this hemisphere still remained a White House secret after the President's statement. He said that defense negotiations were under way with Canada and this led some legislators to speculate that destroyers might be turned over to that country.

Mr. Wheeler said he thought that cancellation of part of the war debts would be the most sensible way of obtaining bases which General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has said would be "extremely useful" in guarding the Panama Canal and protecting against possible invasion from the Atlantic. Most-talked-of sites for such bases were at Trinidad and Newfoundland.

NAVY EXPERTS EYE TRINIDAD AS PLANE BASE

Newfoundland Also Singled Out as Desirable for American Use.

DESTROYER ISSUE IS GROWING

Roosevelt's Talk With Canada's Prime Minister Tonight to Be on Hemisphere Defense.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The islands of Trinidad and Newfoundland were singled out today by defense experts as the two strategically most desirable spots for the United States to acquire naval and air bases through the negotiations now in progress with the British and Canadian Governments.

The question of what base locations would be the most advantageous to American security was one of the first to arise after President Roosevelt announced yesterday that he was negotiating for the acquisition of sites on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Coming at a time when the destroyers-for-Britain issue was to the fore, the announcement also caused conjecture as to what price the United States would pay for any bases acquired.

Two Possibilities Advanced.

Mr. Roosevelt was silent on this point, but elsewhere Congressmen and others advanced two possibilities:

1. That overage destroyers would be traded for bases, if negotiations are successful; or

2. That the purchase price would be deducted from Britain's world war debt, which, if liquidated, might remove some of the obstacles to Britain's obtaining credit here.

Of the Congressmen who commented on the disclosure of negotiations, a majority called acquisition of additional bases desirable. Senator Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, while praising such a move, charged that it was a sugar coating to make the transfer of destroyers palatable.

Several legislators, however, viewed the idea coldly, or with hostility, Representative Routzohn, Republican, of Ohio, saying it would be "a stepping stone—like the guard mobilization bill. He (Mr. Roosevelt) can involve us in war without a declaration of war."

Seek Trinidad Base.

With the base deal negotiations under way, considerable interest attached to President Roosevelt's dinner engagement tonight with Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in the army war games area. Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday that discussions with Canada pertained to hemisphere defense.

If any bases can be obtained, army and navy strategists said they would be particularly eager to secure fleet and air facilities at Trinidad on the country's southern flank in the Atlantic and at Newfoundland on the northern flank.

Trinidad—where Columbus discovered the South American mainland in 1498—was described as the most important location for a major base to guard the now vulnerable southern approaches to the Caribbean and Panama Canal. Britain has a small naval station there at present.

Brig.-Gen. George V. Strong, chief of the army war plans division who is now in London as a European war observer, said only recently that Trinidad "not only covers the southeastern approaches to the Caribbean but presents extraordinarily favorable features either in the defense of the Caribbean or as a base from which we may be attacked."

As for Newfoundland, Gen. Strong said that air and naval forces based here—whether American or enemy—could virtually prevent all traffic from the northern part of North America to Europe.

Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, gave his indorsement yesterday to the negotiations for bases and told reporters that a critical situation faced the United States because of European war developments.

His reference, he explained, concerned "the possibilities of the next month in the Western Hemisphere."

Military circles regarded the subject of bases a complex one. Some officers considered it likely that discussions with Canada would explore the possible dangers of a future attack from Europe or Asia via the Hudson Bay, now undefended back door into the interior of the United States.

President Roosevelt, in disclosing the base negotiations, cautioned reporters against linking them with the question of permitting Britain to acquire American destroyers. Nevertheless, some Congressmen were inclined to connect the two.

Capitol Hill speculation centered on whether Mr. Roosevelt could make a destroyer transfer without specific authority from Congress.

Canadian Base Talks

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 17—The pledge of assistance President Roosevelt made two years ago to Canada may provide the background for discussions when the Chief Executive meets Prime Minister Mackenzie King at Ogdensburg, N. Y. tonight.

Speaking at Kingston, Ontario, on August 18, 1938, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"The peoples of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

Partnership Aim Seen

Informed officials said it was not unlikely that the President's objective in the present hemisphere defense discussions was to bring Canada into the partnership of the other nations of the New World.

Only Canada of all the major American countries was not represented at the recent Havana conference where a hemisphere protective program was adopted.

Twofold Purpose Seen

Some officials believed Mr. Roosevelt had a twofold purpose:

1. To give Canada assurance of American help in the event Britain is conquered and the Dominion is called on to resist a threat of German aggression.

2. To enlist Canada's help in getting for the United States such additional fleet and air bases as are considered necessary to bulwark the defense of North America.

Tahitians Are Clamoring For American Adoption

By The Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17—All is not romance these days on beautiful Tahiti.

H. E. Pippin, Matson Steamship Line executive back from a South Seas excursion, says the islanders are clamoring for "adoption" by the United States.

"Since old France capitulated," he said, "Tahiti's market for copra, the only important export, has vanished. When we left they had only enough flour for a few days. French money was regarded as worthless and the inhabitants almost fought for an American dollar."

Listening Posts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 17—The State Department disclosed today that it was establishing diplomatic listening posts at Horta, in the Azores Islands, an airway stop between Europe and the United States, and at Cayenne, French Guiana, in South America.

United States consulates will be established at the two points, the department reported.

Foster H. Kreis, of Minnesota, vice-consul at Funchal, Madeira, has been appointed vice-consul at Horta.

Adrian B. Colquitt, of Savannah, Ga., third secretary of the American Embassy and American vice-consul at Panama, has been assigned to serve as ivce-consul at Cayenne.

Other Consulates

The announcement followed by one week the department's disclosure that it was opening consulates at Dakar, French West Africa, and at St. Pierre-Miquelon, French possession off the coast of Canada.

French possessions in the Western Hemisphere have been regarded here as possible subjects for action under the Pan-American agreements recently made at Havana, Cuba. The Act of Havana provided for establishment of provisional administrations in foreign possessions in this hemisphere which were threatened by a non-American change in sovereignty.

NEW PANAMA LOCKS TO BE STARTED SOON

Preparation Almost Ended for $277,000,000 Channel for Use of Our Navy

DREDGES AT WORK NOW

Dry Land Excavation Bids to Be Asked in Week or Two—2,000 New Workers Hired

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Bernard L. Burdick, chief of the Panama Canal's office here, disclosed today that preparations were almost complete for the gigantic task of digging a new $277,000,000 channel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

"Already a fleet of dredges has been turned loose on the job of enlarging the Canal," Mr. Burdick said, "and within a week or two we'll advertise for competitive bids for beginning the dry land excavations.

"The dirt is going to fly again down on the Zone, just as it did in the good old days when the steam shovels chewed their way through the Cucaracha Slide."

The new locks—designed as a defense measure to reduce the Canal's vulnerability to bombing and sabotage—will constitute the waterway's third set, and will be restricted to United States Navy use alone. Engineers estimate that six years normally would be required to complete the locks, but they hope to do the job in less time.

Mr. Burdick said he already had hired 2,000 new workers and shipped them to the zone, "and we simply are swamped with applications for jobs from the unemployed."

He was having difficulty finding experienced office engineers and metal trades workers to go to the isthmus, he said, although he was "deluged" with applications from other types of workers he did not need.

The Panama Canal Administration, he disclosed, had sent a personnel expert to engineering colleges in search of graduates capable of helping design the three new sets of locks that will parallel the existing ones at Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores.

Another big job now occupying the Panama Canal office is the purchase of everything necessary for the operation, maintenance, and enlargement of the Isthmian waterway.. The items range from rubber bands and concrete mixers to hypodermic needles and a dive bomber.

30,24 - 4397

30.24-4397

WASHINGTON,AUG. 17-(AP)-THE PLEDGE OF ASSISTANCE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE JUST TWO YEARS AGO TO CANADA, OFFICIALS HERE BELIEVE, MAY PROVIDE THE BACKGROUND FOR DISCUSSIONS WHEN THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE MEETS PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING AT OGDENSBURG, N.Y. TONIGHT.

SPEAKING AT KINGSTON, ONTARIO, ON AUGUST 18, 1938, MR. ROOSEVELT DECLARED:

"THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT STAND IDLY BY IF DOMINATION OF CANADIAN SOIL IS THREATENED BY ANY OTHER EMPIRE."

HE ALSO SAID THAT IF THE HOPES FOR PEACE THEN ENTERTAINED PROVED FUTILE, "WE CAN ASSURE EACH OTHER THAT THIS HEMISPHERE AT LEAST SHALL REMAIN A STRONG CITADEL WHERE CIVILIZATION CAN FLOURISH UNIMPAIRED."

INTERPRETING TONIGHT'S MEETING IN THE LIGHT OF THAT SPEECH AND MR.ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY THAT HEMISPHERE DEFENSE DISCUSSIONS WERE UNDER WAY WITH CANADA, INFORMED OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS NOT UNLIKELY THAT THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECTIVE WAS TO BRING CANADA INTO THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE NEW WORLD IN FORGING AN IMPREGNIBLE HEMISPHERE DEFENSE.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT CANADA, ALONE OF ALL THE MAJOR COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, WAS NOT REPRESENTED AT THE RECENT HAVANA CONFERENCE WHERE PRECAUTIONS FOR HEMISPHERE SECURITY WERE DISCUSSED AND A PROTECTIVE PROGRAM ADOPTED.

SOME OFFICIALS REGARDED TODAY'S MEETING AS THE FIRST STEP IN ASSURING CANADA THAT THE UNITED STATES MEANT TO FULFILL THE PLEDGE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE TWO YEARS AGO.

THEY SAID THEY BELIEVED MR.ROOSEVELT HAD A TWOFOLD PURPOSE:

1. TO GIVE CANADA ASSURANCE OF AMERICAN HELP IN THE EVENT BRITAIN IS CONQUERED AND THE DOMINION IS CALLED ON TO RESIST A THREAT

AUG 18 1938

1. TO GIVE CANADA ASSURANCE OF AMERICAN HELP IN THE EVENT BRITAIN IS CONQUERED AND THE DOMINION IS CALLED ON TO RESIST A THREAT OF GERMAN A

AUG 18 1938

IS CONQUERED AND THE DOMINION IS CALLED ON TO RESIST A THREAT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION

2. TO ENLIST CANADA'S HELP IN GETTING FOR THE UNITED STATES SUCH ADDITIONAL FLEET AND AIR BASES AS ARE CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO BULWARK THE DEFENSE OF NORTH AMERICA.

OTTAWA, AUG. 17--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING CONFERRED WITH THE EARL OF ATHLONE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, BEFORE LEAVING FOR WHAT WAS EXPECTED TO PROVE A MOMENTOUS CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TONIGHT.

MACKENZIE KING VISITED THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, IT WAS BELIEVED, TO INFORM HIM OF WHAT HE EXPECTED TO DISCUSS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

ACCOMPANYING THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE BORDER CITY OF OGDENSBURG, N.Y., WAS JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CANADA; A PRIVATE SECRETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL MESSENGER.

AUG 18 1938

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN ENROUTE TO NORWOOD, N.Y., AUG.17-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CAME TO UPSTATE NEW YORK TODAY TO KEEP A MOMENTOUS RENDEZVOUS WITH PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA AND DISCUSS HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE PROBLEMS AND AMERICAN ACQUISITION OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER ARRANGED TO DINE TOGETHER AT DUSK, BEHIND THE DRAWN CURTAINS OF A SPECIAL TRAIN PULLED UP ON A SIDING AT OGDENSBURG, N.Y.

AUG 18 1938

AN INSPECTION OF 90,000 TROOPS ENGAGED IN THE NATION'S BIGGEST PEACETIME WAR MANEUVERS HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED AS THE PURPOSE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S TRIP, BUT THIS FADED TO SECONDARY IMPORTANCE WHEN WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT, AFTER MR.ROOSEVELT HAD LEFT WASHINGTON, THAT HE WOULD CONFER WITH MACKENZIE KING.

A PRELUDE TO TONIGHT'S MEETING WAS THE PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT IN THE CAPITAL YESTERDAY THAT CONVERSATIONS WERE UNDER WAY WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ON "THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN HEMISPHERE" AND WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S GOVERNMENT ON "ACQUISITION OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES BY THE UNITED STATES FOR AMERICAN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PANAMA CANAL."

HE GAVE NO HINT WHETHER THESE CONVERSATIONS HAD REACHED THE POINT WHERE AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLANS OF ACTION WOULD BE IN ORDER.

BUT ON THE BASIS OF THE BUILD-UP PROVIDED IN WASHINGTON FOR IDEAS OF HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE AND NEW NAVAL AND AIR STRONGHOLDS, SOME MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY REASONED THAT ACTUAL DECISIONS, AND PERHAPS A DEFINITE STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES, MIGHT NOT BE TOO MUCH TO EXPECT FROM TONIGHT'S CONFERENCE.

LENDING SIGNIFICANCE TO THE MEETING WITH MACKENZIE KING WAS THE FACT THAT JAY PIERPONT MOFFATT, FOR YEARS AN ACE DIPLOMAT IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND NOW MINISTER TO CANADA, WAS INVITED TO BE PRESENT.

IT WAS EXPECTED, TOO, THAT SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L.STIMSON, WHO WAS SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE HOOVER ADMINISTRATION, ALSO WOULD SIT IN.

WHAT NEW DEFENSE STEPS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE HAD IN MIND WERE HIS SECRET. BUT CONJECTURE CENTERED ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT BE NEGOTIATING TO STRENGTHEN HER OUTLYING DEFENSES - BY ESTABLISHING DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS ON BRITISH ISLANDS IN THE CARIBBEAN AND IN NEW FOUNDLAND AND THE CANADIAN MARITIME PROVINCES.

MR.ROOSEVELT'S DINNER WITH MACKENZIE KING WAS TO FOLLOW AN AFTERNOON DEVOTED TO VISITING ENCAMPMENTS OF THE FIRST ARMY AND THE NATIONAL GUARD, WHICH HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN MOCK WAR AROUND OGDENSBURG FOR A FORTNIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE HIS TRAIN AT NORWOOD, N.Y., AROUND NOON AND START HIS INSPECTION SWING BY MOTOR CAR, ACCOMPANIED BY STIMSON; STIMSON'S AIDE, COL.EUGENE REGNIER; CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY.) OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE; BRIG.GEN.E.M.WATSON, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY AND MILITARY AIDE; CAPTAIN DANIEL J.CALLAGHAN, NAVAL AIDE; AND REAR-ADMIRAL ROSS T.MCINTIRE, WHITE HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

AFTER ATTENDING CHURCH SERVICES FOR THE TROOPS, MR.ROOSEVELT WILL BOARD HIS SPECIAL TRAIN AT OGDENSBURG SUNDAY, AND LEAVE FOR HYDE PARK, N.Y., TO SPEND A FEW DAYS AT HIS COUNTRY ESTATE.

PRESIDENT VISITS ARMY MANEUVERS

Canadian Prime Minister to Confer With Him.

NORWOOD, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt arrived today from Washington and, prior to a portentious meeting with Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada, began a motor tour of a rural area where 90,000 troops have been waging a mock war on the largest scale in America's peacetime history.

Mr. Roosevelt's special train pulled into Norwood at 1 P. M., and while he was inspecting the First Army the train was moved over to Ogdensburg, where the President and the Prime Minister were to dine together at dusk and discuss problems involving the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

It was to be a conference which might result in a definite understanding on application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Dominion and on implementation of Mr. Roosevelt's pledge at Kingston, Ont., two years ago that the United States would come to the aid of Canada if Canada were attacked.

Thus the historic meeting overshadows the troop inspection.

As the President stepped off his special train, all the airplanes of the First army wheeled overhead. He was met by Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Drum, the army's commander.

A battery of four guns set off a twenty-one-gun presidential salute as the train stopped. Through the acrid fumes from the shells Mr. Roosevelt walked down a ramp and entered an open car with presidential and American flags fluttering at the radiator grill.

The President and Secretary Stimson faced a heavy schedule, ending with an aerial display in which 125 observation, combat and bombing planes will fly in review.

After attending religious services Sunday the President will return to his Hyde Park home.

Although there is an extreme shortage of tanks, planes and transports, the National Guard, adopting regular army training technic, is being extensively schooled during maneuvers to strike swift, hard blows.

Army movement by machines is undergoing extensive experimentation and is certain to be put to a greater test beginning Monday when the Blacks march up the St. Lawrence and the Blues conduct the defense.

In divisional battles this week, example after example was noted by umpires and observers of successful motorized activity.

Signal successes were reported after experimentation with the combat team plan, consisting of unified action by infantry, artillery, and any other supporting groups considered necessary.

30,24-4399

30.24-4399

Renews Promise Of Aid If Canada Is Attacked

Roosevelt Discusses Specific Hemisphere Defense Plan With Prime Minister Mackenzie King

[By the Associated Press]

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 17—The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada, isolated behind the drawn blinds of a private railway car, tonight talked over a specific course of United States-Canadian action for defense of the Western Hemisphere.

It was a conference which President Roosevelt had admitted in advance might result in stronger ties with the Dominion than ever before.

They Dine Alone

It coincided, furthermore, with a clear-cut indication from the Chief Executive of continued American adherence to a policy of coming to the aid of the Dominion against any attack from overseas.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, motored here with Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, American Minister to Canada, and began his parley with Mr. Roosevelt within a stone's throw of the border.

They dined alone, and then the President's train was moved from Ogdensburg to the near-by village of Heuvelton.

Says Statement Stands

At a press conference preceding the conference with Mackenzie King, Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether the prospects of stronger ties with Canada meant that "we'll defend Canada."

He referred to a statement made two years ago to the day, that the United States would not stand idly by if the Dominion were threatened, and said his words still were good today.

That declaration was made originally, in the presence of the Prime Minister, at the dedication of an international bridge at Kingston.

The conference tonight was pitched on an informal plane, in contrast with customary diplomatic protocol. But it was in keeping with the fact that the participants have been close personal friends for years.

May Have Statement Today

There was to be no additional news on the meeting tonight, Mr. Roosevelt revealed, but he said he might have something to say about it tomorrow.

The Chief Executive dropped another significant phrase at the conclusion of an inspection of 91,000 troops engaged in mock war games in the area around Ogdensburg. Various military observers from Latin-American countries were introduced to him and he commented on the absence of Canadians.

They are part of the Americas just the same as the U. S. A., he declared.

Thus he gave weight to the belief that he and Mackenzie King would go into the ramifications of the Monroe Doctrine and the extent to which Canada might consider herself covered by it.

Mackenzie King came down from Ottawa to meet the President, who had disclosed in Washington that conversations had been in progress with the Canadian Government on hemispheric defense, and with Britain on the acquisition of naval and air bases in British territory in the western hemisphere.

To Attend Church

He crossed the St. Lawrence from Prescott, accompanied by Edouard Handy, a secretary; J. S. Nicol, a confidential messenger, and a chauffeur.

The Prime Minister was to spend the night on Mr. Roosevelt's special train and attend church services in the field tomorrow with the President and officers and men of the First Army.

The Chief Executive was interviewed in front of the Ogdensburg Free Academy after having spent the afternoon looking over eight divisions of the First Army troops.

He was informed that Wendell L. Willkie, in his address accepting the Republican Presidential nomination, had challenged him to a series of face-to-face debates on major campaign issues.

"How does that strike you?" he was asked.

Heard Nothing Of It

The President said he didn't know, that he had heard nothing about the challenge since he had spent five hours ... ing 84,000 men and 7,000 officers.

Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, American Minister to Canada, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who directed foreign affairs as President Hoover's Secretary of State, also were on hand for tonight's conference.

Playing At War

First Army Review

[By the Associated Press]

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 17—America's First Army, impressed by the effectiveness of newly adopted combat teamwork in National Guard units, abandoned war training temporarily today to salute its commander in chief, President Roosevelt.

The Presidential itinerary called for a motor tour of the army's eight divisions—an encompassing headquarters of 90,000 troops scattered over a 1,300-square-mile "battlefield."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who was to accompany the President, also faced a heavy schedule, including a review of 125 observation, combat and bombing planes.

Returns Home Tomorrow

The President will return to his Hyde Park home tomorrow.

Lessons of the present European war, with its swift airplane and tank action, find a warm reception among officers here.

Despite an extreme shortage of tanks, planes and transports, the National Guard, adopting regular army training technic, is being extensively schooled to strike swift, hard blows.

Army movement by machines, followed by fighting under usual conditions, is undergoing extensive experimentation and is certain to be put to a greater test beginning Monday when the "blacks" march up the St. Lawrence and the "blues" attempt defense.

Success Of Mobility Shown

In divisional "battle," ending Saturday, example after example was noted by umpires and observers of successful "motorized" activity.

Informed officers believe use of such motive power has been more intelligent than in past war games. The motorized units were used in actual engagements, instead of being retired to the rear after delivery of their human cargoes.

Signal successes were reported with the "combat team" plan, consisting of unified action by infantry, artillery, and any other supporting groups considered necessary to solve, successfully, any given problem.

More Specialists

[By the Associated Press]

Camp Beauregard, La., Aug. 17—Under the army's mechanization program enlisted men can now look at military life as a "profession" holding promise of better pay and longer terms of enlistment and calling for a higher type of personnel.

The reason for this, an officer of mechanized cavalry pointed out, is that a larger percentage of specialists and non-commissioned officers are needed to manipulate and maintain the army's complicated machines.

Today as scout cars, motor-cycle platoons and anti-tank units of the Sixth Cavalry roared by en route to positions for Third Army maneuvers here, Capt. B. C. Bixel told of increasing demands upon personnel made by the introduction of machines into the cavalry.

60 P. C. More Specialists

"A mechanized unit," he said, "needs about sixty per cent. more 'graded or rated' enlisted personnel—non-commissioned officers or privates with specialist ratings—than a non-mechanized one. Specialists receive substantially higher pay than the privates. A radio technician, for example, gets $44 per month—more than twice the pay of a buck private.

Heat Aids Blue Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in Western Washington Aug. 17—Heat and a utility company caused the fourth army's maneuvers to become so involved the umpires threatened to call the whole business off.

A bridge across the Nisqually river was to be destroyed (actually) by the retreating northern "red" army according to the blue prints of the war.

But it developed the bridge would be needed later for a utility construction job.

No one thought to tell the attacking One Hundred and Fifteenth cavalry vanguard of the southern "blue" army, so they went on across, scout cars and all.

Then the practical One Hundred and Fifteenth, sweltering in the heat, took off their blue denim coats, distinguishing mark between them and the "red" army, and went through the opposition like a bride through her budget.

When the "reds" and the umpires caught up with he invaders, the umpires ruled they should withdraw and start over.

Then the officers of the One Hundred and Fifteenth won their biggest victory—they talked the umpires into letting them hold the ground gained if the mechanized units recrossed the river legally.

PAN-AMERICANS IMPRESSED BY U.S. WAR GAME

Mexican, Speaking for South Republics, Surprised to See Such Efficiency in Soldiery

OGDENSBURG, Aug. 17 (AP).—Praise of equipment and training o fthe U. S. Army came tonight from a spokesman for military observers for Western Hemisphere republics attending First Army maneuvers here, simultaneously with a plea of New York's Governor for no delay in conscription.

At a dinner given by Lieut.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army Commander, Col. Armando R. Pareyon, military attache to the Mexican Embassy at Washington, said he and South American observers are "greatly impressed" and "somewhat surprised" to "observe the degree of efficiency, training and organization."

PUBLIC AWAKENED.

He also cited "convincing evidence that the people of this country are united in their awareness of the necessity for military preparedness."

Gov. Lehman struck directly at Congressional advocates of a four-month postponement of conscription.

Asserting that if England is conquered by Germany "we cannot hope to keep the war from our shores for any substantial length of time," the Governor said the present emergency "is very real and possibly greater than at any time in the history of the nation."

The Governor voiced the plea for conscription, which he termed the only possibility of rapidly obtaining necessary manpower, at the conclusion of a day-long trip with President Roosevelt, who inspected the 90,000 men of the First Army.

Air Mechanics Trained In U. S. Reformatories

Gillette Finds Danger in Paroling Them

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—A training program for aviation mechanics has been started among inmates of Federal reformatories.

This was disclosed today by Justice Department sources after Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, mentioned the training in discussion of defense plans.

It was emphasized, however, that the training was offered only as an experiment, and only to "young first offenders with good backgrounds and some mechanical ability."

One Justice Department official referred to fifteen youths chosen for the initial training at the Chillicothe, Ohio, reformatory as "what might be called accidental criminals." He said the program might be expanded to some other reformatories.

Senator Gillette said he had been informed that it was planned to parole some prisoners for industrial work when they had received satisfactory training. He added that it didn't strike him as "the clearest judgment in the world" to propose ... be paroled to work in aircraft factories and other defense plants.

"It would be the last in the world to object to these men being given industrial training," Senator Gillette told reporters, "but I doubt the wisdom, at a time like this, of putting men to work in defense industries who have succumbed once to weakness and who might be susceptible to foreign influences seeking to sabotage the defense program."

Mead Urges Sacrifices For Defense Program

Asks State Carpenters to Seek Unity in Labor Ranks

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP).—Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, called tonight for elimination of friction within the ranks of labor, saying it must be made clear to any who would use the present crisis to break down hard-won labor victories" that there would be "no blackout of labor gains."

Speaking before the thirty-fourth annual convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters, Senator Mead said there must be sacrifices from labor, capital and government in the national defense program.

A "healing in the rift of labor's ranks" would be a "mighty contribution" to the strength, prestige and effectiveness of organized labor in the nation, he said.

Thomas J. Lyons, president of the New York Federation of Labor, said that liberalization of the state's unemployment insurance set-up, to include more payments and a shorter waiting period for benefits to begin, would be sought by labor in the coming year.

The Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the State Labor Board, issued a plea for a united and stronger labor movement.

Speed Up Draft, Marine Vets Ask

Detroit, Aug. 17 (AP).—The Marine Corps League, with a resolution "viewing with alarm the dilatory attitude of Congress," was on record today as favoring enactment of a selective military draft law "with all possible dispatch." Approximately 3,500 members of the Marine Veterans' organization, in annual convention here, adopted the resolution last night.

Defense Call to Hospital Aids

BOSTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Hospital officials from every state and Canada were summoned today by the American Hospital Association to meet next month to discuss plans for mobilizing 2,500,000 health workers behind the government's hemisphere defense program. Surgeons general of the United States Army, Navy and public health service will address a special general session of the convention Sept. 16 to 20, officials announced, to explain preparedness plans.

Aircraft Builder Hits Profit Curb

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17 (AP).—Glenn L. Martin, pioneer aircraft manufacturer, said today the new excess profits tax bill should be drafted to repeal, not suspend, the "Vinson-Trammell Act limiting aircraft profits."

Martin declared the aircraft industry was anxious to do its part in national defense, but asserted it "cannot perform its full share of national re-armament when subjected to special restrictions applicable only to it."

Breeds Camouflaged Homing Pigeons

ONTARIO, Cal., Aug. 17 (A. P.)—Capt. R. R. Delhauer, former director of homing pigeon activities in the United States Army, is en route to Washington to show army officials camouflaged pigeons he has bred. He will confer with the chief signal officer on their use in the defense program.

German Refugee Reaches Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17 (A. P.)—Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, seventy-six-year-old German sociologist, arrived from Japan today, two years after fleeing from Germany.

He is en route to Berkeley to serve on the faculty of the University of California. He said his books had been confiscated by the Nazis, but that he succeeded in smuggling his unfinished manuscripts out of Germany.

AWARDED SEVERANCE PAY

Newspaper Guild Wins $7,452 Judgment Against Havas

New York, Aug. 17 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild (CIO) today was awarded a judgment for $7,452.53, representing pay due sixteen employes who were dismissed on June 23 by Havas, the semi-official French news agency.

A Havas spokesman explained that funds had been frozen since the French capitulation and said that the severance pay, provided for in a Guild contract, would be paid early nex week.

THROUGHOUT THE FALL OF 1939, THE WINTER AND THE SPRING, NAZI AIRMEN CRUISED OVER THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE, FROM LAND'S END TO SCAPA FLOW, BUILDING UP THEIR "OBJECTIVE FOLDERS"--THE PICTURES AND MAPS WHICH TODAY ARE GUIDING THEM TO THEIR OBJECTIVES. UNSATISFACTORY TOUCH-AND-GO RAIDS WERE MADE BY BOTH SIDES.

NOW THE ISSUE IS CLEAR CUT: HOW LONG CAN THE GERMANS KEEP IT UP, AND HOW LONG CAN THE BRITISH TAKE IT?

THE DEFENDERS ARE AT A DISTINCT DISADVANTAGE IF THE MATERIAL DAMAGE FROM THE RAIDS IS AS HEAVY AS THE GERMANS CLAIM. ON A STEADY FLOW OF RUEL, AMMUNITION, AIRPLANES AND PILOTS DEPENDS THE ABILITY OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE TO MAINTAIN RESISTANCE AT ITS PEAK.

AND ON THE ROYAL AIR FORCE FALLS THE JOB OF PREVENTING DAMAGE TO THE THINGS WHICH ARE THE VERY HEART OF AIR DEFENSE.

GERMANY HAS TWO ADVANTAGES. IT HAS THE INITIATIVE IN THE ATTACK, A PRIZE IN ANY BATTLE, AND ITS OWN VITAL CENTERS OF MANUFACTURING, OF WARPLANE CONCENTRATIONS, AND OF FUEL AND ARMAMENT SUPPLIES ARE FAR MORE SCATTERED AND LESS VULNERABLE THAN THOSE OF THE BRITISH.

STRATEGY NO LONGER IS PART AND PARCEL OF THIS ATTACK AND THE DEFENSE AGAINST IT. IT IS A TOE-TO-TOE SLUGGING CONTEST, AND STAYING POWER ALONE WILL DETERMINE THE OUTCOME.

IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY APPARENT, AS GERMANY'S VIOLENT AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN'S ISLAND CITADEL GROWS IN INTENSITY, THAT MORE THAN THE EXISTENCE OF ENGLAND AS AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ENTITY IS AT STAKE.

THE BATTLE IN ENGLISH SKIES IS JUST AS MUCH A LABORATORY-PURE TEST OF THE EFFICACY OF AIR POWER AS IT IS A TEST OF BRITISH STRENGTH TO RESIST THE BLITZKRIEG.

WHATEVER THE RESULT, THE REPERCUSSIONS WILL BE WORLD-WIDE.

A GERMANY WHICH BUILT UP ITS AIR POWER TO OFFSET BRITISH SEA POWER CAN ILL-AFFORD TO HAVE ITS OFFENSIVE--UNACCOMPANIED BY ANY CONCURRENT LAND AND SEA OPERATIONS--COME A CROPPER.

THE METICULOUS GERMANS USE A DIFFERENT SYSTEM OF PILOT TRAINING THAN THAT EMPLOYED BY THE BRITISH. BRITISH TRAINING IS MORE THOROUGH, BUT GERMAN AIR TACTICS CONTAIN MORE OF THE ELEMENT OF MATHEMATICAL PRECISION.

BRITISH PILOTS, LIKE AMERICANS, ARE PERMITTED A GREATER DEGREE OF INITIATIVE THAN ARE THE GERMANS, AND THEIR AIRMANSHIP DEPENDS LESS ON THE COMMANDS OF FLIGHT AND SQUADRON LEADERS. PARTLY TO THAT THE BRITISH ATTRIBUTE THEIR ONE-TO-FOUR CASUALTY ADVANTAGE WHICH, OF COURSE, IS DISPUTED BY BERLIN.

MEN WHO KNOW AIR FIGHTING GIVE THE BRITISH AN AMPLE CHANCE TO BEAT OFF THE ATTACKS, DESPITE THE DISADVANTAGES UNDER WHICH THEY LABOR. AT THE HEIGHT OF YESTERDAY'S ONSLAUGHT AN AMERICAN, A PARTISAN OF AIR POWER AND A SQUADRON LEADER IN THE WAR OF 1914-18, REMARKED:

"THE BRITISH GIVE UP? DON'T GAMBLE ANY MONEY ON IT. THE PARTY IS ONLY STARTING."

30.24 - 4401

30.24-4401

WAR IN THE AIR RACKS CITIZENS

Doctors Tells of Effects on British Population.

SHOCK WORSE THAN BOMBS

Ghost-like Figures Walk Streets and Scream at Planes.

By Associated Press.

Warfare such as that now raging in the skies over Britain produces a civilian shell shock more insidious than the actual death and destruction poured upon the earth from bombing planes.

Such is the conclusion of British medical leaders, writing in recent issues of the Lancet, a British medical journal, received at the New York Academy of Medicine.

Two British psychiatrists, a Harley street physician and a woman psychologist, agreed that the war of 1914-18 could not be compared with the present conflict, in its effect either upon civilian populations or upon active combatants.

Even before the present mass attacks upon England began, they noted such phenomena as these:

Ghostlike figures walking the streets and screaming at the sight of German planes . . . widespread, mentally induced palsy and insomnia . . . increasing apathy to the value of human life . . . diminishing reasoning power.

Many Neurotic Cases.

With the war so close at hand the psychiatrists, William Sargent and Eliot Slater, wrote that more and more neurotic cases were developing and described the patients as having "thin, fallen-in faces with pallid or sallow complexions."

They also reported complaints of "terrifying bad dreams, feelings of inner unrest, hysterical fits and tendencies to be startled at the least noise, particularly at the sound of airplanes."

Actual physical effects of air raids were listed by the psychologist, Mary Collins, as acceleration of the heart, rapid breathing, dryness of the mouth, shivering, quaking limbs and loss of voice.

In her article she said that men and women who were utter strangers before the war were playing cards and staging knitting bees and community song-fests, just to be near one another in a moment of danger.

Dr. Clifford Allen wrote of observing a strange show of interest in animals and an equally strange lack of interest in human life.

Moans Saved for Dog.

The picture of an injured man flashed on the screen of a motion picture theater evoked no response, he said, while that of a dog was greeted with audible moans from the audience.

Likewise, a radio broadcast to raise funds for a children's hospital brought only small contributions, while a similar broadcast for the benefit of a pet home met with generous response.

Dr. Allen said he noted, too, that while immorality had increased, so had religious sentiment. He said people were flocking to the churches.

Conflicting Claims on Plane Losses

By Associated Press.

The claims on plane losses in the large-scale air war launched against Great Britain on August 8 follow:

	GERMAN CLAIMS.		BRITISH CLAIMS.	
	British Losses.	German Losses.	German Losses.	British Losses.
August 8.....	49	10	60	16
August 11.....	93	21	65	26
August 12.....	89	24	62	13
August 13.....	132	28	78	13
August 14.....	28	12	31	7
August 15.....	143	32	180	34
August 16.....	89	31	75	22
Totals	623	158	551	131

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 50TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM AUG. 11 TO AUG. 17, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	11	0	0	66,862	138	65
GREECE	7	0	9	(X) 71,633	14	0
SWEDEN	3	0	2	15,497	0	8
FINLAND	2	1	0	8,375	3	0
GERMANY	0	0	1	7,033	0	0
YUGOSLAVIA	0	1	0	5,334	0	0
TOTALS	23	2	12	174,734	155	73
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	395	176	214	2,731,403	6,833	5,523
GRAND TOTAL	418	178	226	2,906,137	6,988	5,596

(X) GREEK LOSSES OCCURRED PREVIOUS TO 50TH WEEK BUT JUST REPORTED.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--378; GERMANY--78; NORWAY--72; SWEDEN--54; GREECE--52; FRANCE--41; NETHERLANDS--37; DENMARK--32; ITALY--25; FINLAND--18; ESTONIA--9; BELGIUM--8; YUGOSLAVIA--4; LITHUANIA--3; PANAMA--2; POLAND--1; SOVIET--1; IRAN--1; ARGENTINE--1; RUMANIA--1; JAPAN--1; LATVIA--1; SPAIN--1; PORTUGAL--1. TOTAL--822.

BZ239PED

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (AMS BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

ENGLAND'S FIGHT FOR LIFE TURNS THE CORNER INTO ITS THIRD MONTH WITH THE SKIES RAINING NAZI BOMBS UPON THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLE; BUT THE FACTORS WHICH WINSTON CHURCHILL DESCRIBED TWO MONTHS AGO AS FAVORING ENGLISH VICTORY ARE UNCHANGED EXCEPT IN ONE RESPECT.

THAT IS THE TIME ELEMENT.

WHEN CHURCHILL SPOKE TO PARLIAMENT JUNE 18 HE SAID: "I DO NOT SEE HOW ANY OF THESE FACTORS CAN OPERATE TO OUR DETRIMENT, ON BALANCE, BEFORE WINTER COMES."

WINTER WAS THEN MONTHS AWAY. IT IS ONLY WEEKS AWAY NOW SO FAR AS FLYING CONDITIONS OVER ENGLAND AND ENGLISH WATERS ARE CONCERNED, AND THAT IS UNDOUBTEDLY A HEARTENING THOUGHT TO THE BRITISH.

THE SINGLE, DOMINANT QUESTION RAISED BY CHURCHILL IN THAT TALK TO PARLIAMENT WAS "CAN WE BREAK HITLER'S AIR WEAPON?"

THE ANSWER IS BEING WRITTEN NOW IN ENGLISH SKIES. THE FULL POWER OF GERMAN AIR ATTACK HAS BEEN TURNED ON TO BREAK THE "INVINCIBLE RESOLVE" WHICH CHURCHILL PROCLAIMED TO THE WORLD ON JUNE 18. THE CRISIS MAY COME IN THIS FORTHCOMING WEEK. THE STRAIN BOTH ON THE MATERIAL RESOURCES AND THE MORALE OF THE CONTENDING AIR FORCES CAN ONLY BE CONJECTURED.

DESPITE CONFLICTING ERMAN AND BRITISH REPORTS OF ENEMY AIR LOSSES IN THE TERRIFIC STRUGGLE, WHICH MUST MASK A GRIM REALIZATION ON ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER THAT THE END IS ALREADY IN SIGHT, IT IS CLEAR THAT NEITHER GERMAN OR BRITISH FLYING WARRIORS CAN LONG ENDURE THE PACE. IT IS ALSO REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT BOTH SIDES ARE LOSING OR WEARING OUT PLANES IN ACTION FASTER THAN THEY CAN BE PRODUCED. BOTH ARE PROBABLY LOSING EITHER IN ACTION OR BY CONTINUED NERVE STRAIN MORE SKILLED PILOTS, BOMBERS AND GUNNERS THAN THEY CAN TRAIN IMMEDIATELY.

A TRUE PICTURE OF RELATIVE AIR LOSSES, BOTH IN MEN AND MACHINES, IS NOT TO BE SIFTED OUT OF RIVAL ACCOUNTS TINCTURED WITH PROPAGANDA ANY MORE THAN A REALISTIC ACCOUNTING OF BOMB DAMAGE TO EITHER MILITARY TARGETS OR POPULAR MORALE ON EITHER SIDE CAN BE DISCERNED.

OTHER FACTORS OF THE CHURCHILL "BALANCE" OF TWO MONTHS AGO REMAIN LITTLE CHANGED. BRITISH NAVAL POWER, THE ESSENCE OF EMPIRE, HAS BEEN LITTLE IMPAIRED IN TWO MONTHS. ENGLAND BEHIND HER SEA RAMPARTS SEEMS STILL SECURE FROM STARVATION, ALTHOUGH ADOLF HITLER HAS WARNED THE WORLD THAT SHE IS UNDER COMPLETE BLOCKADE. THE SPECTRE OF STARVATION STALKS INSTEAD IN ALL NAZI CONQUERED NATIONS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, TO VERIFY CHURCHILL'S TWO MONTH OLD PREDICTION THAT "WINTER WILL IMPOSE A STRAIN UPON THE NAZI REGIME, WITH HALF EUROPE STARVING UNDER ITS HEEL WHICH, FOR ALL THEIR RUTHLESSNESS, WILL RUN THEM VERY HARD."

DOES THAT ACCOUNT FOR THE NAZI AIR BLITZKRIEG OVER ENGLAND; FOR A NAZI INVASION WITH ALL ITS RISKS, IF IT COMES?

GERMANY WASHES HANDS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR U. S. REFUGEE STEAMER

Nazis Warn Vessel Proceeds At Own Risk Through Mined Waters—Washington Replies That Belligerents Are Held Responsible

Germany warned the United States yesterday that the United States Army transport American Legion, loaded with almost 900 Americans from Europe's war zones, would proceed at her own risk through mine fields and submarine-patrolled waters near the British Isles.

The warning followed proclamation by the Reich that all of the British Isles is now under intensive, armed blockade by Germany.

The United States Government replied by stating emphatically that Germany and other belligerent nations would be held strictly accountable on prior assurances that no attack would be launched against the American Legion.

Meantime, the American Legion steamed from Petsamo, Finland, toward the Scottish coast and the danger zone.

30,24-4403

30.24-4403

Refugee Ship Loaded With 900 Periled By Nazi Blockade Mines

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Aug. 17—The German Government washed its hands of responsibility tonight for the safety of the United States ship American Legion, carrying Americans home from Petsamo, Finland.

It said the United States Government had declined to heed a German warning to keep the American Legion out of British waters mined today under a new, formally proclaimed total blockade of the sea around Britain.

Conceivably, under the German's own announced terms for the blockade, the American Legion might be subject to a bombing attack as soon as she appeared in British waters.

A Definite Warning

The blockade communique said specifically that "airplanes will attack every ship" and that "every ship which sails in this area in the future exposes itself to the danger of destruction."

Before the blockade was proclaimed, however, the Government had said that as an army ship of a neutral the American Legion would not be molested by Germany.

An article by DNB, official German news agency, outlining the American Legion situation, was headed "indiscreet venture." This was the first expression of press reaction.

Strictly At Own Risk

If the ship, with nearly 900 American refugees from Europe aboard, pursues its outlined course—between the British island of Rona and Cape Wrath—it will do so at its own risk, Germany advised the United States orally through the United States Embassy here.

The American Legion sailed from Petsamo Friday night.

While not specifically mentioned, it was believed by authorities here that the ship would go without escort and without specific directions from Germany if it attempts to crash the gates of the mine blockade.

The announced course of the American Legion, a United States Army transport on the special refugee repatriation mission, will take it close off the northwest coast of Scotland.

May Change Course

The course from Petsamo, on Finland's Arctic shore, to Cape Wrath is about 1,700 miles, more than two days' steaming time.

This, it was pointed out, leaves time for the United States to reinstruct the master and advise the various Governments of a proposed new course.

The American Embassy here declined any comment as to what might be done.

If the American Legion continues the originally indicated course, she probably will move into dangerous waters by late Sunday night or early Monday.

Wide Area Mined

Dienst Aus Deutschland, authoritative commentary, meanwhile declared it was clear that "Germany not only is determined but also in a position to make this blockade effective.

"It is especially pointed out that the entire sea area around England is mined."

It recalled repeated mention in recent high-command communiques of widespread mining activity, especially by air, and said mines were being strewn thickly along the British west coast, especially St. George Channel, the North Channel and the Irish Sea.

"The mining," it added, "is not limited to harbor entrances, but is extended along entire channels of approach."

Course Is Questioned

The *Lokal Anzeiger* said the American Legion went north of Iceland in going to Petsamo and that the return through what it called British waters was "a peculiar course." The shortest route home would be just south of Iceland, it said.

Exchanges of oral communications between the German and American Governments began August 9, when the United States advised Germany that the ship, especially marked and illuminated by day and by night, would follow a pre-arranged course.

This course, the German announcement said, leads along the northern coast of Scotland.

It said the American Government expressed hope that the transport would not be molested and asked a promise of safe conduct.

Promise Unnecessary, Nazis Say

Although Germany answered that such a promise was unnecessary because German forces "naturally would not attack a neutral army ship," the communique said, the Government declared itself ready to inform responsible Nazi authorities of the American Legion's intended departure from Petsamo and her intended course.

Thronged with 897 passengers, among them Crown Princess Martha of Norway, invited to the United States by President Roosevelt, and stranded American citizens and diplomatic officials, the transport sailed late Friday night from the northern Finnish port.

U. S. Envoy Aboard

Americans aboard the 13,136-ton vessel included Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, United States Minister to Norway; Mrs. Frederick A. Sterling, wife of the American Minister to Sweden, and her three children. Also aboard is Otto D. Tolischus, New York *Times* foreign correspondent.

"On August 14," the German communique continued, "the Reich Government informed the American Embassy in Berlin that responsible German authorities, after taking note of the intended course, pointed out that this course of the ship strongly touched the military area of operation around England and that exceptional dangers were connected with such a trip.

"Urgent Advice" Given

"Urgent advice, therefore, was given that the American Legion make the trip via a less dangerous route. This warning also was discussed with the American Embassy and the thick sowing of the sea region around England with mines was pointed out."

Following this, it said, the United States Embassy notified Germany August 16 that the transport was departing the same day by way of the original route, despite the German warning.

"The Foreign Office therewith advised the American Embassy August 16 that the ship, despite the warning, was entering into an area of operations with full knowledge of the dangers," the communique went on.

Reich Declines Responsibility

"The Reich Government, therefore, must decline responsibility if the ship should suffer any damage as a result. Responsibility must rest solely with the United States Government.

"Besides, the Reich Government pointed out the circumstance that final notification regarding the departure of the American Legion reached the Foreign Office only at noon on August 16, although August 15 was expressly designated to the American Embassy beforehand as the latest time for a report regarding the final course."

Germany underlined her formal proclamation of the sea and air blockade of Britain with the disclosure that newly-sown German mines already had sunk or damaged three big ships near the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea.

Every Neutral In Danger

"Every neutral vessel sailing into this region in the future is running the risk of being destroyed," said an official statement.

Authorized sources explained this meant unlimited sea warfare by the Germany air force and navy all around England, with the exception of Irish territorial waters.

The blockade was announced on the only day of the week in which there were no great massed daylight raids or bitter aerial combats over England.

DNB, however, said Nazi raiders limited their forays today to early-morning attacks on ports along the British west coast and to scouting flights over the English Channel, North Sea and the British Interior.

Say British Slowed Up

The wireless said the paucity of air battles was because "the British fighters have slowed up."

The news of the ship sinkings was related by DNB, shortly after the blockade had been announced. Two of the ships sank, the agency said; the third moved away, listing badly. They were not identified.

The damage was done by mines laid "over a great radius" by the German Air Force last night, DNB explained. It said that where mines previously were laid principally in English harbors and river mouths, they now have been strewn in the steamer lanes of the open sea, all around England, including the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.

Sub Success Claimed

Earlier, a single submarine was declared to have sunk 25,700 tons of British merchant shipping in a guarded convoy.

The blockade decision was communicated in notes to all neutrals except the United States and Argentina, which already have forbidden their ships to enter belligerent zones.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Imperial Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare during the last war, effective February 1, 1917.]

Today's declaration warned the neutrals that the entire war zone is mined and that, furthermore, German airplanes henceforth will attack every ship.

All-Inclusive Warning

"Without exception," the announcement said, "the Reich Government in the future will decline every responsibility for damages caused to vessels of all kinds or persons in this region."

It stated also that German armed forces will "fully utilize" the strategic positions it controls from the Bay of Biscay to the North Cape—in addition to its "supremacy" in the sea-air region around England.

A preamble explained that the decision was the result of England's "illegal" sea warfare. It asserted Germany really was acting in the interest of all Europe, because England now was trying to starve, in addition to Germany, "European states like Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Sweden, Spain a d Portugal."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—This was a reference to the British blockade tactics which drastically restrict shipments of materials and foodstuffs to the Continent to prevent such shipments from aiding Germany.]

"Free Shipping" Denied

It also was argued that there really is no "free shipping" in European belligerent waters any more, because of British measures to take over or control neutral vessels.

"The Reich Government," the note to neutrals concluded, "must declare on its part: Sea warfare in the region around England has broken out in full fury."

By keeping their ships out of these waters, Germany said, the neutrals will contribute to the swift ending of the war. Germany's action, it declared, is a decisive step toward concluding the conflict and getting rid of "the responsible present British rulers."

Raids Spread To Wales

Today the Germans aimed their planes all the way across England to Wales and the British Channel and announced they had struck heavy blows at the harbors of Cardiff, Bristol and Newport.

DNB said a new and bigger type of bomber, a veritable flying battleship was being used. This is the DO-21? bomber, a two-motored craft which has heavier armament and carries more bombs than its predecessors.

Nevertheless, authorized sources said the present raids on England were "pin pricks" compared to what is coming.

Berlin Warns U. S. on Vessel

Says Germany Will Not Be Responsible for Refugee Ship American Legion.

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The German radio said today it was officially stated that Germany is not responsible for the safety of the United States ship American Legion returning to America from Petsamo, northern Finland, with several hundred persons.

The radio said the United States ship was continuing on a course announced as within the danger zone about the British Isles, despite a warning by the German Government.

"It was officially stated Saturday that an exchange of notes has taken place between the United States and the Reich's Government regarding the sailing of the United States troop transport American Legion from Petsamo to New York," the radio said.

Advised to Change Course.

"The Reich's Government pointed out August 14 that the vessel's course considerably touched the area of military operations around Britain and gave urgent advice that the American Legion return home on a less dangerous route.

"Nevertheless, the American embassy in Berlin informed the Reich's Government August 16 that the American Legion was leaving Petsamo on the same day and was taking the course which had been laid down.

"The Foreign Office thereupon stated in an oral note dated August 16 that the 'vessel, despite warning, was entering the area of operations fully aware of the dangers. The Reich's Government must therefore decline responsibility if any disadvantages should arise for the ship therefrom. The responsibility must be borne by the United States Government alone.'"

Most Ships Are Barred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The United States neutrality law which Germany referred to in her announcement of the British blockade today forbids American ships, with some exceptions, to visit the ports or sail in the waters of nations declared by the President to be at war.

The law authorizes the President to define combat zones, areas of dangerous waters, into which American ships may not go. The European zone, as presently defined, closes to United States ships all waters around Europe except those touching Portugal and a part of northern Spain.

Exceptions Are Provided.

Exceptions are provided in the law for ships which enter a belligerent port or a combat area to bring out Americans and for ships carrying Red Cross supplies and personnel. Anther proposed exception, before Congress, would permit American ships to call at belligerent ports for refuge children if belligerent governments give them safe conduct guarantees.

Well informed officials saw no possibility that the German blockade would affect the homeward voyage of the American army transport American Legion, which sailed yesterday from Petsano, Finland, with 897 passengers, most of them American citizens who have been stranded in the Baltic and Scandinavian areas.

Heading for Brooklyn.

Officials said it was planned for the American Legion to proceed directly to Brooklyn and it had no intention of visiting any British port. The vessel whose passengers also include the Crown Princess Martha of Norway, was expected to take a northern route along the fringe of war-ridden waters.

Germany's blockade threat was concerned with the regions around England and it was not known here just how far these regions extended.

Scores of neutral ships trading in English waters under charter to American firms are expected to be affected. The United States Lines alone operates six ships under the Belgian flag between New York and England.

Nazis' Pledge Cited by U. S.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17 (AP).—The United States Government tonight refused to change the course of the homeward-bound Army transport American Legion, and announced it would hold Germany and other warring nations to prior assurances that they would not attack the vessel.

Pointing out that Germany was informed on Aug. 9 of the sailing date and course the ship would follow with its 897 passengers, the State Department insisted it could not accept Germany's attempt to modify its prior assurances, because no other safe course existed.

Admiral Harold Stark
Ordered reserve ship to sail.

The State Department's press officer said the German Government, in answering the Aug. 9 note, stated specifically and officially that, since the American Legion was a military vessel of the United States Government, it would, of course, be immune from molestation.

The decision to sail yesterday was made, it was said, upon the advice of Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and the General Staff of the United States Army.

Under orders from President Roosevelt, the transport left New York July 25 under the command of Capt. B. E. Torning with a crew of about 225, to return Americans stranded in Northern Europe.

The vessel arrived at Petsamo Aug. 5, well identified with American flags painted on decks, sides and stern. Floodlights play on these flags at night.

U. S. Firms May Suffer Under Nazis' Blockade

Scores of Chartered Ships Expected To Be Affected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—The American neutrality law, which Germany referred to in her announcement today of a blockade of Great Britain, forbids American ships, with some exceptions, to visit the ports or sail in the waters of nations declared by the President to be at war.

The law authorizes the President to define combat zones, areas of dangerous water into which American ships may not go. The European zone, as at present defined, closes to United States ships all waters around Europe except those touching Portugal and a part of northern Spain.

Exceptions are provided in the law for ships which enter a belligerent port or a combat area to bring out Americans, and for ships carrying Red Cross supplies and personnel. Another proposed exception, now before Congress, would permit American ships to call at belligerent ports for refugee children if belligerent governments give them safe-conduct guarantees.

Scores of neutral ships trading in English waters under charter to American firms are expected to be affected. The United States lines alone operates six ships under the Belgian flag between New York and England.

Britain Blockaded

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 17—A "total blockade" of Britain, in aswer to Britain's "illegal" sea warfare was declared by the German Government today.

A long communique marshaled numerous instances of what it said were illegal acts by Britain on the seas.

"Germany is convinced that with announcement of a total blockade of the British Islands, she is taking another decisive step toward ending the war and removal of the responsible contemporary British rulers," the statement said.

German armed forces will "utilize fully" their strategic position from the Bay of Biscay to the North Cape of Norway, as well as their supremacy on the sea and in the air around England, it was emphasized.

United States Excepted

The German note was sent to all neutral countries, except Argentina and the United States, asking them to forbid their ships to sail into the German-English war zone. The United States and Argentina were excepted, it was explained, because they have already barred their ships from the war zone by neutrality legislation.

The communique warned that German warplanes henceforth will attack every ship entering the war zone. "Any neutral ship," it said, "which in future sails these regions (the belligerent zones) is exposed to the danger of destruction."

Official Statement

"Therefore," it continued, "the Reichs Government, in the future and without exception, declines responsibility for any damage inflicted upon ships or persons in these regions."

An official statement said Germany was acting "in the interest of all Europe, for since London has realized that Germany cannot be starved, it now seeks to extend the hunger-war also to other European states, such as Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Sweden, Spain and Portugal.

Blame Put On England

"The swift conquest of England, and thus the removal of the present English rulers, who now alone oppose peace, therefore, is the primary precept for all Europe, as well as for the remaining neutral states."

The German radio warned that "a naval war in the regions around England is raging at full force. The whole region is infested with mines. Airplanes are attacking every vessel. Every neutral vessel which is sailing there in the future is, therefore, running the risk of being destroyed. Without exception, the Reichs Government will in the future decline every responsibility for damages caused to vessels of all kinds or persons in this region."

Text Of Declaration

Excerpts from the text of the German declaration announcing a "total blockade" of Britain:

held air and naval bases in the Atlantic, filters out as a British holdup. Wholly apart from the destroyers with which Britain would naturally like to involve us, our possession of these bases is as much in her interest as in our own. Let's trade the destroyers for her World War debts—a legitimate transaction—and not for part of our navy—a bootlegged war.

all goods of German origin were contraband, including goods in neutral possession and which were exported from Germany in neutral ships.

Merchantmen Armed

"Illegal arming of British merchantmen for the purpose of using these vessels as an aggressive weapon against German submarines was the next measure, followed by misuse of neutral flags, *et cetera*.

"Laying of drifting mines, open and camouflaged use of merchantmen for war actions, using of fishing vessels as submarine traps (Prime Minister), Churchill's announcement in Parliament of May 9, 1940, that in Skagerrak all German merchantships would be sunk at daytime and all vessels, without regard to nationality, at night time are all on the same line.

"England has, firstly, seized by force merchantships of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France in order to replace at least partly her own gigantic tonnage losses. Since then England compels owners and crews of these vessels to work for her. Secondly, England tries with all the means at her disposal to enforce her control on all neutral shipping.

England arbitrarily intercepts also vessel of nations like Japan, the Soviet Union and Sweden, which are not at all partaking in the European war. Morevover, she now attempts at forcing upon neutral shipping the notorious "navicert system" (trade control by a certification system).

"She treats as prizes those ships without navicerts. By this means England tries to make serviceable for her own war aims all neutral merchant shipping.

"Therefore there can be no talk anymore today of free shipping. Developments, moreover, show that neutral shipping as far as it today still is running on England, is subject to all dangers of warlike actions and that it, in view of all these things, is being misused directly or indirectly for doing service for England.

"The unsuccessful British attempt to starve German women and children through a hunger blockade is answered by Germany with the complete blockade of the British isles here proclaimed."

German Announcement on Blockade

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 17—Following is the text of the German declartion announcing a "total blockade" of Britain:

Since the outbreak of war, England to an ever increasing extent has violated international rules of war conduct. It began by proclaiming foodstuffs as contraband, which is in contrast to the most primitive laws of humanity. Just as in the World War, German women and children were to be hit thereby.

Then followed a declaration that all goods of German origin were contraband, including goods in neutral possession and which were exported from Germany in neutral ships.

Illegal arming of British merchantmen for the purpose of using these vessels as an aggressive weapon against German submarines was the next measure, followed by misuse of neutral flags, etc.

Germany replied to this: First, by shifting her trade to the east and by considerably increasing her imports of foodstuffs and raw materials from European and Asiatic economic sectors, by securing for German economics enormous quantities of raw materials of all kinds in European countries freed from the enemy. Second, by sinking 5,000,000 gross register tons of merchant space by the German Navy and Air Force.

To this must be added 1,500,000 tons of cargo space which was rendered useless by heavy damages by air attacks. This makes, together, 6,500,000 tons.

"More and More Brutal"

Recognizing to an ever increasing extent the uselessnes of her naval warfare, which conflicts with all rules of international laws, England then took resort to methods which became more and more brutal.

Laying of drifting mines, open and camouflaged use of merchantmen for war actions, using of fishing vessels as submarine traps, Churchill's announcement in Parliament of May 9, 1940, that in the Skagerrak all German merchant ships would be sunk at day time and all vessels, without regard to nationality, at night time are all on the same line. The heaviest blow, however, was given by England to shipping of third States by the following measures:

England has, first, seized by force merchant ships of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France in order to replace at least partly her own gigantic tonnage losses. Since then England compels owners and crews of these vessels to work for her. Second, England tries with all the means at her disposal to enforce her control on all neutral shipping.

Thus England of late blockaded by mines, illegally and completely, the region between Greenland and England and certain regions around Southern England, forcing neutral shipping to enter British control harbors. England arbitrarily intercepts also vessels of nations like Japan, the Soviet Union and Sweden, which are not at all taking part in the European war.

Moreover, she now attempts forcing upon neutral shipping the notorious "navicert system." She treats as prizes those ships without navicerts. By this means England tries to make serviceable for her own war aims all neutral merchant shipping.

As regards the sea region around England, normal trade traffic is no longer going on there as a result of ever-increasing fighting actions of the air and naval forces of the two belligerents. Sea routes and actions, moreover, are nowadays prescribed to neutral shipping by mines, outpost vessels, air patrols, British coastal batteries, etc. Other neutral vessels are mostly forced to run in convoys of British warships.

Therefore there can be no talk any more today of free shipping. Developments, moreover, show that neutral shipping, as fas as it today still is running to England, is subject to all dangers of warlike actions and that it, in view of all these things, is being misused directly or indirectly for doing service for England.

England herself has thus, by her measures completely defying international law, made all waters around her isles a zone of military operations, a circumstance which would forbid any genuinely neutral ship from entering these waters.

A further deterrent for neutral ships and sailors should be the fact that under the constantly growing pressure of the German armed forces England of late has been quite openly overstepping even the last boundaries of decent warfare.

Thus Mr. Churchill announced a few days ago that unarmed German salvage planes, protected by the sign of the Red Cross, which were rescuing German and enemy airmen in distress at sea, would from now on be shot down by England.

This cynical incitement to murder, which is symptomatic of the desperate mood at present of the British rulers in view of imminent defeat, has been promptly followed by the British air force. During recent air fights two German Red Cross planes trying to rescue wounded British airmen were shot down by the British.

Germany has watched these developments with careful attention for months in the hope that common sense might, after all, deter the present British rulers from continuing this criminal course of warfare. This hope was in vain, however. England rejected the Fuehrer's latest appeal.

Will "Retaliate in Kind"

The Reich government, therefore, has now decided to retaliate in kind and to employ armed forces with the same ruthlessness against shipping around England.

On Sept. 26 the British Government through Mr. Chamberlain who then was Premier declared: Germany is a beleaguered fortress and it is therefore quite legal and humane to cut off the German people from all vitally important supplies. This means in other words: The present British rulers regard it as a matter of course and as quite legal, if they had their will, to expose German women and children to a death of starvation as in the World War.

The Fuehrer's policy, which gave German economic access to food imports from large parts of the world, and the securing of large raw material reserves, thanks to a unique series of victories of our armies, frustrated the British plans, however. The present rulers of England know this. They nevertheless do not dare to admit complete failure for their policy to their own people, but are proclaiming war to the last.

In view of this self-destructive British attitude the Reich Government establishes the fact that not Germany, but the British Isles, is the beleaguered fortress today.

The unsuccessful British attempt to starve German women and children, through a hunger blockade, is answered by Germany with the complete blockade of the British Isles, here proclaimed.

Germany is convinced that, with the announcement of the total blockade of the British Isles, a further decisive step has been taken toward termination of the war and removal of the guilty people at present in power in Britain. The supreme command of the German armed forces will make the utmost use of the favorable strategic situation offered by German domination of the Continental coasts from Biscay up to the North Cape.

30.24 - 4405

30.24-4405

"Acts in Europe's Interests"

Germany thus acts in the interests of the whole of Europe for, after it has been realized in London that starving out Germany is impossible, Britain tries to extend the hunger war to other European countries like Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Sweden, Spain and Portugal. Britain even tries to cut off from overseas supplies countries which have nothing whatever to do with the war like Japan, Soviet Russia, etc., under the pretext that Germany might possibly profit from such imports.

The rapid forcing of England to her knees, and the removal of the people at present in power in London, is consequently the foremost task for the sake of the whole of Europe and other neutral countries concerned. While some countries like the United States and Argentina long ago have declared the waters surrounding the British Isles a war zone and have forbidden their ships, airplanes and citizens to enter these dangerous zones, other countries have not yet taken the same step.

Germany, having repeatedly warned these States not to send their ships into the waters around the British Isles, has now again requested, in a note, these governments to forbid their ships from entering the Anglo-German war zones. It is in the interest of these States themselves to accede this German request as soon as possible.

The Reich Government wishes to emphasize the following fact: The naval war in the waters around the British Isles is in full progress.

The whole area has been mined. German planes attack every vessel. Any neutral ship which in the future enters these waters is liable to be destroyed.

Declines All Responsibility

The Reich Government in the future declines all responsibility without exception for damages suffered by ships or injuries to persons in these waters. By keeping their ships completely away from the British Isles neutrals on their part will help to avoid complications and end the war soon.

It will thus, moreover, be made more difficult for Mr. Churchill and other men like him to create in the future any new so-called Athenia case; in other words to let ships of a third State be sunk by British U-boats and then blame Germany for the sinking in the hope of inciting public opinion in the third State concerned sufficiently to drive it into a war against Germany.

Germany is convinced that she does a service of historic importance not only to Europe but also to all neutral countries in the world by finally removing the present system of British piracy.

Hitler Has Another Surprise For Britain, Lochner Asserts

Writer Says Germany All Set On Coast For Invasion And That Weather Won't Halt Attack

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army on the French Coast, Aug. 17—What I saw in three days with German troops on this coast line opposite England indicates Adolf Hitler has another surprise ready.

On the surface there is little that meets the eye to suggest the imminence of an attempt to invade England. Although most people believe invasion of the island kingdom is Hitler's aim, and German newspapers make no secret of it, German camouflage in this coastal region is so clever an untrained observer would imagine nothing of the sort was afoot.

But I am familiar with German camouflage methods, and what I saw was more than enough to convince me that Hitler, if and when *Der Tag* comes, will once again surprise the world.

Can Pick His Own Time.

And it is all being done so methodically and with such precision that he can set the zero hour as he ch[illegible] irrespective of wind and weath[illegible] season.

[illegible]sh [illegible]ns do what they can [illegible] night to disturb the preparations, but by day the English Channel—once one of the most crowded sea lines in the world—seems a picture of desolation.

In three days I motored up and down the coast between Ostend and Boulogne. Although I stood on high promontories commanding superb views of the Channel, including the chalk cliffs of Dover, I saw not one British convoy, nor any good-sized ship.

Just Motionless Funnels

Two German mine-sweepers and a fishing smack were all I could discern moving over the desolate waterway. There were plenty of motionless funnels showing above the waters of harbors I visited—all reminders of the battles for Ostend, Calais, Dunkerque—and plenty of stranded ships on beaches and reefs.

The air above the Channel, however, was full of activity; in fact, planes were roaring over our heads nearly all the time.

Spectators on the sidelines o[illegible] the [illegible] for Eng[illegible] watched [illegible] Messerschmitt pursuit planes rocketing to giddy heights and parting across the Channel, saw heavily armed combat craft roaring toward England, saw squadrons of Germany's heaviest bombers droning ominously westward with loads of death and destruction.

Back And Forth They Go

Such was the picture we saw day after day. Sometimes they passed in tiny groups of nine; then flights of eighteen and twenty-seven; sometimes great swarms of fifty or more. Disappearing in the fleecy clouds, they reappeared some time later like silvery fish crossing the deep blue sky—coming back for another load of bombs.

We could not see where the Germans dropped their bombs, and all we could hear was a series of heavy detonations interspersed with the thud-thud and boom-boom of British anti-aircraft batteries. After half an hour the Germans would return, sometimes in perfect formation, sometimes more irregularly.

Germans Take Offensive

Occasionally a mad chase would develop, with a British pursuit plane screaming after the bombers. There would be a quick, furious exchange of firing and then a sudden about-face by German fighters stabbing back at the Englishman.

In a few minutes it would be all over.

Our inspection of the coast line left no doubt that the Germans had fortified it heavily against a possible [illegible]

Britain Scoffs At Nazi Total Blockade Plans

New York, Aug. 17 (AP)—Britain has taken note of Germany's new "total blockade," but wonders how the Nazis hope to put it into effect, said the British radio broadcast today.

"Her (Germany's) navy is *hors de combat*," the B. B. C. said. "Her attempt to blockade us from the air has failed, and her troops are as far away from this island as ever."

Nazis Say Worst Is Yet To Come

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Aug. 17—The German air force, disclosing the use of bigger and more heavily armed bombers against England, augmented its aerial invasion of that island today with intensified pre-dawn attacks.

New waves of bombers and fighters streaked out across the Channel. Germans said the air warfare yesterday cost the British eighty-nine planes at a loss of only thirty-one Nazi craft.

At the same time the British struck back with night raids. Damage to buildings and two deaths were admitted after a raid on central Germany.

British warplanes also dropped bombs in the Weimar area in northern Germany. There were no reports of losses of life there.

Along the French coast German anti-aircraft artillery went into action early this morning as British planes attempted to bomb oil depots in northwestern France. Two raiders were reported shot down.

Air Alarm At Munich

(A Swiss telegraph agency report broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation and heard in New York said an hour's air alarm was in effect early today at Munich and that heavy explosions were heard west of the city.)

The German radio reported Nazi air raids against England today "played havoc" with British anti-aircraft batteries, especially on the English south coast.

"British anti-aircraft artillery practically has been eliminated during the last few days of fighting. It did not score any hits today and merely hindered operations of British pursuit planes," the radio said.

Three big steamers struck mines and two sank near the Isle of Man this morning, DNB reported. The third was said to have been given a bad list.

Reviewing yesterday's operations, the high command asserted the British lost eighty-nine planes yesterday against thirty-one Nazi craft destroyed.

Germans disclosed meanwhile their big Do-215 bombers—sisterships of the Do-17 "flying pencil" which wrought havoc in Poland and Norway—now are being used against the British.

The official news agency, DNB, said the new bomber, a veritable flying battleship with a bigger bomb-carrying capacity and heavier armament, carries more potential destruction than anything yet seen in the air.

New Plane Very Fast

It was described as a two-motored ship, capable of reconnaissance as well as bombing operations, possessing greater speed and maneuverability and able to climb swiftly with only one motor should the other be disabled.

"No enemy can approach it without detection," DNB said. It added that this product of Germany's big Dornier works is covered on all sides with light and heavy machine guns.

"There'll be no stopping now," aviation circles said as Nazi warplanes struck again at anti-aircraft defenses, airdromes and plane factories vital to Britain's defense system.

Military commentators said weakening of the English air defenses already was apparent, although Germany had not yet loosed the full power of the vaunted air force which pulverized Poland, smashed resistance in the Low Countries and crushed France.

"Worst Yet To Come"

This is not a large scale attack, no matter what the effects on England may be," said the authoritative commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, hinting at worse to come. "It is a strong, armed reconnaissance."

Berlin was alive to the possibility of British reprisals, and the radio issued repeated warnings against infringement of stringent blackout regulations.

British censorship is keeping the world in ignorance of what is really going on in England, announcers declared.

REPORTER ON NAZI DIVE PLANE TELLS OF LONDON ATTACK

Says 100,000 Pounds of Explosives Dropped on Aircraft Plant.

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (A. P.—via radio)—A German flying reporter who participated in yesterday's attack on the London area said today in his story of the raid that he had "the proud feeling that hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of our comrades had attacked . . to show the British that Germany does not allow one to joke with it."

The reporter's story in part:

". . . We had orders to attack British aircraft works west of London. Our planes carried more than 50,000 kilograms (more than 100,000 pounds) of high explosives up to a height of 4,000 meters (more than 12,000 feet.)

". . . We saw the typical triangle of railway tracks of a certain British town and below us there was a certain British airdrome which was especially noticeable by the motor car racing track which encircled it.

Plane Starts Swift Dive.

"Our bomb-aiming devices were adjusted. The red light glowed on the dash. Five seconds later our machine dived. It was a sudden jerk; for a moment one seemed to lose consciousness. I saw how we approached the earth, lying beneath us like a carpet, at terrific speed. The nose of the airplane was aimed at a long row of assembly workshops.

". . . Our bombs had been released and the machine was free. We looked back and saw hits. White smoke poured from the riddled roofs of the workshops. Fire and detonations were clearly noticeable. . . . Enemy chasers had come too late. We got rid of them."

Hans Hirsch, another flyer-reporter who as a part of the regular armed forces flew over England and then returned to Nazi territory, had this to say, in a dispatch datelined somewhere in north France:

"Five minutes ago I returned from a flight against the enemy. Rochester, an airfield southeast of London, was our goal.

"Under us like thick black sausages the first (British) balloon barrages appear. My fingers itch to be able to shoot one down, but I have other tasks—perhaps on the way back.

Hurricanes Appear.

"Canterbury is beneath us. Now the goal lies just beneath us just as the pictures brought back by observers show it. The first bombs fell. Our 'eggs' curve downward and create a mighty cloud of smoke, gigantic flashes of flame. Pobjoy Air Motors Aircraft, Ltd.—they existed once, too!

"The first Hurricanes (British fighters) appear. They begin shooting afar, from all barrels to make hits. It is like hell has broken loose and banged and crashed in the cockpit. Wood and glass splinters fly about among us.

"The first pilot is wounded in the thigh—cleanly through. Then our left motor fails. Then the radioman calls that he is wounded.

"That is too much at one time. The radioman pulls the machine gun around and gives a spurt over at the pursuit ship that is trying to pull over us. He falls flaming into the channel. It didn't worry us much that we had to make an emergency landing on this side of the channel."

SHIPPING GONE FROM CHANNEL

Reporter Paints Picture of War Desolation.

FUNNELS LASHED BY WATER

Tells How Hitler Is Fortifying French Coast for Attack.

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE FRENCH COAST OPPOSITE ENGLAND, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—(By telephone from Brussels).—The English Channel, once one of the world's busiest war lanes, presented a picture of desolation to a reporter for the Associated Press who spent three days with Germany's armed forces on the cliffs of Cap-Gris Nez and Calais and motored up and down the coast from Ostend to Boulogne.

Standing on high promontories commanding a good view of the channel, including the chalk cliffs of Dover, in the distance, he saw not one British convoy, not one larger vessel.

Two German mine sweepers, employed as first aid speedboats, and one fishing smack were all he saw moving along and through the channel. There were plenty of funnels sticking out of the water in various ports visited as so many reminders of the fights for possession of Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne and there were plenty of ships stranded in the harbors or on the reefs directly outside.

Plenty of Air Activity.

There was more than plenty of air activity.

Planes were roaring overhead virtually all the time while he watched from the sidelines.

Speedy Messerschmitt pursuiters climbing to giddy heights and darting across the Channel like so many swallows; heavier destroyers rushing over to the English side of the "pond," as German aviators call the twenty-two miles of water; the heaviest bombers audible by deep organ tones as they carried their destructive loads westward—such was the picture seen day after day.

Sometimes small formations of only nine planes, again groups of eighteen to twenty-seven, occasionally swarms of more than fifty, studded the skies, disappearing momentarily in the clouds and then reappearing as they set off for England.

French Coast Fortified.

All that could be heard was a series of heavy detonations interrupted by the thud and boom of British anti-aircraft guns. After about half an hour the German planes would return—sometimes in perfect formation and then again more irregularly. Occasionally there would be a mad chase as British machines blazed away at the German bombers streaking for home.

In one case there was rapid firing back and forth, followed by the about-face of some German chasers who pursued a lone Englishman. After a few moments it was all over.

On one such occasion a black smoke cloud rose from a promontory around the corner from the one used by the reporter.

"We got him that time," mumbled a young German lieutenant in charge of a powerful battery on our cliff.

Speaking of batteries, the Germans have fortified the French coast to a high degree.

BERLIN, AUG. 17-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN RADIO REP NAZI AIR RAIDS AGAINST ENGLAND TODAY "PLAYED HAVOC" WITH BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, ESPECIALLY ON THE ENGLISH SOUTH COAST. (THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THERE HAD BEEN NO GERMAN RAIDS ON BRITAIN DURING THE 12 HOURS FROM SUNRISE.)

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID "BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY PRACTICALLY HAS BEEN ELIMINATED DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS OF FIGHTING. IT DID NOT SCORE ANY HITS TODAY AND MERELY HINDERED OPERATIONS OF BRITISH PURSUIT PLANES."

BERLIN, AUG. 17-(AP)-BRITISH AIR LOSSES IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTS OVER BRITAIN WERE PLACED AT 89 PLANES AND 22 BARRAGE BALLOONS BY INFORMED NAZI SOURCES TODAY. THEY SAID THE NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES LOST HAD RISEN FROM 15 TO 27.

BERLIN, AUG. 17-(AP)-BRITISH WARPLANES DROPPED BOMBS IN THE WEIMAR AREA IN NORTHERN GERMANY DURING THE NIGHT. THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF LOSSES OF LIFE THERE.

BERLIN, AUG. 17--(AP--VIA RADIO)--A BRITISH NIGHT RAID ON A "CEMETERY OF HONOR" IN NEUSS, ON THE RHINE RIVER, WHERE GERMAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTION ARE BURIED, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE GERMAN RADIO. IT SAID THE GRAVES WERE MARKED PLAINLY WITH LARGE WHITE CROSSES, CLEARLY DISCERNABLE FROM THE AIR.

Three Spanish Ships Held at Gibraltar

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The German wireless reported today from Madrid that British warships had forced the Spanish tanker Pampero and two Spanish merchantmen to return to Gibraltar for examination of their cargoes and passenger lists.

The vessels, it was added, still are detained in Gibraltar.

The Pampero is not listed in Lloyd's Register.

BERLIN, AUG. 17-(AP)-THREE BIG STEAMERS STRUCK MINES AND TWO SANK NEAR THE ISLE OF MAN THIS MORNING, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED. THE THIRD WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN A BAD LIST.

BERLIN, AUG. 17-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS SAID A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ON "LIVELY DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY" IN WHICH THE NAZI GOVERNMENT IS ENGAGING IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, BUT WHICH IS NOT CONNECTED WITH "ANY PEACE MEDIATION," IS EXPECTED THIS AFTERNOON.

BERLIN, AUG 17-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AN "ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT" REPORT WOULD BE GIVEN AT 4 P.M., (10 A.M., E.S.T.) TODAY.

NEW YORK, AUG 17-(AP)-THE BAY OF BISCAY, DECLARED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TO BE DANGEROUS TO NAVIGATION, IS BEING USED BY AMERICAN FREIGHTERS UNDER NEUTRALITY ACT PROVISIONS ALLOWING TRADE WITH SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Goethe House 'Bombed'

British Raid On Weimar A "Cultural Disgrace," Germans Say

Berlin, Aug. 17 (AP)—Germans declared today the British had bombed Weimar, the home of the famous poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, and described the attack as a "cultural disgrace."

They said British bombs fell on the front of the Goethe house, adjacent to Goethe Park, and on a Red Cross station. Damage was described as slight and apparently no lives were lost.

They said there were no military objectives within the environs of Weimar.

Bomber Crew Dons Mufti to Flee Nazis

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17 (via Berlin) (A. P.).—A heavy British bomber made a forced landing today at Ryseyenberg, north of Brandt, and the six members of the crew disappeared after changing from their uniforms into civilian clothing. The plane burned.

Nazis Threaten Dutch As British Flyers Escape

Crew, Forced Down, Flees; Warn of Sabotage

AMSTERDAM, (via Berlin) Aug. 17 (AP).—The commander of the German Army in the Netherlands warned the Dutch today that henceforth the community where any act of sabotage was committed, as well as the community of the guilty one's birth, would have to "pay a high price."

Declaring sabotage had been continuing, Gen Friedrich Christiansen predicted possible death penalties for offenders against the German occupation and for persons concealing military enemies.

The warning was issued after a British heavy bomber made a forced landing north of Brandt today, and six British flyers escaped after changing into civilian clothing.

British Deny Report

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Informed British sources described as "ridiculous" a story from Amsterdam today that the six-man crew of a British bomber forced down in the Netherlands had donned civilian clothes and fled. British bomber crews carry no extra clothing, they added.

FLIER JOINS NAZIS

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP via radio).—A French flier landed his warplane at the Orleans air base and placed it at the disposal of German military authorities for fighting against Britain, the German radio reported today.

Says Alsace Will Take Natural Place In Reich

Nazi District Leader Calls Territory German In Essence, In Making Prediction

Berlin, Aug. 17 (AP)—Alsace "will very rapidly retake its old natural place within the great German national community," Robert Wagner, Nazi district leader and chief of the Alsatian civil administration, declared in an interview published today in the weekly *Das Reich*.

Alsace, Wagner said, "in essence is German" and needs only to be stripped of "a varnish of mostly very superficial foreign culture."

French Jews, he reported, already have been ousted from public services.

French Port Gets 48 Food Ships

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—No fewer than forty-eight ships have arrived at the French port of Marseille with cargoes of grain, flour, oil and meat from North Africa, the German radio reported from Vichy, France, today.

30.24-4407

30.24-4407

British Mine Bay of Biscay

LONDON, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—For the first time in seven successive days, the daylight hours up to 5:30 P. M. passed without the shadow of massed German raiders over Britain.

With a lull apparent in the struggle for mastery of Britain's skies, the nation struck with new vigor to hold supremacy on the seas.

In the face of a German proclamation of total blockade of the British Isles, the Admiralty announced that Britain's own mines had made the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay dangerous for shipping. It warned that navigators should get routing instructions from British officers.

[The Bay of Biscay is being used by American freighters under neutrality act provisions allowing trade with Spain and Portugal.]

British Not Convinced.

Germany's declaration of a total blockade against Britain was described by the Ministry of Information tonight as apparently an attempt to divert British attention from German projects of invasion or from a move which she may contemplate in some other direction.

"Germany's accusation against Britain of having violated international rules of sea warfare comes singularly and inappropriately from Germany, who herself already has violated all those rules in unsuccessful attempts to blockade the British Isles," the ministry said.

Pointing out that Germany has sunk 736,162 tons of neutral shipping since the start of the war, it declared that this has not deterred neutral vessels from seeking the safety of British convoys. Therefore, it is most improbable that Germany's words of warning will succeed now where violent deeds have signally failed.

The official communique on new mine fields said:

"The Admiralty gives notice that the following areas are dangerous to shipping:

A. "The waters of the English Channel to the eastward of the line drawn from the Bishop's Rock Light, latitude 49 degrees 52 minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 27 west, to the Chaussee de Sein, latitude 48 degrees 3.4 north, longitude 5 degrees west approximately.

Ship Masters Should Ask Way.

"B. All waters in the Bay of Biscay lying to the eastward of the line drawn from the Chaussee de Sein, latitude 48 degrees 3.4 north, longitude 5 degrees 5 west, approximately to Le Socoa Light, latitude 43 degrees 23.7 north, longitude 1 degree 41.2 west.

"Masters of vessels bound to or from British ports in the English Channel should apply for routing instructions to the naval control service officer if in a British port or to the British consul if in a foreign port.

"Any vessels disregarding the terms of this notice will do so at their peril."

R. A. F. bombers last night made widespread successful attacks on new objectives in Germany, including the Messerschmitt aircraft plant at Augsburg and the Junkers assembly plant at Bernberg and the synthetic oil works at Leuna, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Three British planes failed to return from the raids, which also struck at railroads in the Ruhr, the Zeiss military precision instrument plants at Jena and a German anti-aircraft ship in Stavanger Fjord, Norway.

The Air Ministry announced that Britain had been free of German air attacks in twelve hours since sunrise today, for the first time in seven days of mass Nazi assaults.

Anti-aircraft guns flared into action in a southeast England area tonight when a single German plane, apparently on a scouting mission, circled high over head.

Zeiss Optical Works Hit.

The communique said:

"Widespread attacks on new objectives in Germany were carried out successfully last night by a R. A. F. Bomber Squadron. These included the hydrogenation plant at Leuna, the benzine refinery at Bohlen, the Zeiss Works at Jena, the Messerschmitt factory at Augsburg and the aircraft stores at Kollez, north of Weimar.

"The junkers assembly plant at Bernburg and an air frame factory at Frankfurt were again attacked. Railways in the Ruhr and airplanes in Germany and in occupied territory were bombed.

"Three of our aircraft have not returned from these operations.

"A Hudson aircraft of the coastal command attacked and damaged an anti-aircraft ship in Stavanger Fjord.

"No enemy attacks were made in this country in the twelve hours from sunrise today."

Germany's bombers thundered over in new destructive raids during the moonlit pre-dawn, blasting a wide area of Wales. Later they roared through British defenses over an inland southeast English town and over two points on the south coast.

Compared to incessant raids on previous days by hundreds of German fighters and bombers in waves, there came only scattered planes, apparently for scouting.

Nazis May Be Resting.

Two theories were offered to explain the lull, that a rest was being given Nazi pilots and time for reformation of their broken squadrons, and that time was being taken to organize preparations for still heavier assaults.

Many Britons were left homeless by the first week of Nazi air siege which has hit heavily also at Britain's harbors, airports, factories and warehouses.

Even as funds were being collected for the relief of those made homeless in earlier bombardments, other homes were destroyed by delayed action bombs exploding this morning in a southwestern London suburb which the Nazis raided late yesterday.

While British pursuit planes fought new swarms of invading warplanes, the Air Ministry revealed that British bombers raiding Germany last night, had struck heavily at the Nazi air-fuel supply, wreaking very large damage on a great synthetic fuel plant at Leuna, near Leipzig, where gasoline is made from coal.

The Air Ministry said that a hundred bombs were dropped on the Leuna plant, which normally produces 400,000 metric tons of synthetic oil annually, and that they set off a chain of fires marking almost the entire area of the main plant.

Two bombers failed to find their mark, the statement said. One returned home with its bombs; the other loosed a salvo at a large Nazi anti-aircraft battery.

"These are samples of the extreme care the R. A. F. takes to identify its targets and thus avoid all danger of bombing non-military objectives," the Ministry explained.

Raiders Over Southeast.

The Ministry at the same time revised upward its figures of German planes destroyed, reporting that seventy-five Nazi raiders had been shot down during yesterday's very much smaller scale attacks and insisting that a new check of Thursday's air battles showed 180 invading aircraft "certainly destroyed." The previous figure for Thursday was 169.

Today's daylight raids began with dogfights over an inland town in the southeast, where British fighters shot down one Messerschmitt and captured its pilot.

A dozen persons visiting the scene of yesterday's bombardment narrowly escaped injury and others were sent scurrying to the air raid shelters by time bomb explosions. They had moved away from the site a bare minute before the bomb went off.

There were two more bomb explosions later in the day. One damaged several houses and the other exploded near a factory.

The Mayor of one bombed London suburb declared today: "The German raid yesterday has only aroused our fighting spirit—every one was wonderful."

He paid tribute in a statement to the suburban air raid shelters, saying that one bomb fell within three yards of one shelter and not one of the occupants even suffered shock. The high explosive didn't even strip the turf from the shelter.

Two women and a man were taken to hospital when two bombs struck in the main square of a Welsh town. Houses were damaged, the windows of three hotels were shattered, and a fire brigade turned out to keep in check a blaze in the center of the town.

Two whistling bombs crashed in the middle of another town, damaging property and causing several casualties. One woman said: "It is remarkable that some people weren't killed. One woman fell from her bedroom into the room below. She was not seriously injured."

German planes were also reported over southwest and southeast England during the night, while a single raider dropped nine bombs on a southwest coastal town. Searchlights failed to pick up that plane.

Residential District Hit.

The bombs fell in a residential district, the shattering explosions shaking the town out of its sleep, but while a number of houses were damaged there were no casualties.

In the past nine days of air fights over Britain, 131 British planes have been brought down, but forty-five pilots have been saved, according to official communiques. The Germans have lost 623 planes in that period. There has been no announcement as to how many Nazi airmen have been captured, but it is obvious that the German personnel losses are far greater because the attacking bombers require larger crews than the single-seater fighter planes used in defense.

The personnel required for a German attacking force probably averages three men to a plane, counting five for the large bombers and ranging down to one for the escort fighters. This would mean that the Germans have lost around 1,860 airmen, either killed or captured, in the past nine days.

A casualty list issued by the Air Ministry brought the total of Royal Air Force losses since the outbreak of the war to just over 4,300, of whom nearly half—1,854 flyers—are shown as missing.

BRITISH RAIDS ON FRANCE END LULL IN BLITZ

Nazis Fly Back To England after R. A. F. Dash Across Channel

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Aug. 18—German warbirds, as if aroused from their roost by British attacks on France, bombarded southwest England early today and roared over the midlands following a mysterious all-day "holiday" yesterday.

The Royal Air Force, capitalizing on this interim, visited the German positions on the French coast late last night and staged a brilliant fireworks show of their own.

Rumbling explosions reverberated across the Channel, and watchers on England's bomb-pocked shore saw the sheet-lightning of bomb bursts on the Continent, along with the flare of Nazi "flaming onion" anti-aircraft projectiles and the rapier thrusts of searchlights.

Nazis Return To Attack

The Germans, who had laid off Britain from dawn past dark yesterday, sent a few planes over late last night, and returned to the attack on an undisclosed scale today.

Bombs were dropped over a wide area in the Midlands, but first reports said damage was comparatively slight with no casualties.

Incendiary bombs fell near a railway line in one Midland county, three high-explosive bombs fell on a row of houses in one town and works were hit in two small villages.

Parachutes Spotted

In the suburbs of another town residents said they saw parachutes drifting to the ground in the light of searchlight beams.

There was no explanation why the Nazis sent over only scouting planes during the daylight yesterday after six consecutive days of heavy attack which continued up to dawn Saturday.

But the British navy and air force joined in counter-blows against their Axis enemies in both Africa and Europe.

Eleven Italian planes were shot down Saturday, the Admiralty said, when they attempted to combat bombardment of the Libyan coast by British planes and warships.

The Air Ministry reported Friday night raids by British bombers on German targets and enumerated assaults on important military targets.

Widespread Raids On Reich

"Widespread successful attacks," one communique said, included the Messerschmitt aircraft plant at Augsburg, the Junkers assembly plant at Bernberg, railroads in the Iuhr, the Zeiss military precision instrument plants at Jena and a German anti-aircraft ship in Stavanger Fjord, Norway.

An earlier Air Ministry report said "very large damage" also had been inflicted on the great synthetic fuel plant at Leuna, near Leipzig, where coal is transformed into gasoline.

A hundred bombs set off a chain of fires marking almost the entire area of the more than mile-long main plant which "normally produces 400,000 metric tons of synthetic oil annually," it said.

Britain Intensifies Blockade

In the face of Germany's proclamation of a total blockade of the British Isles, Britain intimated that her own blockade of Germany had been intensified.

The Admiralty warned that the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay—possible commerce lanes between Germany and the western Atlantic—were dangerous for navigation without routing instructions from British officers.

Nazi bombers thundered in destructive raids on Wales Friday and followed them up with three attacks in the south and southeast.

At least one German plane was shot down over Britain yesterday and its pilot captured before the mass assaults slacked off.

One death was caused and several civilians were injured in early Saturday morning raids over Wales.

Observers offered two theories for the halt in the massed air attacks.

One suggested that the German air command was calling time out to fill the gaps caused by the week's loss of 574 Nazi planes officially reported shot down. Another expressed belief that the Germans were using the lull to organize a still heavier air siege.

Duff Cooper's Dare To Hitler

Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, broadcast a dare to Adolf Hitler last night to carry out his threat to invade Britain.

"We are quite ready to receive him now, and we shall really be very disappointed if he does not turn up," Duff Cooper declared.

"This week end, we were told by German boasters and bullies, was to be a week end of terror in Great Britain," he continued.

"No Terror In Britain"

"I am speaking now toward the close of Saturday evening, the middle of the week end, which has hitherto been a singularly quiet and peaceful one.

"There is no terror in Great Britain today. Rather there is a sense of achievement, a spirit of confidence, a note of victory and longing only that they shall come again in greater numbers in order that we may continue to take a more fearful toll of them than we already have taken."

Used By American Freighters

New York, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Bay of Biscay, declared by the British Admiralty to be dangerous to navigation, is being used by American freighters under Neutrality Act provisions allowing trade with Spain and Portugal.

Bombs Don't Wake Sleepers in Dover, But Spectators Do

DOVER, England, Aug. 17 (AP).—The racket of exploding bombs in the R. A. F.'s royal tonight over the German-held French coast didn't disturb hotel guests.

But the exclamations of three watching American newspaper correspondents and two military attaches of the American Embassy in London did annoy the sleeping Britons.

The Americans were asked to leave the hotel balcony where they were watching the fireworks across the Dover strait.

LONDON, AUG. 17-(AP)-IN THE MASSIVE AIR BATTLES RAGING OVER BRITAIN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS HAD ONE ADVANTAGE OVER THE NAZI LUFTWAFFE CONSIDERED HIGHLY IMPORTANT BY MILITARY EXPERTS. BRITAIN IS SAID TO BE LOSING ONLY SIX FLYERS TO EVERY 100 LOST BY THE GERMANS.

RAF PILOTS WHO BAIL OUT OF CRIPPLED PLANES LIVE TO FIGHT IN OTHER BATTLES, BUT GERMAN PILOTS WHO MAKE SAFE LANDINGS ARE LOST TO THE LUFTWAFFE "FOR THE DURATION." IT'S INTERNMENT FOR THEM IF THEY SURVIVE THEIR WOUNDS.

IN THE PAST NINE DAYS OF AIR FIGHTS OVER BRITAIN, ~~130~~ 131 BRITISH PLANES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT DOWN BUT 45 PILOTS HAVE BEEN SAVED, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES. TEN PILOTS WERE REPORTED SAFE YESTERDAY, WHEN THE BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF ~~18~~ 22 PLANES.

THE GERMANS HAVE LOST 540 PLANES IN THAT PERIOD. THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO HOW MANY NAZI AIRMEN HAVE BEEN CAPTURED, BUT IT IS OBVIOUS GERMAN PERSONNEL LOSSES ARE FAR GREATER BECAUSE THE ATTACKING BOMBERS REQUIRE LARGER CREWS THAN THE SINGLE-SEATER FIGHTER PLANES USED IN DEFENSE.

THE PERSONNEL REQUIRED FOR A GERMAN ATTACKING FORCE PROBABLY AVERAGES THREE MEN PER PLANE, COUNTING FIVE FOR THE LARGE BOMBERS AND RANGING DOWN TO ONE FOR THE ESCORT FIGHTERS.

THIS WOULD MEAN THE GERMANS HAVE LOST APPROXIMATELY 1,350 AIRMEN, EITHER KILLED OR CAPTURED, IN THE PAST NINE DAYS. THE BRITISH PERSONNEL LOSS FIGURES OUT TO ONLY ABOUT 6 PERCE[illegible]E NAZI TOTAL.

DOVER, ENGLAND, AUG. 17--(AP)--AFTER A DAY IN WHICH THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FAILED TO ATTACK ENGLAND THE RAF WAS BELIEVED TONIGHT TO HAVE DROPPED TONS OF BOMBS ON THE GERMAN-HELD FRENCH COAST ACROSS FROM DOVER.

THE SOUTH OF EXPLODING BOMBS COULD BE HEARD CLEARLY ON THE ENGLISH SIDE, A SCORE OF MILES FROM CALAIS.

PENCILS OF LIGHT FROM GERMAN SEARCHLIGHT BATTERIES SWEPT THE SKY AND "FLAMING ONIONS"--THE RAF'S NAME FOR FLARE LIKE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS WHICH THE GERMANS FIRE--LIGHTED THE SKY LIKE A GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

LONDON, AUG. 17 (AP)--- HEAVY EXPLOSIONS OF BOMBS OR SHELLS WERE HEARD ALONG THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND ABOUT 8:45 P.M., (2:45 P.M., E.S.T.) TONIGHT. SHORTLY AFTERWARD RAF PLANES WERE HEARD OVER THE CHANNEL.

OBSERVERS THEORIZED THAT THE BRITISH HAD ATTACKED OBJECTIVES ON THE FRENCH COAST, INCLUDING SOME AT THE FRENCH PORT OF BOULOGNE.

CAF 6 32P

AUG 18 1940

15 Nazi Parachutes Found, Unused, on British Coast

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Fifteen parachutes believed to have been released from a German plane were picked up today in the Northeast coastal area. There was no evidence that they had been manned.

British Broadcast Cut Off

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—A radio program for British military forces was interrupted at 9:35 p. m. today and the British Broadcasting Corporation later explained the break was due to "reasons beyond our control."

Cooper Dares Germany To Try Invading Britain

Says 'We'll Be Disappointed' if Hitler Doesn't Turn Up

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, broadcast tonight a dare to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler to carry out his threat to invade Great Britain.

"We are quite ready to receive him now, and we shall really be very disappointed if he does not turn up," Cooper declared.

Broadcasting after a day which brought the first let-up in a week of mass Nazi air raids, Cooper went on:

"This week end, we were told by German boasters and bullies, was to be a week end of terror in Great Britain. I am speaking now towards the close of Saturday evening, the middle of the week end, which has hitherto been a singularly quiet and peaceful one.

"There is no terror in Great Britain today. Rather there is a sense of achievement, a spirit of confidence, a note of victory and longing only that they shall come again in greater numbers, in order that we may continue to take a more fearful toll of them than we already have taken."

British Report Eleven Italian Planes Bagged

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—An Admiralty communique tonight said "at least" eleven aircraft were shot down by R. A. F. fighters in an Italian attack on British warships in the Mediterranean today.

Text of the communique follows:

"With reference to the Admiralty communique issued earlier this evening regarding the bombardment of Bardia and Fort Capuzzo, information has now been received that at least eleven enemy aircraft were shot down over the fleet by the R. A. F. fighter escort."

The earlier communique said:

"The commander in chief in the Mediterranean reports that a British naval force under his command, consisting of battleships and cruisers, this morning bombarded Bardia and Fort Capuzzo in Libya and other military objectives in the vicinity.

British Damages Disclaimed

"Fleet arm aircraft were used for spotting during the bombardment and reported that many salvos hit the target. Following these bombardments, the fleet was subjected to heavy bombing attacks by Italian aircraft. These caused no damage or casualties to the fleet.

"At least two enemy bombers were seen to fall into the sea, shot down by the fighter escort provided by the Royal Air Force."

30.24- 4409. 30.24-4409

LONDON, AUG 17-(AP)-THE MAYOR OF ONE BOMBED LONDON SUBURB DECLARED TODAY THE GERMAN RAID YESTERDAY "HAS ONLY AROUSED OUR FIGHTING SPIRIT --EVERYONE WAS WONDERFUL."

HE PAID TRIBUTE IN A STATEMENT TO THE SUBURBAN AIR RAID SHELTERS, SAYING "ONE BOMB FELL WITHIN THREE YARDS OF ONE SHELTER AND NOT ONE OF THE OCCUPANTS EVEN SUFFERED SHOCK. THE HIGH EXPLOSIVE DIDN'T EVEN STRIP THE TURF FROM THE SHELTER."

LONDON, AUG. 17-(AP)-EXPLOSION OF DELAYED-ACTION GERMAN BOMBS THIS MORNING SENT CITIZENS OF A SOUTHWEST LONDON SUBURB BOMBARDED BY THE NAZIS LAST NIGHT DASHING FOR AIR RAID SHELTERS.

LONDON, AUG. 17-(AP)-THE LONDON TIMES WARNED BRITAIN IN AN EDITORIAL TODAY THAT THE PRESENT GERMAN AIR RAIDS, REPRESENTING A "POLICY OF ATTRITION," MAY BE BUT "THE PRELUDE TO AN ASSAULT SEVERAL TIMES HEAVIER."

IN THAT EVENT THE TIMES SAY, THE NATION MUST BE PREPARED FOR "A PROPORTION OF GERMAN BOMBERS EVADING OUR FIGHTERS AND PERHAPS EVEN WORKING UNMOLESTED FOR SHORT PERIODS."

THE PAPER PRAISED THE FIGHTING SERVICES' "ARDENT DESIRE TO STRIKE," AND PUBLISHED FOUR LETTERS CALLING FOR A BRITISH OFFENSIVE BY LAND AND SEA.

TWO OF THESE ASKED THE NATION TO SUBSCRIBE FUNDS FOR BOMBERS AS WELL AS FIGHTERS IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT FURTHER ATTACKS SUCH AS THOSE LAUNCHED THIS WEEK AGAINST ITALY.

LONDON, AUG. 17-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 75 GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN ATTACKS ON BRITAIN YESTERDAY AND 180 "CERTAINLY DESTROYED" IN THURSDAY'S ATTACKS, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LONDON, AUG. 17--(AP)--THE NAZI AIR INVASION OF BRITAIN HAS FEW TERRORS FOR REPORTERS WHO HAVE COVERED TORNADOES. SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE TWO DEADLY FORMS OF DESTRUCTION ARE AMAZING. THERE IS THE SAME DREAD THRILL OF EXPECTANTCY WHEN THE CLOUD APPROACHES -- ALTHOUGH THERE'S NO FUNNEL SHAPE TO THE NAZI CLOUD.

ONE WONDERS WITH TREMORS WHETHER IT IS COMING HIS WAY, AND NOTES QUICKLY A PLACE OF SHELTER IF IT DOES.

THE ONRUSHING FLIGHT OF BOMBERS, LIKE THE TWISTER, FOLLOWS A RELATIVELY NARROW PATH. BOTH UNEXPECTEDLY DIP DEVASTATINGLY, THEN SKIP DISTANCES. BOTH ARE ACCOMPANIED BY ROARING, WHISTLING AND CRACKLING SOUNDS.

THERE'S A SIMILIARITY IN DESTRUCTION, TOO. MODERN BOMBERS ATTEMPT TO PLOUGH A FUROUGH ACROSS THE TARGET. PART OF THE FLOW OF PROJECTILES FALLS HARMLESSLY IN FIELDS AND STREAMS, PART ON RESIDENCES AND BUSINESS BLOCKS ALONG THE PATH TOWARD WHAT SOMEONE HAS SUPPOSED MAY BE A MILITARY TARGET.

HOWEVER, THE TORNADO WHILE IN CONTACT WITH THE GROUND RIPS A MORE CONSISTENT FURROW. BOMBS INEFFICIENTLY MISS MORE THAN THEY HIT, AND THE FURROW IS A RAGGED, DOTTED LINE. THE TECHNIQUE OF COVERAGE IS SIMILAR. THE OBSERVER, HAVING NOTED THE DIRECTION OF THE RAID, HURRIES TO A TELEPHONE TO TAKE THE REPORTS OF OTHER OBSERVERS STATIONED IN THE AFFECTED AREA, AND SENDS HELPERS AFOOT TO SEE AND REPORT.

THE BLITZ REPORTER, LIKE THE TORNADO REPORTER, FINDS IN ADDITION TO THE WRECKAGE OF BUILDINGS, BODIES AND SICKENING SORRY SIGHTS, QUEER FREAKS OF THE STORM: AS IN YESTERDAY'S CASE OF A HOUSE COMPLETELY WRECKED -- WITH THE MORNING'S MILK BOTTLE STANDING UNTOUCHED ON THE STEP; OR THE CASE OF THE DAIRYMAN, UNHURT AND WITH PAIL OF MILK UNSPILLED, THOUGH THE COW HE WAS MILKING AND COWS ON XXX BOTH SIDES OF HIM WERE KILLED.

THE CHIEF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STORMS AND BOMBINGS TO A NEWSPAPERMAN IS THAT HE CAN TELL, WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS AND WITHOUT WAITING FOR HOURS, JUST WHAT HAPPENED IN A TORNADO. FOR NO ONE CARES WHETHER THE TORNADO FINDS OUT WHAT "HITS" IT HAS SCORED. NO SO AFTER AN AIR RAID; THE ENEMY MUST BE KEPT IN THE DARK.

THE MOST REMARKABLE SIDE OF THE AIR INVASIONOF ENGLAND IS THAT PUBLIC REACTION TO IT GREATLY RESEMBLES REACTION TO A STORM. ONE DOES FLEE FROM THUNDER, LIGHTNING OR WIND, AND ONE GOES BACK TO WORK WHEN THE STORM HAS XXX PASSED. ENGLISHMEN BEAR THE NAZI ATTACKS AS IF THEY WERE PART OF THE MALIGN NATURAL ELEMENTS TOWHICH THE ISLANDERS ARE ACCUSTOMED. THEY TAKE SHELTER WHILE THE STORM LASTS, AND THEN TURN IMMEDIATELY TO RECONSTRUCTION AND PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE NEXT BLOW.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17-(AP)-AN AIR RAID ALARM WAS SOUNDED IN THE GERMAN CITY OF MUNICH EARLY THIS MORNING, ACCORDING TO A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY REPORT BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY AND PICKED UP HERE BY NBC.

FOUR HEAVY DETONATIONS WERE HEARD WEST OF THE CITY DURING THE ALARM, WHICH LASTED FOR AN HOUR, THE BROADCAST SAID.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17-(AP)-BRITISH WARPLANES HAVE DROPPED 40,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON "ENEMY TERRITORY" IN A PERIOD OF ONE MONTH, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTED TODAY IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT HEARD HERE BY NBC.

LONDON, AUG. 17--BRITAIN'S BULWARKS AGAINST GERMAN BOMBERS NOW INCLUDE A WIDESPREAD SERIES OF OBSERVATION AND LISTENING POSTS AND AN INTRICATE AND DELICATELY BALANCED SYSTEM OF PLOTTING THE RAIDERS' POSITION.

SYNCHRONIZED WITH ALL THIS ARE THOUSANDS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WHOSE ACCURACY IS IMPROVING STEADILY IN THE GREATEST AND GRIMMEST SCHOOL THAT EVER TRAINED A GUNNER--THE FIERCE AIR WAR OVER ENGLAND.

THE INCREASING VIRULENCE OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT IS LAID BY ARTILLERY OFFICERS TO "PRACTICE AND NOTHING ELSE." THEY POINT OUT THAT THE GERMAN HABIT OF SENDING PLANES IN BIG GROUPS HELPED THE NOVICE GUNNERS AND GAVE THE VETERANS A "FLOCK OF BIRDS" TO SHOOT AT.

THE GUNNERS THEMSELVES SEEM UNIFORMLY CHEERFUL, NOT ONLY OVER THE ACCURACY OF THEIR "ACK ACKS" BUT OVER THE FACT THAT THE NAZIS HAVE NOT YET MADE A RECORDED HIT ON ONE OF THEIR POSITIONS.

"WE WILL KEEP 'EM UP THERE," SAID ONE BATTERY COMMANDER, "AND THE RAF WILL KNOCK 'EM DOWN. BUT WE INTEND TO TAKE CARE OF OURSELVES IF THEY COME IN RANGE. THIS IS LOTS MORE FUN THAN DUCK SHOOTING."

THE "PASSIVE" GROUND DEFENSE AGAINST GERMAN AIRCRAFT IS TAKING NEW, INGENIOUS FORMS. STACKS OF STONES AND EVERY OTHER SORT OF OBSTRUCTION LIE ON FIELDS, AND OFTEN THESE SAME FIELDS ARE COVERED BY HEAVY GUNS FROM GUN PITS MILES AWAY.

BLOCKHOUSES, RIFLE PITS, PILLBOXES, BATTERIES OF GUNS FROM A CORDON AROUND THIS "TIGHT LITTLE ISLE." HERE, IF THE RAF AND THE ROYAL NAVY FAIL, IS BRITAIN'S REAL "THIN LINE OF HEROES," BRITAIN'S LAST DEFENSE.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, SCORNED BY PILOTS IN THIS AND THE LAST WAR AS "ARCHIES" AND "OLD ACK ACK," HAVE HAD THEIR EFFECTIVENESS GREATLY INCREASED BY THE LONG MONTHS OF INACTIVITY LAST WINTER, WHEN THE GUNNERS SPENT COUNTLESS HOURS IN PRACTICE.

AS A RESULT, THE GERMAN AIR ONSLAUGHT X X PICKING UP IN THIRD PGH OF MIDDLETON'S ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TOMORROW, AUG. 18, SENT AUG. 10.

William Fiske 3d Fatally Hurt Fighting in R.A.F. Against Nazis

American Volunteer, Famed Bobsled Driver, Was Son of Investment Banker

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 17.--Pilot Officer William Mead Lindsley Fiske 3d, driver of the American bobsled teams which won the Olympic championships in 1928 and 1932, and son of William Mead Lindsley Fiske 2d, member of a New York banking firm, died today of injuries suffered in a fight with a German bomber yesterday. He was twenty-nine years old.

Mr. Fiske, who was serving in a fighter squadron, had been in several combats before yesterday and was reported to have destroyed several enemy aircraft.

His squadron yesterday engaged a mass formation of German bombers attacking the squadron airdrome. Later the following announcement was made: "After successful conclusion of the combat Fiske brought his craft back to the landing ground. He was found to be severely injured and died later in hospital."

Enlisted in August, '39

Mr. Fiske, who was known as Billy Fiske to devotees of winter sports throughout the world, enlisted in the Royal Air Force in August, 1939. He went into training last September, and after passing his final test with a high rating was assigned to a squadron of the R. A. F.

The terse cable in which his parents were informed yesterday of his death "in action in southeastern England" followed one which they had received from their son on Friday. In his cable, Mr. Fiske, whose enthusiasm for the Allied cause had prompted him to enlist, told his parents: "Don't believe everything you hear from Berlin. British reports if anything understate it. Everything fine."

Mr. Fiske's father, who is the head of the Paris branch of Dillon Read & Co., investment bankers, went to Spain from France with Mrs. Fiske on June 27 and arrived in the United States last week by ship. While abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Fiske were told on many occasions that their son had acquired a reputation as one of the most daring, skilled and respected members of the R. A. F.

His daring and skill in flight and combat were the natural outcome of the qualities he displayed as one of the world's outstanding exponents of the dangerous sport of bob-sledding.

In 1928, at St. Moritz, Switzerland, and again in 1932, at Lake Placid, N. Y., Mr. Fiske drove his American team to victory on the United States bobsled Satan. His teammates in both victories were Jay O'Brien, Eddie Eagan and "Tippy" Gray.

The success of the team in 1928 was considered remarkable, since at that time there was no standard bob run in this country, and the sport as it had been known in Europe for several years was practically unknown here aside from a short bob run at Lake Placid. At the time of his first Olympic victory, Mr. Fiske had never driven bob sleds in this country, but had followed the sport at the winter resorts in Switzerland and Germany.

Commenting on the tryouts scheduled for Lake Placid Olympic events in 1932, Harry Cross, sports writer of The New York Herald Tribune said: "The edge that the American drivers seem to have on their European competitors consisted of taking more chances in rounding dangerous curves."

Mr. Fiske's ability to ride the ruts in the straightaways was said to have been responsible for his team's victory over the stretch of four heats in 1932 on the Mount van Hoevenberg run at Lake Placid, the fastest in the world. In 1932 the American Olympic Committee, basing its decision on Mr. Fiske's showing in 1928 and his non-Olympic victories in Switzerland in the interval, picked him and his comrades as one of the American teams without tryouts.

In 1935, Mr. Fiske remained in Europe to test the new bob-sled run at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, with the approval of the American Olympic Committee instead of participating in the American try-outs at Lake Placid. On February 12, a fifteen-man bob-sled team, headed by Billy Fiske, was selected to represent the United States on the German run, which Mr. Fiske said was the sportiest and most dangerous in the world.

In January, 1936, however, it was announced that Mr. Fiske had decided not to compete in the race at Garmisch-Partenkirchen. It has been said that antipathy to Nazism influenced Mr. Fiske's decision not to compete in the Olympics in Germany. A Swiss team, headed by Pierre Musy, won the four-man bob-sled race that year.

In the same year and later, Mr. Fiske continued to break the speed records for the one-man or skeleton bobs on Cresta Run in St. Moritz, proving himself to be the fastest sledder who had ever covered the course in the fifty years since the race was instituted.

On January 30, 1936, he bulleted down the icy groove in 56.9 seconds, bettering by three seconds the Cresta record set by Jack Heaton, of New York. The next day he won the Knapp Cup competition on the 1,200-meter course. He followed up these spectacular victories by winning the Morgan Cup, his third trophy of the season, on Feb. 5. The climax of his victories was his winning of the Cresta Run Grand National title on Feb. 7.

Mr. Fiske was born in Chicago on June 4, 1911, the son of Mr. Fiske and Mrs. Beulah Rexford Fiske. After attending school in Chicago until he was twelve years old, Mr. Fiske went to France. He continued his education there and in England and was graduated from Cambridge University in 1931. He was only seventeen when he won his first Olympic victory at St. Moritz. Mr. Fiske was widely known as a skier as well as a bobsledder.

After his graduation from Cambridge, Mr. Fiske returned to the United States and settled in California. He was interested in establishing winter sports centers in various sections of the world where the climate and terrain were suitable. Mr. Fiske also interested himself in the production of motion pictures, serving for a time abroad as vice-president of the First Division Motion Picture Exchanges.

30.24 -4411

30.24-4411.1

In 1937 Mr. Fiske went back to England to work in the London office of Dillon Read & Co. On September 8, 1938, he married the Countess of Warwick, the former Miss Rose Bingham. She is a granddaughter of the Earl of Rosslyn and daughter of the late Cecil Bingham of the Coldstream Guards.

Mr. and Mrs. Fiske met on the ski and bob sled runs of Switzerland, where they won a ski race together the year before their marriage. After Mr. Fiske's enlistment in the R. A. F. last August, Mrs. Fiske went to England to join her husband and do what she could for the Allied cause.

Surviving, besides his parents and his wife, is a sister, Mrs. Jennison Heaton of San Mateo, Calif.

London Sees Blockade As Diversion Attempt

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—Germany's declaration of a "total blockade" against Britain was described by the Ministry of Information tonight as apparently an attempt "to divert British attention from German projects of invasion or from a move which she may contemplate in some other direction."

"Germany's accusation against Britain of having violated international rules of sea warfare comes singularly and inappropriately from Germany, who herself already has violated all those rules in unsuccessful attempts to blockade the British Isles," the Ministry said.

Pointing out that Germany has sunk 736,162 tons of neutral shipping since the start of the war, it declared "this, however, has not deterred neutral vessels from seeking the safety of British convoy. Therefore, it is most improbable that Germany's words of warning will succeed now where violent deeds have signally failed."

NEW YORK, AUG. -(AP)-WILLIAM M.L.FISKE 3RD, WHO DIED TODA N ENGLAND OF WOUNDS SUFFERED AS HE FLEW HIS ROYAL AIR FORCE HURRICANE FIGHTER AGAINST GERMAN BOMBERS FRIDAY, WAS A RECOGNIZED ACE OF THE WORLD'S BOBSLEDDERS AND CAPTAIN OF TWO VICTORIOUS UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAMS IN THAT SPORT.

THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M.L. FISKE AND A NATIVE OF CHICAGO, THE 29-YEAR-OLD SPORTSMAN WAS A CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE AND ONE OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES CITIZENS TO JOIN THE RAF AT THE OUTSET OF EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES.

HIS FATHER, HEAD OF THE PARIS BRANCH OF DILLON, READ AND COMPANY, INVESTMENT BANKERS, RETURNED TO NEW YORK LAST WEEK, FROM SPAIN TO WHICH HE FLED WHEN GERMANY INVADED FRANCE.

ONLY YESTERDAY THE FATHER RECEIVED A CABLE FROM HIS SON, IN WHICH HE SAID, "DON'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING YOU HEAR FROM BERLIN. BRITISH REPORTS, IF ANYTHING, UNDERSTATE IT. EVERYTHING FINE."

IN 1928, HE CAPTAINED THE U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM THAT WON THE BOBSLED TITLE ON THE SPEEDY RUN AT ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND, AND AGAIN IN 1932 HE LED THE STARS AND STRIPES TO VICTORY ON THE BOBSLED "SATAN" ON THE MOUNT VAN HOEVENBERG RUN, FASTEST IN THE WORLD, AT LAKE PLACID, N.Y.

SELECTED TO CAPTAIN THE 1936 OLYMPIC BOBSLEDDERS IN GERMANY, FISKE SPENT ALL OF HIS TIME PRACTICING ON EUROPEAN RUNS AND WAS NOT REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE IN AMERICAN TRYOUTS.

DURING THAT PERIOD, HE SMASHED INDIVIDUAL SLED RECORDS AT ST. MORITZ, BUT LATER, WITHOUT COMMENT, HE DECLINED TO COMPETE IN GERMANY. CLOSE FRIENDS REPORTED HIS REFUSAL TO COMPETE WAS THE RESULT OF HIS PERSONAL DISLIKE OF NAZISM.

A121 (NYC OUT)

AFTER ATTENDING SCHOOL IN CHICAGO, FISKE WENT TO FRANCE AND LATER TO ENGLAND WHERE HE WAS GRADUATED FROM CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY IN 1931.

HE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AND AFTER A SHORT STAY IN CALIFORNIA RETURNED TO EUROPE AS PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST DIVISION MOTION PICTURE EXCHANGE, AND LATER WORKED IN THE LONDON OFFICES OF DILLON, READ AND COMPANY.

IN 1938, FISKE MARRIED THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE CECIL BINGHAM, OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

LONDON,AUG 17-(AP)-KING GEORGE AWARDED THE WAR'S SEVENTH VICTORIA CROSS TODAY TO ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT RODERICK LEAROYD FOR "MOST CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY" IN BOMBING GERMANY'S DORTMUND-EMS CANAL FROM 190 FEET THE NIGHT OF AUG.12 IN THE FACE OF INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

SALISBURY, ENGLAND, AUG. 17-(AP)-THE CITY COUNCIL HAS BEEN HUNTING HIGH AND LOW FOR A LAWYER IN A RED BRICK HOUSE DESCRIBED BY A.B. SAMMONS, FORT WORTH, TEX., LUMBER OFFICIAL AND MEMBER OF THE A.E.F. THE TROUBLE IS THERE ARE A LOT OF RED BRICK HOUSES IN SALISBURY.

SAMMONS WROTE THAT DURING THE WORLD WAR HE WAS BILLETED WITH A LAWYER WHOSE NAME HE CAN'T REMEMBER. HE WANTS TO FIND HIM TO OFFER HIS TEXAS HOME TO HIS FORMER BUDDY'S CHILDREN "FOR THE DURATION."

THE ADMIRALTY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE ADMIRALTY GIVES NOTICE THAT THE FOLLOWING AREAS ARE DANGEROUS TO SHIPPING:

"A. THE WATERS OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO THE EASTWARD OF THE LINE DRAWN FROM THE BISHOP'S ROCK LIGHT, LATITUDE 49 DEGREES 52 MINUTES NORTH, LONGITUDE 6 DEGREES 27 WEST, TO THE CHAUSSEE DE SEIN, LATITUDE 48 DEGREES 3.4 NORTH, LONGITUDE 5 DEGREES WEST APPROXIMATELY.

"B. ALL WATERS IN THE BAY OF BISCAY LYING TO THE EASTWARD OF THE LINE DRAWN FROM THE CHAUSSEE DE SEIN, LATITUDE 48 DEGREES 3.4 NORTH, LONGITUDE 5 DEGREES 5 WEST, APPROXIMATELY, TO LE SOCOA LIGHT, LATITUDE 43 DEGREES 23.7 NORTH, LONGITUDE 1 DEGREE 41.2 WEST.

"MASTERS OF VESSELS BOUND TO OR FROM BRITISH PORTS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL SHOULD APPLY FOR ROUTING INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NAVAL CONTROL SERVICE OFFICER IF IN A BRITISH PORT OR TO THE BRITISH CONSUL IF IN A FOREIGN PORT.

"ANY VESSELS DISREGARDING THE TERMS OF THIS NOTICE WILL DO SO AT THEIR PERIL."

LONDON, AUG 17-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE BAY OF BISCAY WERE DANGEROUS TO NAVIGATION WITHOUT ROUTING INSTRUCTIONS FROM BRITISH OFFICERS.

WITH GERMANY PROCLAIMING A TOTAL BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND'S WATERS BY NAVY, MINE, AND PLANE, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IT PLAIN THAT BRITAIN, TOO, IS USING MINES ANEW FOR HER OWN BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN-DOMINATED CONTINENT.

LONDON, AUG 17-(AP)-AN ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID THE BRITISH SUBMARINE ORPHEUS "IS CONSIDERABLY OVERDUE AND MUST BE PRESUMED LOST."

THE ORPHEUS, OF SOME 2,000 TONS, HAD A NORMAL COMPLEMENT OF 50 MEN. IT WAS THE 14TH BRITISH SUBMARINE ACKNOWLEDGED LOST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

BRITISH BISHOP FREED

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported today the release of the Rt. Rev. Cecil Cooper, Anglican bishop of Korea, arrested August 12 by the Japanese.

Curb London-Dublin Phone Use

DUBLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—Telephone communication between London and Dublin was placed under severe restrictions today without explanation. Telegraph services continued subject to strict censorship.

French Sailors Go Home

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 17 (AP)—A party of French sailors sailed aboard the French steamship Athos today to be repatriated under a guarantee of safe conduct by Premier Mussolini of Italy.

FRENCH WARSHIP LOSS.

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Authorities disclosed tonight that the 2,441-ton French destroyer Maille Breze sank near a British port last April after a series of violent explosions which killed or injured more than 60 persons.

ITALY CLAIMS BATTLE WON IN SOMALILAND

Hundreds Of British Defenders Declared Slain, Many Prisoners

Greece Warned To Meet Rome's Demands Now Or Suffer Consequences

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 17—The battle for British Somaliland has been won, the Italian high command claimed tonight, as Fascist spokesmen warned pro-British Greece that she must now recognize Italian demands "or suffer the consequences."

The fighting in Somaliland—a British protectorate along the Gulf of Aden which adjoins the Fascist East African empire—was declared substantially over. A military communique announced that the defenders had been encircled, both its wings driven in, and had abandoned to a lost battlefield "hundreds" of Rhodesian and native Indian dead.

Many Prisoners Claimed

Many prisoners were taken, the communique added, as well as great stores of war materials and food, and British warships anchored in the port of Berbera, Somaliland, were "badly" damaged by aerial attack.

The main ground fighting, which had raged for five days, was at Jerato Pass, in the vicinity of Adadleh, some thirty-five miles from Berbera, the capital and chief port, and the high command reported Fascist troops were "inflexibly" continuing the march on that key town, to which it was said the defenders had retreated.

British Bombings Discounted

It was acknowledged that the British had bombed the Italian aviation camp at Bassa and it was said, too, that they had raided houses in Jijiga—"without any results."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British already had said they would not send reinforcements to the Somaliland troops and had taken the position that Italian victories there were of small ultimate importance.]

Some time before the announcement of the high command, Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Fascist editor, had declared the Somaliland phase of the developing desert war could be considered ended in Italy's favor.

Within a few days, he said, that primitive, half-waste, long a part of the British Empire, would fall into Italy's expanded territories.

Thus, he added, would Italian forces be put in better position for the expected attack upon British Aden, across the gulf near the mouth of the Red Sea, a vital area in British Empire communications.

Duce's Plans As To Greece

Italian plans as to Greece, which has a British guarantee of help if her independence is attacked, were disclosed by Premier Mussolini's own newspaper, *Il Popolo D'Italia*.

"We have reason to believe," said that paper, "that the Rome Government proposes to clarify the attitude of Greece completely within the next few days.

"It is necessary that everything be brought to light. It then will be possible to judge whether those responsible in Athens intend to recognize the rights of Albania and Italy or suffer the consequences of a policy of complicity."

This was a reference to the loudly pressed Italian claims that a part of Greece rightfully belongs to Albania, itself now a part of the Italian Empire.

ITALIANS REPORT SOMALI VICTORY

ClaimBritishDefenseSystem Has Been Encircled.

ROME, Aug. 17 (A. P.)—The Italian High Command declared tonight that the British defense system in Somaliland has been encircled by the action of two wings of the advancing Italian forces.

Hundreds were reported dead, numerous prisoners were captured and vast quantities of materials, foodstuffs and arms of all kinds were taken, a High Command special bulletin said.

The air force was said to have co-operated with the land army, bombing and machine-gunning the British.

Warships and other vessels in the port of Berbera were said to have been badly damaged by bombing.

Among the hundreds of dead were said to be Rhodesians and Indians of the British force. Their bodies were strewn through the rocky mountain passes where the severest fighting took place.

The battle for British Somaliland now can be considered won, the authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, declared today.

Gayda wrote in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia that within a few days the colony would cease to form a part of the British Empire and would be combined in the economic and military organization of Italian East Africa.

30.24.4413

30.24-4413

Lists Five Reasons.

He gave the following reasons why an Italian victory is important in British Somaliland:

1. Liberation of the entire front and the release of troops for service elsewhere.
2. Elimination of the possibility of a British attack in this sector.
3. Placing of the Italians in a more strategic position for a possible attack on Britain's Aden protectorate, across the Gulf of Aden, in Arabia.
4. An increase in Italy's economic resources, especially by making available 6,000,000 head of cattle.
5. Impress upon the Near Eastern peoples "the fateful decline of the British Empire" and the encouragement of rebellion against Britain, especially among the Arab populations.

The Italian High Command declared that bloody fighting in Somaliland had reached its culminating point in a general British retreat. It said British warships in the harbor had been subjected to a heavy attack in the Alexandria bombing yesterday.

Alexandria dispatches said a two-hour raid Thursday night resulted only in bombs falling in the sea, and a communique said one person was killed and four injured.

A British communique at Cairo said the R. A. F. was continuing to harass enemy troop movements in Somaliland and made no mention of withdrawal of British land forces.

Anti-Greek Agitation Kept Up.

Meanwhile, Italy kept up her anti-Greek agitation through the press.

The Ciamuria district along the Albanian border from Greece has been mentioned repeatedly since Italy launched her press campaign against the Greeks.

The anti-Greek agitation continued with a press report that a Greek official in Ciamuria had issued a circular in 1937 declaring that those who use any language other than Greek offended the Government.

This was described as a confession which proved that Ciamuria had remained Albanian and therefore merits a better destiny after so many years of suffering and injustices.

Say Turkish Attitude Changed.

With Turkey's attitude generally considered an important factor in the possibilities of Italian claims on Greece, a neutral friend of Britain, the official Stefani News Agency reported the Turkish public is out of sympathy with the ultra-Anglophile attitude of their newspapers.

Stefani asserted that no one in Turkey believes reports that an Italian submarine sank the Greek cruiser Helle, torpedoed Thursday by an unidentified submarine off Tinos Island in the same vicinity of the Ægean Sea where the destroyers were attacked yesterday.

The Italian Government withheld details of the Somaliland fighting from its communique, but issued what it alleged to be a transcription of a London radio broadcast of the British retreat.

A casualty list was published today showing 2,052 killed since Italy entered the war. In the second half of July forty-one men died of wounds from the fighting in France and ninety-five were killed in Africa.

Fascist Press Hints At Invading Greece

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 17—Premier Mussolini's newspaper *Il Popolo d'Italia* indicated today that Italy would ask the Greek Government to define its position on Italian claims in behalf of Italian-annexed Albania within a few days.

"We have reason to believe the Rome Government proposes to clarify the attitude of Greece completely within the next few days," said the newspaper, which gave a more ominous turn to the recent propaganda campaign being waged against pro-British Greece.

Must Clear Things Up

"It is necessary that everything be brought to light. It will thus be possible to judge if those responsible in Athens intend to recognize the rights of Albania and Italy or suffer the consequences of a policy of complicity."

Heretofore the Italians have accused Greece of being a vassal of Britain, of aiding in her Mediterranean war against Italy and of conniving in plots along the Albanian frontier.

Accuses British Press

The newspaper said the British press was urging Greece to resist Italian demands.

Strongly hinting at possible invasion, it asked:

"Is it in the interest of the Greeks to repeat the experience of the Czecho-Slovaks, the Poles, Norwegians, Danes, Belgians and French?"

Italy kept up her anti-Greek agitation through the press today and official sources denied any knowledge of a reported air attack on two Greek destroyers.

They said that "nothing is known" of the Athens report that the destroyers had been bombed by Italian planes—a report which the Fascist press failed to publish.

Ciamuria Mentioned

The Ciamuria district along the Albanian border from Greece has been mentioned repeatedly since Italy launched her press campaign against the Greeks.

So far as could be learned, the Italian Government has not made any representations to Athens.

The anti-Greek agitation continued with a press report that a Greek official in Ciamuria had issued a circular in 1937 declaring those who use any language other than Greek offended the Government.

Athens Reports Apology.

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Reliable sources say the Italian naval attache apologized to Premier-Gen. John Metaxas last night for the bombing attack yesterday of two Greek destroyers, asserting Italian aviators mistook them for British vessels.

Earlier the Greek Government had ordered partial mobilization, calling up for August 20 a group of reservists which military quarters said includes anti-aircraft gunners and observers.

The commanding officers of the two Greek destroyers—the Vasilevs Georgios I and Vasilissa Olga—were declared on high authority to have identified the attacking planes as Italian. Seventeen bombs dropped near the ships, although they were not hit.

The Greek Government officially refrained from comment, declaring the bombers were of unknown nationality.

The destroyers were attacked en route to the island of Tinos in the Aegean Sea, where the Greek cruiser Helle was torpedoed Thursday—by an unidentified submarine, the Government said.

Warships Reported Bombed

ROME, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Italian High Command announced today that warships and other vessels in the British Somaliland port of Berbera had been badly damaged by Italian bombs. It also was reported that British warships at Alexandria, Egypt, had been heavily bombed.

Says Australia Needs Troops

ROME, Aug. 17 (AP) (via radio).—The Rome radio asserted today that Australia, because of home defense needs, "was compelled" to cease shipments of troops to Egypt long before it filled a quota of 200,000. The radio said Australia had been forced to retain at home 80,000 troops intended for service in Africa.

ROME, AUG 17-(AP)-ITALY PUBLISHED A CASUALTY LIST TODAY SHOWING 2,052 KILLED SINCE SHE ENTERED THE WAR. IN THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 41 MEN DIED OF WOUNDS FROM THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND 95 WERE KILLED IN AFRICA.

ROME, AUG. 17-(AP)-ITALIAN AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THEY WERE WITHOUT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE REPORTED BOMBING OF TWO GREEK DESTROYERS BY UNIDENTIFIED WARPLANES OR THE SINKING OF GREEK MERCHANTMEN, AND FASCIST NEWSPAPERS REFRAINED FROM MENTIONING THE INCIDENTS.

(REPORTS FROM ATHENS SAID THE ITALIAN NAVAL ATTACHE THERE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE APOLOGIZED FOR THE BOMBINGS, ASSERTING ITALIAN FLIERS HAD MISTAKEN THE GREEK WAR VESSELS FOR BRITISH SHIPS.)

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 17-(AP)-THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ITALIAN FORCES HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM FORT CAPUZZO, NEAR THE EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN FRONTIER.

French Airmen Fight Italians In Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 17—French airmen operating with the Royal Air Force fought off an attempted Italian bombing raid on Berbera, capital and chief port of British Somaliland, R. A. F. headquarters reported today.

A communique announced the Frenchmen shot down one Italian bomber and put the others to flight, while British bombers meanwhile attacked the Italian-held port of Zeila and other military targets and troop concentrations.

Submarine Reported Hit

The R. A. F. also reported direct hits on an Italian submarine, a naval oil tank and jetties in bombing the harbor of Tobruk, Libya, and said resultant fires still burned "many hours later."

Native Somali troops form the backbone of the British defense at Berbera, and they are fighting against heavy odds and increasing pressure from armored Italian divisions.

It was to relieve the pressure on these troops that R. A. F. bombers attacked the Italian advance lines and rained tons of explosives on Zeila, the Italians' newly captured coastal base, and nearby islands on which troop concentrations or other military objectives were found.

Somalis still are holding their reserve positions despite artillery bombardments and attacks from the air, the British say.

On the Libyan front the Italians continued to shift troops in the area around Bardia, but there was no indication of an early drive against the British forces in Egypt.

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

LONDON.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security issued the following joint communique:

"Enemy activity over this country last night was not on a heavy scale.

"Bombs were dropped in South Wales. Some damage was done to property and a few casualties were caused.

"Some bombs also were dropped in southeastern and southwestern England. A few persons were injured when some houses were damaged in a town in southwest England. Otherwise very little damage was caused.

"An enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft guns in the Channel in the early hours of this morning."

Later the Air Ministry issued this communique:

"Final figures can now be given for the losses sustained by the enemy in his attacks on this country on Thursday. One hundred and eighty enemy aircraft were certainly destroyed.

"The total number of enemy aircraft shot down in yesterday's attacks was seventy-five."

A third communique of the Air Ministry said:

"The enemy employed much smaller forces than on Thursday, but the proportion of casualties which he sustained was equally high.

"Our losses yesterday were twenty-two aircraft, but fourteen of the pilots are safe.

"Last night, while enemy activity over this country was slight, a large force of our bombers successfully attacked important objectives in Germany.

"Full reports are not yet available, but it is known that very heavy damage was done to the hydrogenation plant at Luna, near Leipzig."

BERLIN.

The following communique was issued by the German High Command:

"The High Command announces that the Air Force on August 16 and the following night continued the fight against the British Isles with part of its forces.

"Airports, anti-aircraft and balloon barrages in southeast England and other vicinities of London, armament works in central England as well as harbors and docks in Cardiff, Newport and Bristol were attacked successfully with bombs.

"One destroyer was sunk at the Isle of Wight.

"German pursuiters broke through air defenses, making it possible for fighting planes to reach their objectives.

"On the night of August 16-17 some incoming British planes attacked various towns with moderate damage. Some dwellings were hit by bombs, killing two and injuring several civilians.

"Total enemy losses yesterday were 89 planes, of which 59 were downed in air fights, 23 were destroyed on the ground and 7 destroyed at night by anti-aircraft. Twenty-two barrage balloons were shot down in flames.

"Thirty-one German planes are missing.

"A German U-boat sank 25,700 registered tons of enemy merchant shipping, including one tanker of 5,700 registered tons."

CAIRO.

Headquarters of the British Near East Command issued the following communique:

"Tobruk Harbor was again raided by R. A. F. aircraft.

"Direct hits were registered on a naval oil tank, submarine and naval jetties.

"Many hours later there was still evidence of the fires caused by the bombing.

"Our aircraft continued to harass enemy troop movements.

"In British Somaliland our bombers attacked Zeila (held by the Italians), an island near by and Adadleh, concentrating on military targets and troop concentrations.

"Repeated reconnaissance flights were made over the main roads in Somaliland.

"Italian bombers attempted to raid Berbera (British Somaliland), but were intercepted by aircraft operated by a French crew who succeeded in shooting down one of the enemy bombers and driving off the others."

ADEN.

British headquarters here issued the following communique:

"A Royal Air Force bombing attack on Adadleh was believed to have considerably damaged a transport concentration.

"A successful bombing attack was carried out on Jijiga Airdrome where several fires were started.

"There was a heavy attack on buildings and airdrome at Bessie, Abyssinia.

"An enemy bomber was shot down into the sea in flames. All our aircraft returned safely."

ROME.

The following communique was issued by the Italian High Command:

"Yesterday's fierce day of bloody battle for the conquest of British Somaliland marked its culminating point. The enemy is retreating all along the front.

"We have bombarded violently for hours port works and warships anchored in Alexandria (Egypt) harbor. One plane failed to return from this action. Another failed to return from a scouting flight in the Red Sea."

Texts of Day's War Communiques

AUG 18 1940

British

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Air and Home Security Ministries issued the following communiqué today:

Enemy activity over this country last night was not on a heavy scale. Bombs were dropped in South Wales. Some damage was done to property and a few casualties were caused.

Some bombs also were dropped in Southeastern and Southwestern England. A few persons were injured when some houses were damaged in a town in Southwest England. Otherwise very little damage was caused.

An enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft guns in the Channel in the early hours of this morning.

An Air Ministry communiqué stated:

Final figures can now be given for the losses sustained by the enemy in his attacks on this country on Thursday. One hundred and eighty enemy aircraft were certainly destroyed.

The total number of enemy aircraft shot down in yesterday's attacks was seventy-five.

The text of another Air Ministry communiqué:

The enemy employed much smaller forces [on Friday] than on Thursday, but the proportion of casualties which he sustained was equally high.

Our losses yesterday were twenty-two aircraft, but fourteen of the pilots are safe.

Last night, while enemy activity over this country was slight, a large force of our bombers successfully attacked important objectives in Germany.

Full reports are not yet available, but it is known that very heavy damage was done to the hydrogenation plant at Leuna, near Leipzig.

Subsequently the Air Ministry announced:

Widespread attacks on new objectives in Germany were carried out successfully last night by an R. A. F. bomber squadron. These included the hydrogenation plant at Leuna, the benzine refinery at Bohlen, the Zeiss works at Jena, the Messerschmitt factory at Augsburg and the aircraft stores at Koelleda, north of Weimar.

The Junkers assembly plant at Bernburg and an air-frame factory at Frankfort were again attacked. Railways in the Ruhr and airplanes in Germany and in occupied territory were bombed.

Three of our aircraft have not returned from these operations.

A Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked and damaged an anti-aircraft ship in Stavanger fjord.

No enemy attacks were made in this country in the twelve hours from sunrise today.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqué:

The Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean reports that a British naval force under his command, consisting of battleships and cruisers, this morning bombarded Bardia and Fort Capuzzo in Libya and other military objectives in the vicinity.

Fleet arm aircraft were used for spotting during the bombardment and reported that many salvos hit the target. Following these bombardments the fleet was subjected to heavy bombing attacks by Italian aircraft. These caused no damage or casualties to the fleet.

At least two enemy bombers were seen to fall into the sea, shot down by the fighter escort provided by the Royal Air Force.

Another Admiralty communiqué stated:

With reference to the Admiralty communiqué issued earlier this evening regarding the bombardment of Bardia and Fort Capuzzo, information has now been received that at least eleven enemy aircraft were shot down over the fleet by the R. A. F. fighter escort.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Royal Air Force issued the following communiqué today:

Tobruk harbor was again raided by R. A. F. aircraft. Direct hits were registered on a naval oil tank, submarine and naval jetties. Many hours later there still was evidence of the fires caused by the bombing.

Our aircraft continued to harass enemy troop movements. In British Somaliland our bombers attacked Zeila, an island near by, and Adadleh, concentrating on military targets and troop concentrations.

Repeated reconnaissance flights were made over the main roads in Somaliland.

Italian bombers attempted to raid Berbera, but were intercepted by aircraft operated by a French crew who succeeded in shooting down one of the enemy bombers and driving off the others.

The text of a British Army communiqué:

Sudan—Yesterday in the Kurmuk area Sudanese police routed an enemy patrol fifteen strong, killing seven. Our casualties were none.

Western Desert—Patrols report that the enemy has now withdrawn from Fort Capuzzo.

Somaliland—Nothing to report.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—The text of today's German High Command communiqué:

The High Command announces that the air force on Aug. 16 and the following night continued the fight against the British Isles with part of its forces.

Airports, anti-aircraft and balloon barrages in Southeast England and other vicinities of London, armament works in Central England as well as harbors and docks in Cardiff, Newport, and Bristol, were attacked successfully with bombs.

One destroyer was sunk at the Isle of Wight.

German chasers broke through air defenses, making it possible for fighting planes to reach their objectives.

On the night of Aug. 16-17 some incoming British planes attacked various towns with moderate damage. Some dwellings were hit by bombs, killing two and injuring several civilians.

Total enemy losses yesterday were eighty-nine planes, of which fifty-nine were downed in air fights, twenty-three were destroyed on the ground and seven destroyed at night by anti-aircraft. Twenty-two barrage balloons were shot down in flames.

Thirty-one German planes are missing.

A German U-boat sank 25,700 tons of enemy merchant shipping, including one tanker of 5,700 registered tons.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 17 (AP)—The text of today's Italian High Command communiqué:

Yesterday's fierce day of bloody battle for the conquest of British Somaliland marked its culminating phase. The enemy is retreating all along the front.

We have bombarded violently for hours port works and warships anchored in Alexandria harbor. One plane failed to return from this action. Another failed to return from a scouting flight in the Red Sea.

A special Italian communiqué stated:

In British Somaliland the battle begun Aug. 11 against the main force of the enemy in Jerato Pass in the zone of Adadleh is won.

After five days of bitter fighting the English defense system and organized fortifications, constructed over a long period and fortified by two lines of barbed wire and numerous positions of artillery and machine guns in caverns, has fallen through encirclement from both sides.

Many arms of every kind, vast quantities of material and food and numerous prisoners were captured. Hundreds of dead belonging to Rhodesians and Indian mountain troops were counted.

In the battle, as usual, our aviation efficiently participated with direct cooperation by bombing with numerous small bombs, by machine-gunning enemy positions and by distant action badly damaging warships and steamships anchored in the port of Berbera.

The English meanwhile have, without any results, bombed the aviation camp at Assab and habitations in Jifiga.

This manoeuvre which approaches Berbera continues inflexibly for conquest of the second line of fortifications to which the enemy troops are fleeing, followed by our troops.

Bois de Boulogne Closed to Parisians

VICHY, Aug. 17 (AP).—French press reports said today that a famous Paris park, the Bois de Boulogne, has been closed to Parisians by the German authorities because shots were fired by an unidentified person at a German sentry there.

The Germans, according to these reports, closed the 2,095-acre park to French police as well as civilians.

AUG 18 1940

FRENCH ENVOY IS DUE SOON

Henry-Haye Expects To Be At Washington Next Month

Paris, Aug. 14 (Delayed via Berlin) (AP)—Senator Gaston Henry-Haye, newly designated Ambassador from the Vichy Government to Washington, today said he planned to arrive at his post about mid-September.

Henry-Haye, who was Mayor of Versailles, has held several conferences with officials of the American Embassy here.

3 AMERICANS DECORATED

Ambulance Drivers Get the Croix de Guerre for Heroism

VICHY, France, Aug. 17 (AP)—Three American ambulance drivers today received from the French Government the Croix de Guerre with special citations for bravery in action. They are Charles Willen, New York; Thomas Esten, Paris, formerly of Boston, and Jack Calhoun, Paris.

Mr. Willen's citation said that when his ambulance was caught in heavy shell-fire while he was executing a special mission he left his stretcher-bearers to avoid useless sacrifice and went on alone to his destination.

Mr. Esten was cited because for three days and three nights, without rest, he helped carry wounded from the front lines to first-aid posts, frequently working as a stretcher bearer.

Mr. Calhoun carried on through heavy shell-fire, helping to evacuate wounded although his ambulance was struck repeatedly by shell splinters.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 17-(AP)-THE END OF ALL FRENCH LABOR AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS POSSIBLY BIG INDUSTRIAL COMBINES WAS FORECAST TODAY IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW LAW GIVING THE GOVERNMENT THE RIGHT TO DISSOLVE SUCH COMBINATIONS BY DECREE. IT GIVES PREMIER-MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN AUTHORITY TO DISBAND THEM AND REPLACE THEM BY COMMITTEES OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRY.

30.24-4415

30.24-4415

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 17-(AP)-IN A FAR-REACHING STEP TO END THE LIBERAL ECONOMY IN FRANCE AND ESTABLISH SOLID STATE CONTROL, THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT APPROVED TODAY A LAW AUTHORIZING THE DISBANDMENT OF "SUPERIMPOSED" DIRECTING GROUPS THAT FOR MANY YEARS HAVE CONTROLLED FRENCH INDUSTRY.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST KNOWN OF SUCH GROUPS IS THE COMITE DES FORGES, A POWERFUL METALS AND ARMAMENTS COMBINE FREQUENTLY ATTACKED IN THE LEFTIST PRESS IN PRE-WAR DAYS.

DECREES SPECIFYING JUST WHAT COMBINES ARE TO BE DISSOLVED ARE EXPECTED TO BE ISSUED BEGINNING IN A FEW DAYS.

THE NEW LAW AFFECTS ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

AUG 18 1940

THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF LEAVING OR DESTROYING SUCH ORGANIZATIONS, AS IT SEES FIT, AND ALSO THE POWER TO DISSOLVE THE BIG LABOR UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS' AND PROFESSIONAL SYNDICATES.

THE NEW SETUP IN EFFECT PUTS BIG INDUSTRIAL POWERS AND LABOR CZARS AND MONOPOLIES OUT OF BUSINESS.

AUG 19 1940

BANKING, THE INSURANCE BUSINESS AND COMMERCE COME UNDER THE SAME FORM OF CONTROL. INDIVIDUAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEES TO BE SET UP FOR EACH BRANCH OF ACTIVITY AND MADE UP OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS WILL REQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTE MATERIALS AND PERSONNEL, INFLICT PUNISHMENTS, CONTROL PRICES AND REGULATE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

ALL THIS WILL BE UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH RESERVES TO ITSELF THE YOLE OF SUPER-PLANNER OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

End of Aug 17th

GLAD DER BLITZ IS ON AT LAST, FLYERS ASSERT

For "We Know Just Where We Are With Jerry Now," They Say

Spitfire Squadron Finds It's "Fun Turning Junkers Into Junk"

AUG 18 1940

By GODFREY ANDERSON
Associated Press Correspondent

At An R. A. F. Fighter Station In Southeastern England, Aug. 18—Flyers of the Spitfire squadron stationed here are glad the Blitzkrieg has started at last.

"We know just where we are with Jerry now," they tell you. "Before, we were always wondering.

"And it's fun turning Junkers into junk."

Off At Seconds' Notice

Since the war began this squadron already has "turned into junk" some seventy German warplanes, and in the last few weeks has been in action several times daily.

It takes the air at a few seconds' notice.

Pilots get in contact with the enemy within a matter of minutes. They fling their swift planes into enemy formations outnumbering them heavily, and consider themselves lucky when the odds are only three to one.

"We can manage that," they say.

Spitfire Fighters' Routine

Here is the afternoon's work, when the enemy raiders came to drop bombs on the southwestern suburbs of London:

4.55 P. M.—"Duty-flight" pilots, already dressed for flying and wearing their mae wests (life belts), lounge in the sun near their planes.

5 P. M.—Pilots rush to their Spitfires as orders blare from loudspeakers. Mechanics rush to start the engines.

5.02 P. M.—The squadron is in the air and climbing at the rate of thousands of feet per minute.

5.21—Action! The fight with the enemy planes begins.

5.40—Ten Germans are down for certain and five others probably downed. The Spitfire squadron leader is knocking at a cottage door after making the first parachute jump of his life.

Return Of The Squadron

When the rest of the squadron returns the pilots tell the intelligence officer that they encountered forty German bombers flying in line in sections of three.

They waited until the last section was underneath them, "wondering if the formation ever was going to stop passing," then dived on the final three.

"Much higher there were more than one hundred escorting fighters, like a great black carpet," said one pilot, "but we managed to nip in first."

"All the insides seemed to fall out of the bomber I attacked," said another, a tall blond fellow whose Spitfire later was hit by five cannon shots from a Messerschmitt 109 and was landed only with most skillful piloting, "all shot up like a piece of lace."

Messerschmitt's "Boom-Boom"

He described the sound of a Messerschmitt's cannon as "just like a German band starting up — you know, boom-boom."

The squadron leader, coming home in an automobile three hours later, told his story.

"I was tootling along behind a Hinkel," he said, "when suddenly some of the instruments on the panel in front of me were shattered.

"I thought: 'Hullo, that can't be right.' Then I glanced at the mirror and saw him on my tail—far too close to be healthy. One of his shots had jammed my port aileron, but I managed to turn away steeply and take shelter in a cloud.

"Fortunately, he didn't follow me. I managed to tug the aileron free, but just then the engine froze and caught fire.

"I threw open the cockpit, let down the flap in the fuselage and sat back gently with my parachute. The plane left me.

"I never had bailed out before. It took me about one and a half minutes to get down.

"I nearly got carried onto a wood, but managed to sideslip, just scraped over the roof of a cottage and landed on the front doorstep.

"After disentangling the parachute over my head I knocked at the door. Nobody answered. I shouted and then walked in. The house was empty, so I went to the garage and tooted the motor horn. Then from the depths of the earth I heard a voice saying: 'Oo's there?'

It's An Exciting Life

"A man with a sporting gun was peering at me like a rabbit, from a hole in the ground. I'd forgotten there was an air alarm down below.

"I put up my hands, out of respect for the gun, and told him who I was. He said: 'Oh, no you're not. Your uniform is too pale for the R. A. F.' My uniform certainly was old and faded, but I produced my identity card. The family came out and made tea, forgetting all about the air-raid warning.

"It certainly is an exciting life."

R. A. F. Fighter Tells of Feelings On Bailing Out

Lands on Doorstep of Briton Who Draws Bead on Him and Then Gives Him Tea

AUG 18 1940

AT AN R. A. F. FIGHTER STATION IN SOUTHEASTERN ENGLAND, Aug. 18 (AP).—A squadron leader of the Royal Air Force who jumped from his burning plane in a parachute after an air battle with Nazi planes this afternoon, returned to his station in an auomobile three hours later and told his story.

"I was tootling along behind a Heinkel," he said, "when suddenly some of the instruments on the panel in front of me were shattered.

"I thought: "Hullo, that can't be right.' Then I glanced at the mirror and saw him on my tail—far too close to be healthy. One of his shots had jammed my port aileron, but I managed to turn away steeply and take shelter in a cloud.

"Fortunately he didn't follow me. I managed to tug the aileron free, but just then the engine froze and caught fire.

"I threw open the cockpit, let down the flap in the fuselage and sat back gently with my parachute. The plane left me.

"I never had bailed out before. It took me about one and one-half minutes to get down. I nearly got carried onto a wood, but managed to sideslip, just scraped over the roof of a cottage and landed on the front doorstep.

"After disentangling the parachute over my head, I knocked at the door. Nobody answered. I shouted and then walked in. The house was empty, so I went to the garage and tooted the motor horn. Then from the depths of the earth I heard a voice saying 'Oo's there?'

"A man with a sporting gun was peering at me like a rabbit, from a hole in the ground. I'd forgotten there was an air alarm down below.

"I put up my hand, out of respect for the gun, and told him who I was. He said: 'Oh, no you're not. Your uniform is too pale for the R. A. F.' my uniform certainly was old and faded, but I produced my identity card. The family came out and made tea, forgetting all about the air-raid warning.

"It certainly is an exciting life."

U. S. and Canada Agree on Joint Defense Action; Nazis Warned Not to Harm American Refugee Ship; London Suburbs Bombed Again, 14[illegible] Raiders Down

REICH ARMY ON FRENCH BEACH BOMBED, ENGLISH SAY, THEN CANCEL STORY

R. A. F. Strikes At German Bases Third Time In 24 Hours, Retaliating For Sunday Assault On London Suburbs And Airports

[By the Associated Press]

AUG 19 1940

Bern, Switzerland, Monday, Aug. 19 — Air-raid alarms screamed warnings to the inhabitants of Bern and Basel about midnight (6 P. M., E.S.T.) and here in the Swiss capital anti-aircraft batteries fired on unseen trespassers.

The night masked the identity of the planes, but it was generally believed that as on three previous nights they were high-flying British bombers headed for northern Italian cities or objectives on the German side of Lake Constance.

Despite the frenzy of defending their island from the suddenly renewed, massive German attacks of Sunday, the British sent great waves of bombers over the Channel, and the port of Dover was lighted with the glare of echoing bomb blasts from Boulogne and Calais, a score of miles across the sea.

100,000 Claimed Involved

The Air Ministry declined to confirm a report by the British Press Association that the R. A. F. had bombed into confused turmoil a German army of five divisions—up to 100,000 men—on the French beaches, and the press association withdrew its story.

Nevertheless, reports were current in Dover that German infantry was massed on the French shore, and the sight and sound of battle tended to confirm these assertions.

In combating the German raids on England, the Air Ministry said at least 140 Nazi planes were destroyed Sunday, with only sixteen British losses.

Several Airdromes Hit

In the first German onslaught Sunday, the British Air Ministry acknowledged that "bombs were dropped on several Royal Air Force airdromes, where some service personnel were killed and others injured."

This apparently included Croydon, London's great airport, which the Germans said they had set afire for the second time in four days.

But in the second big sweep toward London, forty-two Nazi bombers were driven out to sea before they ever got to the objective, and at least three of this flight were shot down, the British declared.

Naval Base Sector Bombed

Eighteen German bombers and twelve fighters assaulted the area of Portsmouth—British south shore naval base—but six of them were destroyed and the others jettisoned their bombs and fled, the British asserted.

While these attacks were in progress, other waves of German fighters and bombers smashed at Channel towns, the east coast, the southwest and the Midlands.

650 Planes In Raid

It was estimated that 650 or more German planes participated in the raids, which continued into the night.

As many as one hundred bombers were reported in individual formations.

But the English were striking blow for blow with the Germans, and the skies over the Channel swarmed with a Sunday traffic jam of the enemies bound in opposite directions.

Fighter escorts of each force did screaming battle, while the bombers hurried on toward their objectives ashore. The R. A. F. raids on the Continent began Saturday night, and watchers on the English shore got a noisy fire-lit show.

Dogfights Rage

The Air Ministry information service, telling of raids over every corner of England, gave these details of some of the fighting:

"A squadron of Spitfires engaged German bombers which were about to attack their airdrome in Surrey. Within a short time they had destroyed eleven—six bombers and five fighters.

"About the same time, a Hurricane squadron was challenging an attack in the Hampshire area. They shot down six Junkers eighty-seven dive bombers and two Messerschmitt fighters.

Bag 5 In One Blast

"During air battles over Kent a squadron of Hurricanes on patrol sighted five Messerschmitt fighter bombers at 21,000 feet.

"'We climbed up and dived down on the enemy, shooting down the lot in a dogfight,' said one Hurricane pilot.

"A crack Spitfire squadron, approaching the century-mark of successes, engaged a number of lone fighters and bombers over Kent. While these fights were going on several large formations of bombers—at least eighty—appeared flying in line abreast in sections of three.

Success Again

"They looked, as a Spitfire pilot said, 'Like a huge rectangle.' They were supported by many enemy fighters circling above and in front of them. Before the Spitfire pilots landed, they had destroyed three Messerschmitt fighters, seriously damaged two Messerschmitts and two new Heinkel 113 fighters as well as five Dornier bombers.

"During two raids over the Hampshire area, two fighter squadrons had remarkable success. In the first raid shortly after 1 P. M., nine Hurricanes went up and shot down nine Nazi raiders—eight bombers and a fighter.

"An hour later, eleven Spitfires went up to intercept another mass raid. Again their own number of enemy bombers and fighters—ten Junkers 87's and one Messerschmitt 109—were destroyed."

R. A. F. Bombs Boulogne

The Air Ministry reported that seaplanes and shipping at Boulogne were "heavily and successfully attacked" and that oil plants, munitions factories, aircraft stores and railway targets in Germany were bombed, along with twenty-six airdromes in France, Holland and Belgium.

An Air Ministry news bulletin described Boulogne harbor as "fringed and criss-crossed by spreading flames."

British dive bombers struck vertically at the targets at two-minute intervals despite "fierce opposition from ground defenses."

Not A Loss Is Claim

Not a single British plane was lost in this assault, the Air Ministry said.

But the vigor of the fighting on England's own shore Sunday was signified by the disclosure that fourteen German planes crashed on just fourteen miles of British beach in one phase of the fighting.

An Air Ministry announcement that German planes were being chased from London across the North Sea and the English Channel and that "our fighters still are in action" indicated that operations may prove the heaviest so far in the Nazi air siege.

Raids In Wide Area

Scattered German raiders also dumped bombs on widely separated English areas. Some houses were wrecked in a residential district near a Midland town, but most bombs were said to have fallen on soft ground.

Fires broke out on the southeast coast before British fighters chased off a squadron of twenty-two German planes.

Sirens sounded the alarm in London shortly after noon—the third alarm in three days—and soon afterward the roar of motors high in the sky, the crunch-crunch of distant explosions, the splatter of firing and the shriek of diving fighters shattered the city's usual Sunday quiet.

People in the London area calmly took shelter or watched from roofs and gardens for a glimpse of the Nazis.

Soon empty cartridge cases, spent machine-gun bullets and shell fragments were rattling in the deserted streets and on the roofs of out-lying sections, and near South London the earth shook with the crash of falling bombs.

A Narrow Escape

One bomb, striking just back of a house, tore a crater twenty-five feet deep, but the occupants who were sheltered under a staircase escaped without a scratch.

An eyewitness in a southeastern area said he saw three groups of twelve bombers coming over, and "I could see one of the formations swoop down at its target.

"The other two made off in different directions, chased by Spitfires spurting machine-gun fire."

In addition to the bombs dropped in the South London area, raiders dumped their loads at many points, ranging from the south and southeast coasts to the outer defenses of London, and in the southwest and Wales.

Farms Machine-Gunned

One raider attacked a southeast coast section with incendiary bombs, and then machine-gunned farms in the vicinity.

A single bomb was reported have fallen on the northwest coa

Numerous fires were reported aft these bombings.

In the midst of Nazi air raids, Bri ain is preparing its armed forc vigorously for a world offensiv Minister of Supply Herbert Morris said in a speech yesterday.

Nazi Coast Blasted By British Bombers In Answer To Blitz

AUG 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, Aug. 19—Britain, grasping grimly for the initiative in the greatest air war of all time, struck earth-shaking blows at German positions on the French coast today for the third time since Saturday night.

"The ground plan of our futu production activity is drawn on th assumption that our task will be world offensive when the momer comes," he asserted.

"Once the immediate peril of the next few days or weeks has passe we shall all of us together be abi to look forward to a steadily moun ing tally of armed might and strik ing power."

"Transformation"

Morrison said the equipment of Brit ish forces was not yet "fully satis factory," but added that the army ha sufficient weapons to "perform its im mediate task successfully even if th call should come tonight."

Three months ago, he explained Britain was in "great peril," but sinc then a "transformation" had take place.

Morrison said the Supply Ministry' annual turnover in raw material amounted to well over $800,000,000 an added:

"Within recent months the total ha begun to be swelled by very substan tial purchases of finished steel mad by the Ministry from America."

That steel, he said, is "one mor extremely important contribution which the United States is making t the British war effort.

R. A. F. Closely Checks Its Score Against Nazis

Intelligence Officers in Each Unit Guard Accuracy

AT AN R. A. F. FIGHTER STATION IN SOUTHEASTERN ENGLAND, Aug. 18 (AP).—Intelligence officers, many of them lawyers in civil life, are attached to each squadron of the Royal Air Force to take the tallies of their operations against the Nazi Luftwaffe and forward them to the Air Ministry, where the final totals are compiled.

Each pilot has to hand in a signed combat report, in which casualties are split into three categories: Destroyed, covering only planes which are seen to blow up, to be hopelessly afire or to crash on land or sea; probably destroyed, covering those seen to suffer severe damage with pieces breaking away or seen headed for a crash, although not actually seen hitting the ground, and damaged, covering those seen to have suffered severe damage from hits but which still are able to fly.

All pilots' reports are checked and counter-checked by the intelligence officers, doubtful claims are eliminated, and, the British say, there is no chance for two pilots to claim the same victim.

Actual evidence of the destruction of dozens of German planes is provided by combat films made with camera guns with which some fighters are equipped.

BRITISH DECLARE SPIES ALL 'LICKED'

Only Small Fry Have Eluded Fifth-Column Net, Officials Say

Investigators Explain The Manner Of Operation Of Saboteurs

AUG 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 18—Only small fry have eluded Britain's fifth-column net, officials believe, confident that they have licked the peril of an inside enemy.

Although large, undisclosed numbers of fifth columnists are in prison, the authorities are not being lulled into false security. An army of undercover agents remains on constant guard against spies and saboteurs.

The tumultuous session of the House of Commons only last Wednesday was proof of the anxiety with which Britain has watched the silent struggle against Nazi agents and tipsters whose operations in Scandinavia, The Lowlands and France paved the way for quick German conquest.

The parliamentary name-calling was aroused by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's refusal to disclose details of secret investigations by a mysterious committee. Parliament just had to take his word for it.

Problem Was Dangerous

But the problem was a dangerous one as late as three months ago. All Prime Minister Churchill would say was that it has been reduced "to proper proportions." The whole story is likely to remain untold until after the war.

Here, however, are three examples of the diversified form that traitorous activity is reported to have taken:

Investigators found that confidential diplomatic reports on British official affairs, which are transmitted in a code known only to friendly nations, were reaching Berlin.

An embassy in a nearby neutral country was one of the relay points.

Two Men In Jail

At least two men, one of whom was connected with the embassy of a friendly power, now are in jail as a result of this plot.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Tyler Kent, former clerk of the United States Embassy in London, has been held on an undisclosed charge under the Official Secrets Act.]

A neat trick to direct raiding warplanes to a munitions factory was discovered by a vigilant Royal Air Force official.

Red-tile roofs put on a row of houses purchased during the first month of the war by a reputed Dutch concern were pleasing and innocent looking to civilian eyes.

But the R. A. F. officer discovered that they formed a mammoth red arrow pointing toward the munitions plant.

Knew Of Plane Signals

For a short time, officials knew, the Germans were aware of the signals used by British planes to identify themselves as they passed over the home coast.

Armed with them, enemy bombers might have been able to fly inland toward their targets without being molested by anti-aircraft fire or R. A. F. fighters.

Soon it was discovered that a small number of persons on the ground were signaling the British code to Nazi airmen with colored lights. The signalers now get their mail in jail.

Reputed "Peace Chain"

Among the elusive small fry are distributors of a letter which asks people to join a "peace chain."

"Revolt against Churchill and save Britain from destruction," these letters exhort. "If you want to stop the war, copy this without your name and mail it to six people."

Others try the same tactics by word of mouth, striking up small talk with strangers to sow Nazi propaganda seeds.

R. A. F. Thrice Raids France, Possibly To Rout Massing Nazis

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Dover, England, *Monday*, Aug. 19—The rampant Royal Air Force, for the third time in twenty-four hours, smashed at the Nazi-occupied French ports on the English Channel last night and early today—possibly to scatter German troops massing for invasion of England.

AUG 19 1940

Reports were current in Dover that the Germans had concentrated large bodies of troops along the French coast, a region in which watchers in Dover could see bright flashes and hear heavy explosions.

The sight and sound of British attack could be seen all the way from Calais to Boulogne, twenty miles or more, although the R. A. F. seemed to be devoting its main attention to Boulogne—the spot from which Julius Cæsar invaded Britain in 55 B. C.

Dover Lighted From France

Five great flashes in the Boulogne vicinity were so brilliant that they illumiated the streets of Dover—a score of miles across the Channel—as if by floodlight.

Waves of British aircraft already had carried out a heavy daylight raid on the French coast, going over about noon yesterday.

The first dull thud of heavy explosions across the Channel could be heard only a few minutes after what seemed to be three waves of medium British bombers flew over the coast.

At the same time dogfights took place between British Spitfires and Hurricanes and German Messerschmitts, which came up to intercept the British. The air was immediately filled with the angry roar of diving and zooming planes.

Watched Through Field Glasses

At one time there was the typically heavy sound of German bombers crossing inland, while to the west what appeared to be a British bomber squadron was crossing outward.

Fighters engaged in a dogfight high in the air were leaving a crazy pattern of condensed vapor from their exhausts as they twisted and turned some four or five miles above us.

I saw the whole attack through field glasses. The Germans came over in their usual "v" formation, but went into single file in order as they dived at the airdrome.

Just as they got over the field the anti-aircraft guns set up a hot barrage, puffs from shells burst near some of the planes, and the air rocked with a thunderous symphony of cannon and anti-aircraft shells, machine-gun bursts and the throb of airplane engines.

Then the Messerschmitts started out to sea with three Hurricanes in swift pursuit.

Day's Second R. A. F. Raid

The British fight yesterday was their second of the day. During the morning raid the only thing heard was the throb of Hurricane and Spitfire patrols along the coast. Apparently no German planes came over.

The afternoon raids lasted about four hours.

Just before the Sunday raid ended six Messerschmitts dived against a balloon barrage, sending two of the silver sausages floating down in flames.

Although anti-aircraft batteries put up an almost solid barrage, the six Messerschmitts dived through and coasted to their bases on the French side of the Channel.

During the first part of the raid one Messerschmitt crashed inland. It was winged by a Hurricane.

One other German plane was believed downed. It was spouting smoke as it disappeared behind a headland.

Portsmouth Area Bombed

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Eighteen German bombers, escorted by twelve fighters, bombed the Portsmouth area late this afternoon and witnesses said at least six of the raiders were shot down.

The Germans met terrific anti-aircraft fire, and when British fighters went up against them they jettisoned their bombs and fled. They were said to have caused little damage despite an attack on a balloon barrage in the region of the important British naval base.

Southeast Coast Attacked

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, England, Aug. 18 (AP).—Sixteen Messerschmitt 109's, slipping silently out of the sun, dive-bombed an objective about three miles from here today.

British 'World Offensive' To Come, Morrison Says

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18—In the midst of Nazi air raids, Britain is preparing her armed forces vigorously for an offensive, Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, said in a speech today.

"The ground plan of our future production activity is drawn on the assumption that our task will be a world offensive when the moment comes," he asserted.

Mr. Morrison said the equipment of British forces was not yet "fully satisfactory," but added that the army had sufficient weapons to "perform its immediate task successfully, even if the call should come tonight."

Three months ago, he explained, Britain was in "great peril," but since then a "transformation" has taken place.

Britons to Get American Arms

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—General Guy Williams, chief of the Eastern Command, told 2,000 members of the Bedfordshire Home Guard at a parade at Biggleswade today they would soon receive American light automatic rifles, bombs and hand grenades.

Tanker Reported Germans' Prize

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—A Norwegian tanker plying between the United States and Britain has been captured by the Germans in mid-Atlantic and taken to a French port, according to the Rome Radio as quoted today by Reuters, British news agency.

Kin Who Fled See Aged Woman Killed By Bomb

Daughter And Granddaughter In Dugout See House Smashed In London Area

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—When German raiders swept in on the London area today 92-year-old Mrs. Pearce stayed in the house, hoping for the best, while her daughter and granddaughter took refuge in the backyard dugout.

Neighbors said Mrs. Pearce was too fat and feeble to get into the shelter.

From the refuge the daughter and granddaughter saw a bomb smash the house. Mrs. Pearce was killed.

Latvian Ship Detained in Peru to Evade Soviets

CALLAO, Peru, Aug. 18 (AP).—Port authorities detained the 4,138-ton Latvian steamer Hercogs Jacobs today at the request of her Latvian-American owners as the vessel was about to sail for Puerto Chicama to take on a load of sugar for Vladivostok.

The owners, apparently anxious lest the ship fall into Soviet Russian hands, posted a bond of $15,000 and said they would send a representative here by plane immediately.

The Hercogs Jacobs arrived here from Bahia Blanca Aug. 9 with a cargo of Argentine wheat.

(The Hercogs Jacobs inaugurated the first regular Latvian steamship service to the United States in 1939, arriving in Baltimore on its maiden voyage May 30 of that year. Latvia recently was admitted to membership in the Soviet Union.)

"I Do" With A Crash

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—"I do," said the blushing bride as the bombs fell and the vicar of a church in southwest London stubbornly went on reading the marriege service during today's German raid.

"This is a good start," grinned the bridegroom.

AUG 19

Britons May Get U. S. Arms

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—Gen. Guy Williams, chief of the eastern command, told 2,000 members of the Bedfordshire Home Guard at a parade at Biggleswade today they would soon be supplied with American light automatics, bombs and hand grenades.

BLITZ RENEWED ON HEART OF BRITISH ISLES

Berlin Reports Vital Objectives Destroyed Or Set Afire

Great Reserves Of Flyers Eager For Action, Nazis Claim

Lone U-Boat's Exploit

Berlin, Aug. 18 (AP)—"A submarine reports the sinking of 32,000 registered tons of enemy shipping," said today's German high command communique.

AUG 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 18 — Germany hurled countless bombers against London and its great Croydon airport today while other planes were reported concentrated in the Low Countries and France "impatiently waiting orders for a mass attack on England."

Wave on wave of German bombers streaked over the English Channel to loose explosive steel in the heart of the British Empire, its southern suburbs of Kenley, Biggin Hill and Sutton. Croydon was declared "again in flames."

BERLIN, AUG. 18-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THAT "ONLY A FEW GERMAN SQUADRONS" WERE THROWN INTO THE AERIAL SIEGE OF BRITAIN TODAY BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

TODAY'S ATTACKS, THE RADIO SAID, WERE DIRECTED AGAINST SOUTHEAST ENGLAND WITH ONE GROUP OF EIGHT PLANES FLYING OVER BRIGHTON, ON THE CHANNEL COAST, TOWARD KINGSTON AND A SECOND FLIGHT OF 10 PLANES GOING FROM FRANCE TOWARDS THE THAMES.

(THE BRITISH REPORTED MASSED GERMAN PLANES IN THREE WAVES SWEPT ACROSS THE COAST AND WERE THWARTED IN AN ATTEMPT TO BOMB LONDON ALTHOUGH THEY REACHED ITS ENVIRONS.)

ONLY EXPERIENCED GERMAN AIRMEN ARE ALLOWED TO FLY AGAINST ENGLAND, THE RADIO SAID, BECAUSE THE GERMANS WANT TO SAVE THEIR FORCE "FOR A SUITABLE MOMENT TO INFLUENCE THE COURSE OF THE WAR DECISIVELY."

"TRAINED GERMAN PILOTS WITH MACHINES READY TO START HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE, WHERE GERMAN AIRMEN ARE IMPATIENTLY WAITING ORDERS FOR A MASS ATTACK ON ENGLAND," IT ADDED.

DESCRIBING NAZI AIR TACTICS, THE RADIO SAID GERMAN BOMBING SQUADRONS ARE PRECEDED BY CHASER FORMATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR BLAZING A PATH FOR THE BOMBERS BEHIND. STRONG CHASER ESCORTS ACCOMPANY ALL BOMBING SQUADRONS, IT SAID, TO CUT BOMBER LOS TO A MINIMUM.

AUG 19 1940

Impatient For Action

"Trained German pilots with machines ready to start have been concentrated in Holland, Belgium and France where German airmen are impatiently waiting orders for a mass attack on England," said the official German radio.

In a special communique, the high command put at 182 the number of British planes destroyed today, counting 23 wrecked aground, and said that 34 German planes were missing.

This figure has been exceeded only by that for August 15 when the Germans said 143 British planes were destroyed.

One Squadron Claims 51

A destroyer plane squadron named for Horst Wessel, a Nazi party martyr before Adolf Hitler's rise to power, was credited with shooting down 51 of the 138 planes.

Today's was the second attack on the big Croydon airfield, eight miles from Charing Cross, heart of London. Dive bombers blasted at it last Thursday as a part of what was then the greatest aerial assault in history. Similar attacks came on Friday only to be followed by Saturday's unexplained lull.

Airports were especially targets of today's attacks, and it was said several were "destroyed" by bomb hits. Aside from suburban areas south of London, an airdrome near Maidstone, Kent, was attacked.

A Detailed Report

One German bombing unit made the following crisp report, which was relayed by DNB, officials news agency:

"The assignment was successfully carried out.

"Croydon again is burning.

"In Maidstone, hangars collapsed.

"At both places airplanes standing on the ground were destroyed.

"Enemy defense by pursuit planes was strong.

"Anti-aircraft fire was poorly directed.

"Pursuit planes accompanying us shot down several enemy planes.

"Three machines still are missing from our unit."

Naval Base Under Fire

Heavy air fighting occurred over the south coast naval base and port of Portsmouth, German military sources reported. Strong British units challenged the Germans and attempted to turn them back, it was said.

"Swarms of Messerschmitt fighters, however, broke through the defense and shot down a number of British pursuit planes," these informants added.

They said, "German bombers then roared through the breach and systematically attacked their objectives and destroyed several airports with bomb hits.

Destruction of airfields is part of the *Blitzkrieg* technique of immobilizing the opponent's air forces to give the Germans dominance in the air, which, in the case of England, would be necessary for any land invasion.

Weather A Factor

Bad weather was said to have held up the full fury of German attack until this afternoon. Even then the operations today were by "only a few German squadrons," the German radio said.

At one airfield in the London area DNB said thirteen planes were destroyed on the ground and eight at another before they had time to rise to the challenge.

It was the second attack on Croydon and the third on the British capital in four days. Last Thursday the Germans bombed the city's big airport and the sprawling Tilbury docks and followed this assault up with a rain of bombs on the southwestern London area Friday.

The region attacked today forms a rough triangle in the South London area with Croydon the nearest point toward London proper.

Kenley A Quiet Suburb

Kenley is in a comparatively sparsely inhabited area about three miles south of Croydon, just off the main highway from London to the port of Brighton on the Channel. The suburban trolley line from London ends at Purley, a mile above Kenley.

Sutton, picturesque suburban community with fences and thatched-roof cottages, is four miles west of Croydon and in the vicinity of the famous Epsom Downs race course.

In addition to the British planes destroyed, the Germans were reported to have sent seven barrage balloons crashing in flames.

While the squadrons were driving home the attack in the London area, other Nazi squadrons unloaded bombs on military objectives in Kent, southeast of London and in Hampshire, to the southwest.

At Eastleight, in Hampshire, the airdrome was heavily bombed.

Report No Resistance

"There was no enemy resistance when the German planes approached England," German informants said in giving a detailed account of the day's operations.

"On their way back our fighters engaged heavy fighters and it was observed with certainty that seven of the British craft were shot down."

The full force of the mass attacks did not develop until the afternoon when bad weather, which had held most of the German planes on the ground during the morning, cleared and then the Germans began taking off in droves.

During the night the Nazi air force and the R.A.F. swapped heavy blows. The Germans reported the British killed four civilians and wounded twenty-two in an attack on central Brussels. At Dortmund, Germany, "a number of civilian casualties were reported, including many dead."

Heavy Attack On Factories

The German high command said its bombers directed especially heavy attacks against factories at Filton three miles north of Bristol, where Britain's Bristol Blenheim bombers are manufactured; aircraft factories near Birmingham, in the Midlands; industrial plants at Reading, forty-five miles north of Portsmouth; harbor facilities at Swansea, in Wales; Avonmouth, five miles north of Bristol on the Severn, and Bournemouth, on the south English coast.

Other attacks were directed at British anti-aircraft and searchlight batteries and flying fields in central England.

Nazis Define Blockade Zone

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (AP).—Germany defined tonight the zone of the blockade of Britain as within a line drawn as follows:

From the Atlantic Ocean coast of France at 47 degrees, 30 minutes, north, and 2 degrees, 40 minutes west, to a point 45 degrees, north, and 5 degrees, west, to a point 45 degrees, north, and 20 degrees, west, to a point 58 degrees, north, and 20 degrees, west, to a point 62 degrees, north, and 3 degrees, east; from there, southward to the Belgian coast, and thence along the Belgian-French coast to the starting point.

War "All Over By September," Hitler's Troops Tell Lochner

Germans Massed Across Channel Await Signal For Invasion—Nazi Navy Trying Out New Weapon

AUG 19 1940

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Brussels, Aug. 18 (Via Airplane to Berlin)—In preparation for the German attempt to invade England, Adolf Hitler's navy is trying out a new weapon which officers insist will surprise the world when the moment comes to use it.

Tests of the new device are being conducted in a harbor which I visited during a three-day tour of the Belgian-French coast opposite England. The nature of the weapon and the exact location of the pre-invasion trials are, of course, withheld from publication.

But an atmosphere of supreme confidence prevails among the troops waiting in this area for the grand assault on England to begin. Ask any German officer or private along the coast between Ostend and Boulogne how much longer he expects to be on duty and he will tell you with conviction:

"Oh, by September it will all be over. By that time our troops will have conquered the British Isles and the English, like the French, will have begged for peace."

For the moment, the troops gathered in this area as reserves for the invasion are waiting patiently for the German air force to complete its task of routing and demolishing Britain's air defense.

That does not mean they are idle. There still are vast quantities of war booty, captured from the Belgians, French and retreating English, which must be sorted and prepared for shipment to Germany or put in repair for use elsewhere.

Preparing Booty For Use

All this is being done with a thoroughness characteristic of German methods. When I last visited the Western front in June, all this booty was standing around. Now one sees drivers and mechanics putting French tanks into battle condition, or army engineers tinkering with captured railway locomotives.

Trainloads of steel rails, copper ingots and other vital raw materials are rolling east to Germany.

On the other hand, I saw on highways truck after truck loaded with supplies coming from Germany. Evidently Hitler and his general staff intend to conduct the campaign against England as methodically and carefully as the other German campaigns in this amazing war.

Weird Weapons In Reserve

My three-day trip up and down this strategic coast now completely in German hands has impressed me forcefully with the confidence prevailing everywhere among army, navy and air force men that in the invasion of England is only a matter of time.

30.24 - 4419

30.24-4419

From such glimpses as I obtained of their preparations, made behind one of the most effective screens of camouflage ever devised by man, I can only say this confidence is understandable. Every eventuality apparently has been taken into account, and weapons of the weirdest character have been devised for this final phase—as the Germans regard it—of the conflict in Europe.

Germany HOPES TO BAR IRISH SHIPPING FROM ENGLAND

Warns All Other Ships In Zone "Will Be Attacked And Destroyed"

AUG 19 1940

U. S. Transport American Legion Believed Nearing Danger Area

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 18—The German radio began broadcasting the latitude and longitude of the newly proclaimed "total blockade" of Britain and it was disclosed that although Ireland falls within it the Reich has offered exemptions for Eire's shipping.

Otherwise, the radio warned, "every ship which ventures into it will be attacked and destroyed."

The United States troop transport American Legion, steaming homeward from northern Finland with about 900 refugees and other passengers from Scandinavia, was believed to be nearing the danger area. The German Government yesterday disclaimed any responsibility for the safety of the ship when it enters the danger zone.

No Report On American Legion

Authorized sources declined to comment further on the situation, letting last night's disavowal of responsibility stand. There was no information here as to whether the ship had been ordered to change its course.

In the attempt to isolate Britain within the blockade zone, nearly 1,000 miles square, Germany hoped to bring the "Battle of Britain" to a quick end. From now on there will be "no compromise," the press proclaimed. "England is now experiencing total war concentrated on the British Isles alone. England is in the role of a besieged and blockaded fortress."

Area In Warning To Neutrals

The area from which neutral shipping was warned to steer clear is bounded thus:

From Brest, on the tip of France's Brittany peninsula, 250 miles into the Bay of Biscay and then west along 45 degrees of longitude for some 800 miles into the Atlantic, then northward along 20 degrees latitude a thousand miles, then due east between the Faroe and Shetland islands to a point close to the Norwegian coast and then directly south to the Belgian coast and back along the coast of the Continent to Brest.

German spokesmen described their "total blockade" as an aerial and sea adaptation of the "iron ring" tactics which netted victory in Flanders, and indicated by exemption of Ireland from its effects that they hoped to shut off Irish shipping from England and thus complete the isolation of Britain from the west.

As To American Ships

Foreign Office spokesmen were asked by a special Sunday conference concerning the possibility of American merchant ships running afoul Germany's new blockade and replied: "The question of American ships operating to England, if permitted to do so by their own Government, has not arisen."

Lisbon, transatlantic clipper terminal, it was pointed out, is far removed from the German blockade zone.

In connection with Ireland's status, the spokesmen stressed the German blockade, announced yesterday, is restricted to "the British island and not the British Isles."

They said Germany had advised the Irish Free State (Eire) that "although Ireland falls within the geographical zone of the blockade this Government has arrangements."

For example, they pointed out, an arrangement might be made whereby Ireland would advise Germany daily about Irish ships and their harbors, whereupon Germany would advise her air and naval forces to permit entry or exist to Irish ports.

"We are ready to keep open certain approaches to Ireland for ships under the Irish flag and we are awaiting their suggestions," a Nazi official said.

World War Parallel Denied

Karl Ritter, divisional chief in the Foreign Ministry who took an active part in the German-Russian trade and non-aggression pact negotiations, said the statement that the blockade action was directed solely against England "should be clearly understood."

It is impossible, the Germans stressed, to draw parallels between the Nazi blockade and the unrestricted submarine warfare of the World War.

"Other weapons are playing a bigger role than the U-boat," they declared.

"Sink without warning is too general a statement for the present situation," was the way one official put it, without further explanation.

'An Attempt To 'Suck Up' Irish, British Assert

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—British sources scorned today as "merely another Nazi promise" Germany's suggested "arrangements" whereby Ireland's shipping could escape the new Nazi "total blockade" of Britain.

"It isn't worth the paper it's written on," commented one source. "An attempt to 'suck up' the Irish," another said.

AUG 19 1940

"It is obvious what would happen to an Irish ship if Germany was informed that it was sailing for a British port at a certain time," said a third Briton.

COMMISSARS WILL BE NAMED IN NEW PLAN

Workers' And Employers' Unions To Be Dissolved Under Decree

Committees To Have Power To Oust Directors And Fine Companies

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 18 (via Berlin)—The German wireless said today that police of Vichy, France, had conducted secret raids against numerous foreigners, the majority of whom soon were released.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 18—All industrial and commercial activity in France virtually passed under Fascist-patterned government control today through a new law published in the official journal permitting appointment of commissars in each industry to regulate private initiative.

"Industrial democracy" is ended, at least temporarily, in France, the journal asserted.

Committees of control acting under authority of the Government will be empowered, in case it is deemed merited, to order such punishments as the ousting of directors of industry and the fining of any industry up to ten per cent. of its business turnover.

Unions To Be Dissolved

The law stated decrees would be forthcoming shortly, dissolving national workers' and employers' unions or considerations which heretofore have been the ruling powers in big industry.

The largest of these are the powerful labor organization, C. G. T. (Confederation Generale de Travail) and the C. G. P. (Confederation Generale de Patronale), the nation's foremost employers' union.

Furthermore, the law declares that, if the Government wishes, it may issue decrees dissolving big combines considered "incompatible" with the functioning of the new system.

The largest and best known combine in France is the Comite des Forges (steel combine), but neither this nor any other was named in the journal.

Operation Of System

Here is how the new system will operate:

The Ministry of Labor and Industrial Production will name a special high commissar in each industry. These commissars will be the key control men of the nation's entire planned industrial and commercial life.

Control committees called "committees of organization," made up of workers and employers, will be appointed for each branch of industry and commerce as a national body under close supervision of the commissars.

All vital matters in its particular branch of industry or commerce will be subjected to authority of this committee. Its power will extend even to such matters as shifting stocks and raw materials from one industrial concern to another to establish a proper balance, and dividing up business orders.

Must Submit Decisions

It can control prices, inflict punishments and handle any disputes arising between employers and workers. In all such matters, however, it must submit decisions to the commissar, which means the Government maintains real control.

Workers and employers will be permitted to propose names of committee members, but their appointment will be by the Government.

A printed prelude to the law indicates it is effective only in unoccupied territory, although in theory it may apply to the whole nation.

The prelude explained this "energetic" action and absolute State control was made necessary to prevent throwing hundreds of thousands of men out of work and at the same time to get industry and commerce into working order.

Reasons For Move

Stoppage of war industries, difficulties created through separation of the country into free and occupied zones and the halting of foreign commerce were given as the compelling reasons.

A complete, permanent system on a cooperative order, functioning on the basis of cooperation among employers, workers and the Government is under study, it was explained, but will take some time to be put into operation.

Meanwhile, the present temporary system was declared to be an urgent necessity.

Even this system, officials pointed out, will have the effect of breaking up big monopolies, creating a more balanced division of work between large and small industries and the stepping up of activity of industries whose output is the most urgent need of the moment.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PARIS

Japanese and French in Direct Parley on Indo-China

VICHY, France, Aug. 18 (AP)—A French Foreign Office spokesman disclosed tonight that France was negotiating directly with Japan over important problems in Indo-China, and that no settlement was in sight.

The spokesman said that France had taken the negotiations out of the hands of local authorities in France's Far Eastern colony because the two countries were now discussing "much more important affairs than the mere question of granting Japan the use of railroads and air bases in Indo-China."

The negotiations probably will last "for some time," it was announced.

Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin talked yesterday with United States Chargé D'Affaires Robert Murphy, who is interested in American angles of the Far Eastern situation; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese representative, and Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada.

Mr. Murphy will leave for the United States within a few days and will confer with officials of the State Department.

PREDICT BULGARIA WILL WIN DEMANDS

Informed Sources Expect Rumania To Give Up Dobruja

Hungarian Claims, However, May Bring About A Stalemate

[By the Associated Press]

Turnu-Severin, Rumania, Aug. 18—Informed sources predicted tonight that Bulgaria would win quick success but that Hungary would run into a stalemate in negotiations with Rumania over their territorial demands.

AUG 19 1940

Full scale evacuation of southern Dobruja—object of Bulgaria's demands—by civil and military authorities was reported already under way.

Some reports said, too, that the enshrined heart of Queen Marie, which was at Balcic, in Dobruja, already had been taken back into old Rumania.

To Confer Monday

Rumanian delegates, headed by Alexander Creteanu, will arrive in Craiova Monday morning to meet Bulgarian negotiators amid predictions by political observers that an agreement will be reached in which Rumania will cede all of southern Dobruja.

Chances for agreement with Hungary on disputed Transylvania were regarded as much slimmer. These negotiators also meet Monday after a week-end recess, during which the Rumanians reviewed the situation with their Government.

Hungary has demanded as much as two-thirds of Transylvania and Rumania has insisted she would not give up so much territory.

Italy Uses Picked Troops

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Italy has thrown the pick of her troops from Ethiopia into the battle for British Somaliland and the Gulf of Aden, military sources here said today. The troops, supporting columns already converging upon Berbera, were said to be led by blackshirt regiments which had been stationed in Ethiopia.

Already heavily outnumbered, British defense forces were reported to be falling steadily back toward Berbera, fighting every inch of the way.

Meanwhile Britain's Mediterranean fleet was said to have handed Italy's projected offensive against Egypt a new setback, forcing the Italians to withdraw from their strongly-defended outpost at Fort Capuzzo and heavily damaging supply bases in yesterday's sudden bombardment of Bardia, British commanders reported today.

British battleships and cruisers, sweeping along the Libyan coast, gave Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's principal concentration center at Bardia an intense baptism of shellfire for twenty-five minutes Saturday morning, and scored direct hits on many military objectives, it was reported.

The Italians retaliated by sending squadrons of planes to give the British fleet one of its heaviest bombardments of the war.

During a half-hour attack Saturday forenoon, the Italians showered bombs at warships moving back toward the Egyptian coast, spraying huge columns of water around them. All of the bombs hit the sea, British reports said. R. A. F. fighters chased the Italian bombers and machine-gun fire sent at least two of them down in flames.

The British fleet did not encounter any Italian warships during the operation.

Port of Bulhar Falls in Italian Berbera Attack

British Resist Stubbornly as Foe Also Takes Lafarok, Near Somaliland Capital

By The Associated Press

ROME, Aug. 18.—Two columns of Italian troops advancing on Berbera from the west have occupied Bulhar, forty miles from the capital and principal port of British Somaliland, and Lafarok, the Fascist high command reported today.

The communique also claimed the sinking of a 9,000-ton British oil tanker by an Italian submarine somewhere in the Atlantic, but gave no details.

The Italians acknowledged loss of one plane in a bombing raid on Berbera, and said yesterday's Brit-

(Continued on page 3, column 5)

ish naval attack on Bardia, Libyan seaport, had resulted in the death of one soldier and injury to eleven.

Italian battle planes were said to have shot down seven—possibly nine—British planes which accompanied the attacking fleet and to have bombed inland objectives. Three Italian planes were admitted lost in yesterday's action.

'GIFT' OF GUNS, PLANES AND PILOTS CITED

Colonial Governor Accused Of Marching Against Italians

Bombardment Of Bardia Viewed As English Reassurance To Greece

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 18—"There is no doubt that the next few days will disclose Germany's employment of even vaster forces and even more resolute methods" in the attack on Britain, the authoritative Fascist editor Virginio Gayda declared today.

Writing in the weekly *Voce d'Italia*, Gayda praised the newly-announced "total blockade" against Britain and noted that "the violent war of attrition which we have foretold has been developing for some days with a more pounding rhythm."

French Aid To British Charged

Gayda, whose utterances often foreshadow the decisions of Premier Mussolini, also took occasion to charge that the French were helping Britain's defense of British Somaliland, object of an Italian East African campaign.

He accused the Governor of French Somaliland of commanding French troops beside the British. Besides throwing up fortifications which the British are using, he said, the French left "a generous gift" of cannon, machine guns, munitions, pilots, planes and high officers" to the British colonials in British Somaliland after the German-Italian-French armistice was signed.

Viewed As Gesture To Greece

Meanwhile, foreign observers in Italy speculated that the British fleet's heavy bombardment of Italy's big Libyan base at Bardia might have been intended as a show of strength for the benefit of Greece, which faces possible territorial demands by Italy.

An Italian communique which described the bombardment yesterday covered action at sea, on land and in the air and reported:

1. British warships attacking Bardia fired "not less than 300" shells into the city and other inland positions, killing one soldier and wounding eleven others.
2. Italian battle planes shot down seven — possibly nine — British planes which accompanied the attacking fleet and bombed inland objectives. Three Italian planes were lost.
3. Two columns of Italian troops converged closer to the British key point of Berbera in British Somaliland. One column advancing along the coast from Zeila moved into Bulhar, forty miles from Berbera, and another occupied La Faruk. One Italian plane was lost bombing Berbera.
4. An Italian submarine sank a 9,000-ton British tanker "somewhere in the Atlantic," indicating that Italian naval units are actively aiding Germany in efforts to blockade England.

No Specific Demands Yet

Authorized Italian sources said that Italy still has not made specific territorial demands on Greece, which has refused to repudiate British guarantees of her independence, but it was intimated strongly that such demands would be soon.

The demands were expected to be made on behalf of Fascist-held Albania for the Ciamuria section of Greece adjoining Albania.

The Italian press kept up its campaign against Greece, and Stefani, official Italian news gency, distributed a long account of Greek "persecution" of the Albanian minority in the Ciamuria section.

One man was said in this account to have been beaten "just because he read Albanian newspapers."

Italy Likely to Demand Greece Give Up Ciamuria

'Persecution' of the Albanian Minority Alleged

ROME, Aug. 18 (AP).—Authorized sources here said today that Italy still had not made specific territorial demands on Greece, which has refused to repudiate a British guaranty of her independence, but it was intimated strongly that such demands would be made soon.

The demands were expected to be made, on behalf of Fascist-held Albania, for the Ciamuria section of Greece, adjoining Albania.

The Italian press kept up its campaign against Grece, and Stefani, the Italian official news agency, distributed a long account of Greek "persecution" of the Albanian racial minority in the Ciamuria section. One man said in this account to have been beaten "just because he read Albanian newspapers."

ROOSEVELT AND PREMIER REVEAL UNPRECEDENTED MUTUAL SECURITY STEP

[By the Associated Press]

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 18—The United States and Canada linked their defenses tonight in an unprecedented step to preserve their safety against any threats from across the seas.

President Roosevelt and the Dominion's Prime Minister, W. L. MacKenzie King, concluded a lengthy, historic conference on continental defense with a joint announcement:

The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It has been agreed that a permanent joint board on defense shall be set up at once by the two countries.

This permanent joint board on defense shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and matériel.

It will consider in the broad sense the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

The permanent joint board on defense will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

Marks Policy Departure

Whether the agreement, reached in a private railway car overlooking the St. Lawrence river boundary between the United States and Canada, was broad enough to contemplate a definite military and defensive alliance was not disclosed.

In any event, it marked a departure in American foreign policy by knitting together, more tightly than ever before in this nation's peacetime history, defensive bonds with a country at war.

A Presidential aide said he thought that it was apparent from the announcement itself that no Congressional action on the agreement was necessary.

The far-reaching implications of the agreement underscored deeply Mr. Roosevelt's declaration two years ago that the United States would not stand idly by if Canada were threatened with attack. He said yesterday that those remarks, made at the dedication of an international bridge at Kingston, Ontario, still were good.

May Acquire Bases

The reference in the formal statement to sea, land and air problems gave emphasis to speculation that the United States might acquire strategic bases on soil of the British Empire to help guard the approaches to North America.

And the mention of personnel and materjal opened up an even wider field of conjecture on whether the two countries, through the joint board, would develop strategy for using men and armed might under a unified command in case Europe's war seemed likely to spread across the Atlantic.

The Roosevelt-Mackenzie King statement gave members of the President's party a definite conviction, moreover, that the Administration firmly intends to blanket Canada under he protecting folds of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Chief Executive declared yesterday that Canadians are a part of

my own ears, and felt them in my own body, I ask you, my fellow free Americans, to hear what I feel it my duty to say.

"America is in danger.

"It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and from the information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago. And I believe that unless we act now decisively to meet the threat we shall be too late.

Conviction Of Dictators

"The dictators are convinced that all democracies will always be too late. You remember Hitler's statement: 'Each country will imagine that it alone will escape. I shall not even need to destroy them one by one. Selfishness and lack of foresight will prevent each one fighting until it is too late.'

"Control of government by public opinion is the essence of democracy. And it has always been our belief that free speech and a free press and free education would enable us to form and express our opinions sufficiently swiftly, not only to permit but to compel our Government to act quickly and effectively.

"But the problems of world affairs have become so complex in this day of volcanic change that the average citizen has the greatest difficulty in understanding them and judging what is best for his country before it is too late.

Strategy Of Attack

"The dictators have developed a strategy of attack that is based on this difficulty. To prepare the way for military attack on a democracy they employ every possible variety of agent and propaganda to befuddle the public so that the democracy will not prepare in time.

"They succeeded in befuddling public opinion in France and England to such an extent that they were able to conquer France in a few days and are now striving to conquer an England which awakened late.

"They are not yet in a position to attack America by military means; but their campaign of befuddlement, their preparatory assault, is following the same lines in America that it followed in France.

"Do not imagine that the French citizen was less intelligent or cared less about his country than the American citizen. The honest French patriot did his best, but he just could not see through the smoke screens of bribery, propaganda, lies and threats which the dictators spread in his country. For every Frenchman who acted as the conscious agent of a foreign dictator, there were a thousand who, with good intentions and high patriotism, unwittingly played the dictators' game.

Playing Foreign Games

"How many Americans today are playing the dictators' game without knowing it?

"In France, as in the United States today, there were many honest pacifists. There were many because after 1918 every Frenchman became in one sense a pacifist. The French wanted no more war. And when the German propagandists told the French that they could buy peace with Germany by making one concession after another, the French believed them.

"The French, who were much stronger at the time than were the Germans, let the Germans reconstruct an army, a navy and an air force, let them reoccupy the Rhineland and the Saar, then Austria, then the Sudeten areas of Czecho-Slovakia, then the whole of Czecho-Slovakia. After that the Germans said that the price of peace was Danzig and Poland's outlet to the sea.

Lie As Weapon

By that time the French had learned that the lie, the solemn pledge given and broken, had become Germany's normal weapon in international affairs. Yet today there are Americans who argue that we should believe the dictators when they say that they have no intention of extending their conquests to the Western Hemisphere and certainly not to the United States. France believed. Where now is France?

"There are also Americans who argue that if Hitler should conquer Great Britain he would be content to stop there, and that the United States would be able to cooperate happily with the Hitler empire of Europe.

"To believe this is to misunderstand the entire nature of the Nazi system. It is not organized to develop an empire in peace. It is organized as a dynamic military machine. The ruthless hold of the Nazi leaders on the German people is based on the gearing of all energies for the sacrifices necessary to wage war. The continued sacrifices by the great mass of the people which the Nazi system demands cannot be obtained except by maintaining a super-charged war temperature.

Position Of Reich

"The German nation has been made a predatory army of assault. Its organization is military. Its military operations have enormous momentum. It cannot stop in its tracks. It can only be stopped.

"Were Germany to try to resume the Americas the same as the people of the United States.

The understanding on continental defense took on extra significance from the fact that England, the only European nation still holding out against the powerful German-Italian war machine, is being subjected to death dropped from the skies by waves of bombing planes and is preparing for an invasion.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mackenzie King, two old friends brought together again to consider the war's serious repercussions in North America, parted at this border town after long hours of discussing what they termed "mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt left for his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., by special train. Mackenzie King departed for his capital, Ottawa, by motor car.

The two had dined together last night, then sat up late in the President's railway car. They had additional opportunity to talk this morning before attending memorial services at nearby Lisbon for the World War dead of the Twenty-eighth Division of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Stimson Was Present

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who held the portfolio of Secretary of State in the Hoover administration, sat in on part of the conversations. So did Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, United States Minister to Canada, who came down from Ottawa with the Prime Minister and rode back with him.

It was a conference devoid of the usually diplomatic formalities, but it was nevertheless, a meeting which gave every appearance of leaving a permanent imprint on the history of North America.

The agreement lent itself readily to an interpretation that a mutual assistance pact might be in the making.

Since the days of George Washington, the United States traditionally has shied away from "entangling alliances" with any nation, even when peace prevailed. The setting up of a joint defense board with Canada, an active participant in the European conflict, thus represented a novel step in American foreign policy, particularly since it will be a permanent board.

Full Premeditation

That the step was taken with full premeditation was apparent from the fact that the Chief Executive had announced in Washington Friday that conversations had been in progress with Canada on hemisphere defense.

At the same time, he announced that conversations were going on with Britain over American acquisition of sites for air and naval bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. The particular objective of this diplomatic intercourse, he said, was strengthening the defenses of the Panama Canal.

30.24-4421

30.24-4421

Both the President and Mackenzie King were silent, however, on this phase of continental defense.

Side by side, the two had sat in an open car at the memorial service this morning and heard Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania assert that the Twenty-eighth Division, which counted 2,874 dead in the World War, again might have to sacrifice its officers and men.

The division, participating with seven others in vast war maneuvers centering around Ogdensburg, was drawn up in a field near Lisbon, N. Y.

Mr. Roosevelt inspected the 91,000 troops engaged in the maneuvers yesterday. Secretary Stimson, who had come from Washington with the President, remained at Ogdensburg for the duration of the "war."

AUG 19 1940

MacKenzie King Reports To Governor General

Ottawa, Aug. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King returned to Ottawa this afternoon from his overnight defense conference with President Roosevelt at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and reported at once to the Earl of Athlone, governor general.

It was assumed the Prime Minister's call at Rideau Hall was to acquaint the governor general of the agreement reached with President Roosevelt to set up a permanent joint board on defense for the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

Until late this evening the Prime Minister was in telephone conferences with several of his cabinet colleagues, including ministers of defense, air and navy.

AUG 19 1940

President At Hyde Park

Highland, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived here tonight by special train from Ogdensburg, N. Y., and motored to his home at Hyde Park to spend a few days before returning to Washington.

Washington Tells Berlin It Expects the American Legion To Be Unscathed

Won't Alter Course At Reich's Behest

Germans Define Blockade Zone, Seek Pact to Let Ireland's Vessels Pass

Texts of United States and German statements—Page 25

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The United States informed Germany, in a formal note made public tonight, that it expected the Army transport American Legion, bound homeward with nearly nine hundred Americans from Petsamo, Finland, would not "suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces."

Publication of the note followed the German government's public statement in Berlin yesterday that it would not be responsible for any harm that might befall the ship if it followed the course outlined by the United States.

The State Department said that Alexander W. Kirk, Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, had been instructed yesterday afternoon to deliver the American government's communication to the German Foreign Office.

[Authorized German quarters in Berlin disclosed that Germany was negotiating with the government of Ireland to enable imports to reach Ireland through the Nazis' "total blockade" of the British Isles, The United Press reported.]

"No Other Course Exists"

Standing pat on the decision that the transport should pass between the British island of North Rona and Cape Wrath, off the northern coast of Scotland, the note declared the question had been given "serious and protracted consideration" by the American government and that it had been determined that "no other practical course existed."

This declaration that the course was the only safe one stirred speculation as to whether waters farther north, through which the American Legion passed on her way to Petsamo, had been mined subsequently by the British.

AUG 19 1940

The German government said yesterday that the course upon which the American government was insisting was in the zone of military operations and that if the American Legion entered the region it could not be responsible.

Berlin Has No Comment

[The Associated Press reported from Berlin that authorized sources there declined yesterday to comment further on the American Legion situation, letting the German government's disavowal of responsibility stand.]

Officials of the United States Navy, which is operating the transport, declined to disclose its position, saying it was against Navy policy to make public the details of ship movements. In the absence of public word to the contrary it was assumed that the voyage had been uneventful thus far.

Meanwhile the German Embassy here announced that the Nazi government "has issued today a press communique which lays further stress upon the danger of mines threatening the vessel on its contemplated course." The Embassy's statement gave its version of the negotiations regarding the voyage.

The American note to Germany which the State Department published expressed this government's view "that the German government received sufficient advance notice . . . to take every precaution against attack on the vessel by the German combat forces."

It acknowledged that Germany had given no assurance of safe conduct for the ship, as it said "all the other belligerent governments" had done, but declared that the Nazis "explained that there was no occasion to give any such assurance . . . as it was out of the question that German forces should stop the vessel or take any other measures against her."

After relating in detail the negotiations between the United States and Germany concerning the transport's voyage, the note gave the following summary of the case:

"Stated briefly, the German government has on several occasions during the conversations about the voyage of the American Legion stated that the vessel in question—as a public vessel of the United States, actually being a transport of the United States Army— needed no safe conduct from the German government because safe conducts were reserved only for merchant vessels.

German Assurance Cited

"The German government having repeatedly made that statement and having stated also that they would notify their armed forces of the route on which it was informed the vessel would proceed, and of the date of her departure from Petsamo and of the description of the vessel, and having assured the government of the United States that it had actually notified its armed forces of the route, date of sailing and description of the American Legion, and in continuing reliance upon the original statements of the German government, the American Charge d'Affaires is instructed to inform the German government that under the circumstances above related the government of the United States expects that the vessel will not suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces.

There was no mention in the note of any German contention that the American Legion might encounter mines in the Channel between North Rona and Cape Wrath. The German statement issued yesterday in Berlin said it had been pointed out in conferences with the American Embassy there that the coastal waters off England "were completely infested with mines."

The German argument for a change of course, according to the American note, was the danger from aerial operations.

The State Department has announced that the American Legion is filled to capacity with a total of 897 passengers, most of them Americans who were stranded in the Baltic and Scandinavian areas.

Among the passengers are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Minister to Norway; Mrs. Frederick Sterling, wife of the American Minister to Sweden, and Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children.

Reporters were advised at the State Department yesterday that the decision to sail was reached upon the recommendation of Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, and the Army general staff.

AUG 19 1940

U.S. and German Statements on Refugee Ship

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The text of an announcement by the State Department and a statement by the German Embassy tonigh regarding the Army transport Ameri can Legion follows:

The American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, Mr. Alexander W. Kirk, was instructed yesterday afternoon to deliver to the German Foreign Office a communication, the text of which follows:

"The government of the United States desires first to point out that the course on which it was proposed that the American Legion should sail from Petsamo to New York was indicated to the German government through the American Embassy at Berlin on Aug. 9, together with a statement of the distinguishing characteristics of the ship for her ready identification and a statement that she was scheduled to sail from Petsamo on Aug. 16, in sufficient time for the German government to notify the appropriate German authorities so as to assure the vessel against attack by the German fighting forces.

"The United States government was informed on Aug. 13 that the German Foreign Office had stated that the appropriate German authorities had been informed of the date of departure, course and description of the American Legion, the understanding being that the vessel would depart on Aug. 16 and, if she should depart at a later date, then the Foreign Office would again have to be notified three days before the actual departure, since otherwise it would not be possible to give informatory instructions to the appriate German authorites.

German Note Cited

The German Foreign Office called attention to its previous communications to the American Embassy on the subject of the American Legion, in which the Foreign Office had stated that instructions to the German combatant forces with respect to possible action against neutral ships were, in accordance with international rules, and the German prize law codes, limited to merchant ships. The Foreign Office had further stated that it was, therefore, out of the question that German forces should stop neutral vessels of war or take any other measures against them and that in view of those facts there was no occasion, in the opinion of the German government, to give any special assurances with regard to a neutral war vessel. The German government was, however, prepared to notify the German forces for their information in order to avoid confusion with enemy warships that an American war vessel (namely, the American Legion) would travel on a specified course at a specified time.

(1) Subsequently, and not until the late afternoon of Aug. 14, as reported to the American government that same day, the Foreign Office stated that the German air force had pointed out that the proposed course of the American Legion, passing between North Rona and Cape Wrath, would bring the vessel into the field of dangerous air operations, and that the German authorities, therefore, recommended a more northern route. Upon inquiry of the Foreign Office as to how much advance notice of the change of course of the vessel would be required by the Foreign Office in order that it might effect complete notification of all German combat units the vessel might encounter, the answer was made that if such notice were received by noon, Berlin time, Aug. 15 there would be time to effect proper notification and the vessel could leave Petsamo Aug. 16 as scheduled.

Further Conversations

"Under instructions of the United States government, on Aug. 14, the attention of the Foreign Office was invited to the assurances which it had given that the appropriate German authorities had been duly informed of the date of departure, course and description of the American Legion, and it was asked to stand by its original acceptance of the course of the American Legion. In reply, Dr. Ritter of the Foreign Office stated that if the American government insisted on the ship following the proposed course, then the German government had nothing to do but accept the decision, pointing out again the great danger involved. Dr. Ritter also stated that the Foreign Office had merely agreed to notify the appropriate German authorities for their information of the course and description of the vessel, and that it had never guaranteed the safe conduct of the vessel, for assurances of safe conduct could only be given in the cases of merchant vessels and not in the cases of naval vessels, in which category the American Legion falls."

"The United States government considers in that connection, that Dr. Ritter's statement was hardly in line with the previous communication of the Foreign Office, referred to above, when the Foreign Office stated that there was no occasion, in the opinion of the German government, to give any special assurances with regard to a neutral war vessel since it was out of the question that German forces should stop neutral vessels of war or take any other measures against them, and that the German forces would be notified in order to avoid confusion of the American Legion with enemy warships.

"Following the United States government's learning of Dr. Ritter's conversation, and of the American Charge d'Affaires' communication of the Foreign Office's note in confirmation of the conversation, the subject of the course to be followed by the American Legion had the serious and protracted consideration of the United States government. However, it was determined that no other practical course existed for the vessel to follow than that proposed, the vessel to sail on Aug. 16 as scheduled and already notified to all the belligerent governments. As instructed by his government, the American Charge d'Affaires informed the German Foreign Office on Aug. 15 accordingly, and stated that the government of the United States consequently reverted to its original communication to the German government on the subject and took note of the fact that the German government had brought the voyage of the vessel to the attention of its appropriate agencies.

Notice Called Sufficient

"The United States government is of the opinion, therefore, that the German government received sufficient advance notice of the sailing of the American Legion from Petsamo on the date scheduled and the course to be followed, to take every precaution against attack on the vessel by the German combat forces. The German government acknowledged the receipt of the notification prior to the vessel's departure and stated that the appropriate German authorities had been informed of the date of departure, course, and description of the vessel. The German government did not give assurance of safe conduct for the vessel but explained that there was no occasion to give any such assurance with regard to the vessel as it was out of the question that German forces should stop the vessel or take any other measures against her. All the other belligerent governments have given assurance of safe conduct for the vessel, for her sailing on the date scheduled and on the course indicated.

"The German government now points out that it did not receive final notification of the ship's departure from Petsamo on Aug. 16 until noon of that day, and that the American Embassy at Berlin had been informed that Aug. 15 was the latest date for such notification of the intended route. However, the stipulation of the German Foreign Office that it be notified by noon, Berlin time, Aug. 15, with respect to the vessel's course was in reply to the Embassy's inquiry as to how much advance notice of the change of course of the vessel would be required by the Foreign Office. Since no change was made in the course of the vessel, further advance notice became entirely unnecessary.

"Stated briefly, the German government has on several occasions during the conversations about the voyage of the American Legion stated that the vessel in question as a public vessel of the United States, actually being a transport of the United States Army, needed no safe conduct from the German government because safe conducts were reserved only for merchant vessels. The German government having repeatedly made that statement and having stated also that they would notify their armed forces of the route on which it was informed the vessel would proceed and of the date of her departure from Petsamo and of the description of the vessel, and having assured the government of the United States that it had actually notified its armed forces of the route, date of sailing and description of the American Legion, and in continuing reliance upon the original statements of the German government, the American Charge d'Affaires is instructed to inform the German government that under the circumstances above related the government of the United States expects that the vessel will not

suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces."

Germany's Statement

The German Embassy's statement follows:

The German government has released the following information concerning the voyage of the United States Army transport American Legion from Petsamo, Finland, to the United States, and the negotiations had with the government of the United States in this matter:

1. The American Embassy at Berlin advised the German Foreign Office on June 14 that the government of the United States intends to send an American war vessel or Army transport to Petsamo in order to repatriate American citizens, and asked the German government for assurances for the safety of the vessel during the voyage.

2. On July 9 the American Embassy was advised that there was no occasion for specific assurances, inasmuch as German naval forces would not undertake warlike actions against neutral merchant vessels. It was added, however, that the German government was willing to inform the German military forces as to the voyage and course to be taken, in order to avoid any danger of mistaken identity.

3. In a note dated July 25 the American Embassy expressed the expectation that the United States Army transport American Legion could undertake its voyage to Petsamo via Iceland without molestation. The German reply of July 31 stated that the competent authorities had been informed of the voyage.

4. On Aug. 3 the American Embassy stated in writing that the United States Army transport American Legion would sail from Petsamo to New York on Aug. 16 with American citizens and nationals of other countries, adding that the vessel was carefully marked and would sail with full lights on a course which was described in detail and which would carry the ship through the waters between the Isle of Rona and Cape Wrath on the north coast of England. The American Embassy requested safe conduct for the vessel.

6. On Aug. 13 the American Embassy received a reply with reference to the German government's note of July 9, stating that there was no occasion for an assurance of safe conduct for an American Army transport, but adding that the German government was willing to inform the competent German authorities about the sailing of the vessel.

6. Immediately thereafter, by a note of Aug. 14, the American Embassy was advised that the German competent authorities considered the passage through the zone of military operations around England extremely dangerous. The German government coupled this statement with the urgent advice that the vessel take a different course.

7. On Aug. 16 at noon the German Foreign Office received a note of the American Embassy stating that the American Legion, notwithstanding the German government's advice, would follow the course previously stated, and would sail from Petsamo on Aug. 16.

(8) On the same evening a note was sent to the American Embassy, with the statement that the steamer American Legion would enter the zone of military operations around England against the urgent warning of the German government and in full knowledge of the danger involved. The German government further stated in that note that it declines any responsibility for damages which the vessel might suffer as the result of such a risky undertaking, and that the government of the United States would have to bear the sole responsibility. The American Embassy's particular attention was further called to the fact that the final notice concerning the sailing of the American Legion from Petsamo was not received until Aug. 16 at noon, although the American Embassy had been asked by the German government to send such notice in time and not later than Aug. 15.

(9) The German government has issued today a press communique which lays further stress upon the danger of mines threatening the vessel on its contemplated course.

BULLITT WARNS AGAINST HITLER ATTACK ON U. S.

AUG 19 1940

If Britain Is Defeated America Will Be Next, Ambassador Declares

Position Of Nation Today Is Like That Of France A Year Ago, He Avers

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Aug. 18—William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, declaring that Hitler will attack this nation if Great Britain is defeated, urged Americans tonight to telegraph their Congressmen demanding that World War destroyers be sent to England's aid.

"America is in danger," he asserted dramatically in a speech at Independence Square. "It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and from the information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago."

Speaks In Home City

Bullitt returned recently from Nazi-conquered France after narrowly escaping death in a German air raid on Paris. He chose his home city, Philadelphia, for his first public appraisal of the international situation during nearly four years as Ambassador to the French republic.

His address, sponsored by the American Philosophical Society, was made before a crowd of several thousand at the nation's historic "Cradle of Liberty."

Text Of Address

The text of the address follows:

"Fellow citizens of my country; men and women; Americans:

"There are times, rare and infrequent, when a man feels he has a right to ask his fellow citizens to hear him. Here tonight, in my own city, in this square where our republic was created, I feel I have that right.

"For nearly four years I have served as Ambassador of our republic to the French republic. That republic, like our own, followed the gleam of liberty, equality and fraternity for all men and all races. That republic, like our own, strove for peace.

"I have seen the French republic destroyed.

Cites His Experience

"As your emissary, as the representative of American democracy, I have witnessed the acts which destroyed the French democracy. I know of my own knowledge what blows were struck, what devices of intrigue and treachery and force were employed. I know who are the enemies of freedom because I have seen them at their work. I know how dangerous they are and by what means they are dangerous.

"Because I have seen these things and know them of my own knowledge, I know that dangers beset free institutions everywhere, and I know what those dangers are.

"The strategy of destruction by which the free nation of France was overthrown is the strategy of destruction by which the enemies of freedom hope to overthrow liberty in this, the greatest of the nations that freedom has created.

Plea His Duty

"Because I have seen these things with my own eyes, heard them with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

the ways of peace, the military discipline which is the very foundation of the Nazi hierarchy would crumble.

"In order to continue in power that hierarchy must continue to lead Germany on new predatory adventures. The Third Reich cannot change its objectives and methods without changing its entire organization and leadership.

"The Americans who believe that the Nazis will not have to be stopped but will stop of their own accord are indulging in the fatal vice of wishful thinking. They want to believe this. Therefore they believe it. There is no other basis than their wish for their conclusion that the Nazis suddenly will become peace-loving men.

Warns Of Complacency

"The men and women who tell you that the dictators will not attack the Western Hemisphere may be honest, wishful thinkers, or they may be agents of the dictators; but in either case, by lulling you into a false feeling of security and retarding your preparations for defense, they are keeping the way clear for an assault on America by the dictators. They are enemies, consciously or unconsciously, of our country and our liberties.

"In France there were high-placed and influential German agents who circulated in what was called society, and argued that, because Hitler had said he loved France, Germany would never so much wish to invade France as to attack the Maginot Line which was estimated to be such a tremendous obstacle.

"Today, we hear Americans of the same stripe arguing that the dictators will never so wish to invade the Americas as to cross the Atlantic which is regarded as such a tremendous obstacle.

"They ask us to ignore the fact that the Atlantic is an obstacle only so long as the European exits to the Atlantic are controlled by a nation which is genuinely friendly to us.

Lessons Of Past

"We can remember, however, that in the past when those exits have been in the hands of a power unfriendly to us the Atlantic has become a broad highway for the invasion of the Americas. By way of the Atlantic our own land was invaded twice: During our Revolution and the War of 1812—and that with sailing ships. By way of the Atlantic, Mexico was invaded during the Civil War.

"The truth is that the destruction of the British navy would be the turning of our Atlantic maginot line. Without the British navy, the Atlantic would give us no more protection than the Maginot Line gave France after the German troops had marched through Belgium.

"The soothing words, 'Maginot Line,' were the refrain of a lullaby of death for France. The soothing words, 'Atlantic Ocean,' are being used now by the propagandists of the dictators in the hope that they may become a lullaby of death for the United States.

Issue Of Conscription

"The French knew that they were outnumbered two to one by the Germans, and that all Germans—men, women and children—had been mobilized for war. They knew that Great Britain was unprepared for war and that little help could come to France from England. When they thought hard, therefore, they knew that every French man, woman and child ought to be working for the national defense.

"The French had, of course, universal military training for the army. Even the French priests were trained to fight, and they fought at the front like other good soldiers and would not have been respected if they had not.

He Scores Opposition

"But when the question arose of mobilizing the whole nation for national defense by compulsory national service, even as a temporary measure to save the liberties of France, the French found it more comfortable to listen to the voices, some sincere, some bought by the dictators, which told them that their individual liberties were sacred and must not be sacrificed for a moment even to save the liberties of the nation; that it was more important for the individual to work only forty hours a week than for his country to have enough airplanes; that the voluntary acceptance of national service as a temporary measure would be an imitation of the dictatorships.

"Thus, in the name of the preservation of individual liberty, the national liberty of France was condemned in advance to destruction.

"Recently, in this country, we have heard men and women arguing that we ourselves would be imitating the dictatorships if we should create through conscription an army adequate to defend our country. They, too, are playing the dictators' game.

"Then there are many in France, some honest, some agents of the dictators, who argued that since airplane design was changing rapidly France should have good models but should not manufacture planes in great quantity until after the outbreak of war. They were prominent and powerful. As a result, at one time French plane production was allowed to sink to thirty-seven a month while Germany was producing a thousand a month!

"Have we been wiser during the past years? Have we built the planes or trained the aviators to man them? Have we prepared the tanks or the men to drive them? Have we trained and equipped even infantry for our national defense? Are there not among us many who think and talk as did the Frenchmen who opposed adequate preparations?

Case Of Senator

"Recently I heard a senator who is as good an American as any of us state while he would favor conscription the moment we should be attacked, he would oppose conscription until after we should have been attacked.

"The ruined homes of France, the women and children starving on the roads, cry out to him, and to everyone of us that wars are won or lost by the preparations made or not made before they begin; that untrained soldiers are not opponents but merely victims for trained men with tanks and planes.

"The dictators, who are confident that all democracies will always be too late, count not only on their agents to befuddle American opinion, but also on honorable men like that senator.

"What stands today between the Americas and the unleashed dictatorships? The British fleet and the courage of the British people. How long will the British fleet be able to hold the exits from Europe to the Atlantic? I cannot answer that question, nor can any man.

Appeal By Pershing

"You have heard the appeal of General Pershing for aid to the British fleet. You have heard the appeal of Admiral Standley. You have heard the appeal of William Allen White and his associates.

"If you let these appeals go unanswered and the British fleet goes under, do you realize what that would mean to you, to all of the people of this country?

"Great Britain and Ireland, along with the whole continent of Europe, would be organized into one economic unit directed from Berlin; a unit which would be far stronger in productive capacity than the United States, which would have five times our capacity to produce warships; a unit whose trade would be controlled by one trading trust directed from Berlin.

"No country of North or South America would be able to trade with Europe except on such terms as might be pleasing to the dictators. Those conditions for many of the countries of South America would be the acceptance of a greater or less measure of Nazi control.

Cutting Of Markets

"For us, since we would not accept Nazi control, they would mean the cutting off of our markets for cotton, tobacco and other export products. That would be so fatal to the economy of certain sections of our country that we should face the gravest economic crisis in our history; a crisis which it would be the task of Nazi and Communist agents to exploit.

"In the Pacific would be the Japanese navy, cooperating with the dictators, which would be able to cut us off from our supplies of rubber and tin and would compel us to leave a large part of our fleet in the Pacific to defend Hawaii and the West Coast.

"In the Atlantic would be combined fleets of the dictators which would be so close to our own fleet in strength that they would be able to cut us off from all commerce, not only with Europe but also with Africa, and would endanger even our communications with the southern portion of this hemisphere.

Danger From South

"Are you sure that under those circumstances the powerful Nazi and Communist movements which already exist in various countries of South America would not be able to seize power and would not invite the European dictators to organize air forces on their territories, and that those air forces would not move northward with dive bombers to the Panama Canal and then move against this country?

"Are you sure that our existing fleet and air force would be able to defend even the northern route to the United States by way of Greenland, Newfoundland and Canada?

"It is as clear as anything on this earth that the United States will not go to war, but it is equally clear that war is coming toward the Americas.

"The agents of the dictators are already here preparing the way for their armies. They are preparing the way in the same manner in which they prepared the way in France.

Work Of Communists

"In France much of the most terrible and traitorous work was done by the Fascists and Communists working together.

"Many honest French Democrats and Liberals had been snared by Communist propaganda and argued that, because the Communists called themselves a political party and pretended at the time to be in favor of democracy, it would be undemocratic to deny to the Communists the rights of any other political party.

"The honest French patriots and Democrats who protected the Communists did not discover until too late that the Communists were acting as spies and agents of the dictators, that the Communist party was merely camouflaged as a political party and was in reality a conspiracy to commit patricide at the direction of a foreign dictator.

"They discovered too late that the Communists were traitors who were claiming the protection of the state

which they intended to destroy only in order the better to prepare for its destruction.

Agents Of Invasion

"When the German invasion began to sweep into Belgium and France, there were Communist and Nazi agents of Germany in each town and village who produced panic among the civilian populations by spreading fantastic tales of murdering by the German troops of men, women and children.

"By this means 10,000,000 civilians were harried in fear from their homes and clogged all the roads, so that the French, British and Belgian armies could not maneuver, so that transport of supplies became almost impossible, and a magnificient fighting force became a clotted mass of men and material, a perfect target for bombing and machine-gunning from the air.

'At the most critical moment of the fighting in Belgium, other German agents, this time Communist railway men, stopped all traffic on the Belgian railways so that there was no transport by train for the French, British and Belgian armies.

"Throughout France, especially in Paris, there were hundreds of Communists and Nazi agents of the dictators with extremely short-wave portable radio transmitting sets in their hiding places. They kept the Germans fully informed of the movements of the French army and of the intentions of the French Government. Since they could change their hiding places daily, the French were never able to track down more than one-tenth of these spies.

Traitorous Refugees

"The French had been more hospitable than are even we Americans to refugees from Germany. More than one-half the spies captured doing actual military spy work against the French army were refugees from Germany.

"Do you believe that there are no Nazi and Communist agents of this sort in America?

"On the tenth day of last May the people of France were as confident as are the people of the United States today that their country could not be conquered. Three days later, on the thirteenth day of May, the Germans had smashed through the center of the French army and France was doomed.

"The way had been prepared by spies, agents and propagandists, but it was the strength of the German army and the skill of its leaders that enabled Germany to strike the fatal blow.

Surprise Of Blow

"The blow was struck just where the French did not expect it. The attack was made by a new method that the French had never imagined. Waves of bombing planes preceded waves of tanks with perfect coordination maintained by radio. The tanks cut through the French lines, then wheeled and lopped off piece after piece of the French army.

"The French soldier fought as courageously and magnificiently as any soldier has ever fought. Division after division, cut off from supplies of all sorts, fought on until there were no more shells for the cannons or cartridges for the guns, then charged with the bayonet. The courage of the French was magnificient, but of no avail against the tanks and planes of the Germans. And, make no mistake the German infantrymen were a brave as the French.

"The entire western world had been lulled by stories of the inferiority of German equipment. I have seen, myself, hundreds of thousands of German soldiers with all their motorized and mechanized equipment. I have never seen one piece of that equipment broken down.

Power Of Germany

"The German military machine today is without question the most powerful that has ever been created. It has been used with consummate skill. And you may be sure that, if the Nazis have an opportunity to turn it against us, it will be as strong or stronger than it is today and will be used in the most unexpected manner.

"In cannot tell you where and when the attack will come, any more than the French general staff could have told you that the German attack would be made at Sedan on the thirteenth of May; but I am certain that if Great Britain is defeated, the attack will come, and that all the strength of this nation will be needed—mobilized, organized, equipped and ready—if we are to parry it and save the independence of our country.

"Why are we sleeping, Americans? When are we going to wake up? When are we going to tell our Government that we want to defend our homes and our children and our liberties, whatever the cost in money or blood?

"When are we going to give the lie to those who say that the people of the United States no longer care about their liberties, that they look on the United States just as a trough into which to get their snouts, and not as the greatest adventure in human freedom that this earth has known?

Demand For Action

"When are we going to let the world know that in spite of all the efforts of all the propagandists who call their propaganda "debunking," and try to teach us to fear even truth, we still know that when anyone tries to debunk the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount he prepares for himself hell in this world and in the next?

"When are we going to let legislators in Washington know that we don't want any more politicians who are afraid of the next election and scared to ask us to make the sacrifices that we know are necessary to preserve our liberties and our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution?

"When are we going to tell them that we want to know what are our duties, not what are our privileges?

"When are we going to say to them that we don't want to hear any longer about what we can get from our country, but we do want to hear what we can give to our country?

"When are we going to stand before God and say that we know a human being is worthy of freedom only when he serves the ideal in which he believes?

"Join In Fight"

"Do we want to see Hitler in Independence Hall making fun of the Liberty Bell? No!

"Then here, in this square, where Washington walked with Jefferson, where our independence was declared, where our Constitution was framed, I ask you and all other Americans who hear my voice tonight to join in the fight to keep our country free.

"Write and telegraph to your Senators and Representatives. Write to your newspapers. Demand the privilege of being called into the service of the nation. Tell them that we want conscription. Tell them that we back up General Pershing.

"If you belong to great patriotic organizations, make them act. If you want to make your will felt but do not know how to make it felt, write to me and I shall try personally to put you in touch with the men and women who know how you can help most effectively in your own home town and villages.

Need For Defenses

"Our defense against the enemies who are already within our country has still to be organized. Nearly all our defense against the enemies that are still outside our country has still to be organized. If we won't act, our Government can't. It is up to us.

"The fighting line of the war for the enslavement of the human spirit is nearing our shores. For every American 'there is no discharge in that war.' An American is a free man or he is nothing. Our fate and the fate of our children depends on what each one of us does—now."

30.24-4423

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY PICK

Sir John Latham Gets Tokyo Post—Japan To Reciprocate

Sidney, Australia, Aug. 18 (AP)—Appointment of Sir John Latham, high court chief justice, as Australian Minister to Tokyo was announced today, and Japan was understood to be planning to send a Minister to Australia.

This would be the first exchange of ministers between the two governments.

Duke Goes To Church; Duchess Stays Away

Wallis Worn By Walk In Excessive Temperature—Described As Under Weather

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, the Bahamas' new Governor, attended morning prayer at the 180-year-old Christ Church Cathedral today, but the Duchess—described as "literally under the weather"—stayed away.

The Windsors arrived yesterday in Nassau's worst heat wave of the year, coming annually just before the rainy season, and the former Wallis Warfield was worn by the heat-baked walk from the pier to the council chamber and the long inauguration ceremony in the excessive temperature of the small room yesterday.

The sermon, based on Christ's temptation by the devil, was delivered by the Rev. Cyril Marsden, substituting for the Cathedral dean, the Rev. E. C. Streatfield, who is in New York at the bedside of his wife.

SECOND CANADIAN WAR LOAN

$250,000,000 To $300,000,000 To Be Sought Next Month

Ottawa, Aug. 18 (AP)—Canada will issue a second war loan early next month seeking $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, J. L. Ilsley, Finance Minister, announced today.

The first loan of $200,000,000 was oversubscribed last January.

Holders of Dominion of Canada 4½ per cent. bonds maturing September 1 will be given an opportunity of exchanging them for bonds of the new issue. This will be in addition to the total of $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 in new money expected to be raised.

Breckinridge Tells Americas To Get Into War

Ex-Counsel for Lindbergh Would Imitate Canada's 'Unstinted' English Aid

OTTAWA, Aug. 18 (AP).—Col. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War under President Wilson before the World War and former personal counsel to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, declared tonight that all the nations of the western world should follow Canada's example and give to Great Britain "unstinted aid" in her war with Germany.

It was the second time Col. Breckinridge had publicly expressed views opposite to those of Col. Lindbergh. In a speech advertised as an "answer" to an assertion by the famed flyer that "we must stop this trend" toward involvement in the European war, the attorney, in a Boston speech on June 16, denounced those who would try to "lull the American people into a false sense of security."

In an address over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting System, Col. Breckinridge declared tonight:

"My hope for my country is that the United States will draw its sword for freedom and humanity."

FORMER U. S. SHIP BELIEVED HIT BY TORPEDO

S O S Identifies Vessel Off Irish Coast Only By Code Letters

Craft Apparently One Operated By Line Under Belgian Flag

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 18—Mackay Radio intercepted an S O S shortly after 5 P. M. today from a ship which reported it had been torpedoed about 300 miles west of Ireland.

Mackay said the ship identified herself with the call letters ONVF and was apparently one of the ships formerly owned by the United States Lines and sold to a Belgian company.

Mackay first received a call from station GCK, a powerful British transmitter at Valencia, Ireland, which reported hearing the distress signal and asked Mackay to listen for it.

"Now In Boats," Says Message

Shortly afterward, Mackay operators said they picked up this message:

"ONVF, position 55.28 north, 15.10 west. Torpedoed. Now in boats waiting to be lowered."

The position given is in the vicinity where four other ships have been torpedoed in the last month.

Two of the ships operated by the United States Lines under the Belgian flag are known to be in that part of the Atlantic.

Should Be Near Ireland

The Ville de Hasselt, formerly the 8,862-ton American Trader left New York August 11 for Liverpool and should be nearing the Irish Coast. The Ville de Gand, formerly the 7,590-ton American Importer, was scheduled to sail from Liverpool for New York August 16 or 17.

These vessels were among eight sold last February to the Societe Maritime Anversoise, Antwerp, Belgium, and since operated by the United States Lines under charter from the Belgium firm.

Two of the eight, the former President Harding and the former American Merchant, have been sunk.

Air War Box Score

[By the Associated Press]

The box score of conflicting claims of planes destroyed in the eight days of heavy air fighting over Britain:

	German Claims	British Losses	German Losses
Aug. 8		49	10
Aug. 11		93	21
Aug. 12		89	24
Aug. 13		132	28
Aug. 14		28	12
Aug. 15		143	32
Aug. 16		89	31
Aug. 18		182	34
Totals		805	192

	British Claims	German Losses	British Losses
Aug. 8		60	16
Aug. 11		65	26
Aug. 12		62	13
Aug. 13		78	13
Aug. 14		31	7
Aug. 15		180	34
Aug. 16		75	22
Aug. 18		140	16
Totals		691	147

On the omitted dates, August 9, 10 and 17, there were no heavy raids.

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Monday) (AP).—The Air Ministry issued the following communique early this morning:

Further reports of yesterday's—Sunday's—air attacks show that the enemy lost at least 115 aircraft and, having regard to the numbers employed, this represents the heaviest defeat he has yet suffered at the hands of our fighters and ground defenses.

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique issued tonight said:

In the raids upon this country at midday today bombs were dropped in the outer fringe of the South London area, in Kent and in other parts of southeastern and southern England.

Information so far available shows that some civilian casualties were caused in the neighborhood of Croydon.

Elsewhere the number of casualties was small and damage to property was slight.

This evening large formations of enemy aircraft again crossed the southeast coast, near Dover and North Foreland.

These formations attempted to penetrate the London defenses along both sides of the Thames Estuary, but were broken up by our attacking fighters and driven back over Kent and Sussex.

The available information is incomplete, but it appears that very little damage was done and few casualties were caused in this evening's raids.

Reports received up to 8 p. m. show that at least eighty-six enemy aircraft have been destroyed in today's battle. Seventy-three of these were shot down by our fighters, twelve by anti-aircraft fire and one by a searchlight crew.

Sixteen of our fighters have been lost in combat, but the pilots of eight of these are safe.

An Air Ministry communique issued earlier said:

Reports so far received show that thirty-six German aircraft have been brought down over this country during today's air raids.

Reports received up to 6 p. m. show that thirty-six enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters during raids on southeast England at midday today.

Bombs were dropped on several Royal Air Force airdromes, where some service personnel were killed and others injured.

Five British fighters are missing, the pilot of one being safe.

Another Air Ministry communique said:

Shortly after midday today a large number of enemy aircraft in three successive waves crossed the southeast coast and attempted to penetrate the defenses of the London area.

They were at once engaged by our fighters and anti-aircraft guns.

After little over an hour's fighting the enemy had been driven off and were in retreat across the North Sea and the English Channel.

Although it is known that some bombs were dropped in Kent and the neighborhood of South London, further details are not yet available.

Other raids have been made in the Hampshire area.

Our fighters have engaged the enemy and are still in action.

Another Air Ministry communique said:

Seaplanes and shipping in Boulogne Harbor were heavily and successfully attacked by battle aircraft of the coastal command last night.

Oil plants, munition factories, aircraft stores and railway targets in Germany were bombed and attacks were made on twenty-six airdromes in northwest France, Holland and Belgium.

All our aircraft returned.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following communique today:

During last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs in several districts of England and Wales, causing some damage to buildings and dwelling houses. The number of casualties was small.

Early this morning a fighter of the R. A. F. engaged one of the enemy bombers and shot it down into the sea off the east coast.

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (AP).—A communique issued by the British command here today said:

Our fighters who were escorting the fleet while the battleships bombarded Bardia and Fort Capuzzo first encountered an Italian flying boat, shadowing our naval force, which was shot down in flames.

Shortly afterwards the fleet was attacked by a formation of S 79's (Italian bombers) which our fighters intercepted and dispersed. Two enemy planes were shot down into the sea.

Then a larger force of S 79s attacked the fleet. Two were sent down in flames and a third was chased by a fighter until in the end it broke up in the air. Aircraft of the fleet air arm accounted for another S 79 which crashed into the sea in flames, and another was believed to have been destroyed. A further engagement by our fighters with the enemy resulted in another enemy bomber being shot down and one more that was not confirmed.

Finally another S79 was forced to land in the western desert and the plane was captured and its entire crew taken prisoner.

We suffered no aircraft losses. One pilot was slightly wounded but was able to bring his aircraft safely to its base.

While on patrol off the Kamaran Islands in the Red Sea our aircraft sighted an enemy bomber S81, which was shot down in flames.

One enemy aircraft which raided Alexandria the night of Aug. 16 was compelled by our defense forces to land intact in the western desert, and its crew was captured.

Various raids, the object of which was to harass enemy troop movements in Somaliland, were carried out. Yesterday direct hits were registered on buildings in Hargeisa (Italian-held town in British Somaliland) and one of our aircraft was compelled to land at sea, but the crew was saved.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 18 (AP).—British defense headquarters issued the following communique today:

There has been no activity by our ground forces. Normal air reconnaissance was carried out.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (AP).—The German high command issued the following special communique tonight:

In the course of armed reconnaissance in the area around London and the County of Hampshire, German air units again scored great success. German flyers effectively attacked war-important objectives, especially several airports in the immediate vicinity of London, and destroyed numerous planes on the ground.

German pursuit and destroyer planes handed the R. A. F. additional telling blows in air fighting which developed. A great number of planes were shot down in the air. Up to now the number of enemy planes destroyed today is 138.

Of these twenty-three were destroyed on the ground. The destroyer squadron Horst Wessel, under leadership of the commander, Lieut. Col. Huth, especially distinguished itself. The squadron shot down fifty-one planes today. So far thirty-four of our planes have not returned.

An earlier German high command communique said:

A submarine reports the sinking of 32,300 registered tons of enemy shipping.

The Air Force continued by day, and especially the night of Aug. 17, reconnaissance and attack flights over England.

In broad areas of south and central England flying fields, anti-aircraft and searchlight positions were attacked, motor works at Filton, airplane factories near Birmingham, industrial plants in Reading and harbor facilities at Swansea, Avonmouth and Bournemouth were bombed successfully.

Mine laying in English harbors continued.

The same night planes flew over west and central Germany. At various places, for instance Dortmund, residential sections were bombed and a number of civilians killed or wounded.

Also an attack on central Brussels cost the lives of civilians. Here four were killed and twenty-two wounded, women and children among others.

During the night pursuit planes shot down one British machine and German anti-aircraft four others. One German plane is missing.

The number of British planes lost Aug. 16 now has risen from eighty-nine to ninety-two.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Italian high command communique issued today said:

In British Somaliland, in a continuing advance, one of our columns from Zeila occupied Bulhar. Another column arrived within a short distance of Lafaruk.

At Mandera a strong Indian detachment fled precipitately at sight of our patrols.

One of our planes failed to return from an action against Berbera.

In North Africa enemy naval forces fired not less than 300 rounds of heavy and medium caliber shells against Bardia (Libya) and against the interior, causing one death and eleven wounded among the troops.

Our bombers went immediately to the attack, entering into battle furthermore against an enemy air formation brought to help the enemy ships.

Seven enemy planes of the Gloster Gladiator type were shot down, plus probably two others. Three of our planes are missing.

One of our submarines sank an English tanker of about 9,000 tons in the Atlantic.

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 18-(AP)-A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ON THE SOMALILAND FIGHTING TONIGHT SAID:

YESTERDAY THE ENEMY AGAIN RENEWED HIS DETERMINED ATTACKS WITH PICKED ITALIAN TROOPS SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY, TANKS AND AIRCRAFT.

BRITISH FORCES CONTINUE TO FIGHT WITH THE UTMOST GALLANTRY, INFLICTING IMPORTANT LOSSES ON THE ENEMY AND CONTESTING EVERY YARD OF ITS WITHDRAWAL TOWARD BERBERA.

ELSEWHERE, NOTHING TO REPORT.

AUG 19 1940

OTTAWA, AUG 18-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE FORMERLY OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, WILL BE LOCATED AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY IN MONTREAL TEMPORARILY, LABOR MINISTER NORMAN A.MCLARTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MCLARTY DID NOT SAY WHEN THE MOVE WOULD TAKE PLACE BUT EXPLAINED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO THE TRANSFER TO CANADA OF PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO CARRY ON THE WORK OF THE OFFICE AND THAT MCGILL UNIVERSITY HAD AGREED TO PROVIDE ACCOMMODATION.

THE OFFICE HAD BECAME ISOLATED BY WAR.

THE STAFF COMING TO MONTREAL WILL CONSIST OF BETWEEN 40 AND 50 PERSONS UNDER DIRECTOR JOHN G.WINANT, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

30.24-4425

30.24-4425

LONDON, AUG.18-(AP)-ARTHUR G.DONOHUE, AMERICAN PILOT WHO JOINED THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER TRYING FOR EIGHT MONTHS TO GET INTO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, IS NURSING SLIGHT BURNS IN A HOSPITAL IN KENT AFTER BEING SHOT DOWN IN A DOG-FIGHT OVER THE DOVER AREA.

DONOHUE, FORMER INSTRUCTOR AT THE INTERNATIONAL FLYING SCHOOL AT LAREDO, TEX., BROUGHT DOWN AN ENEMY BOMBER THE FIRST DAY HE SAW ACTION.

AUG 19 1940

AMUSING TO THE BRITISH BECAUSE OF HIS TEXAS DRAWL, HE IS CALLED A "GOOD BLOKE, OUR YANK."

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, AUG.11--GERMAN BOMBERS BLAST 200 MILES OF ENGLISH COAST FROM DOVER TO WEYMOUTH IN WAVES UP TO 150 PLANES; CLAIM HARBOR OF BIG PORTLAND NAVAL BASE DEMOLISHED; BRITISH SAY 50 RAIDERS DOWNED TO 19 RAF FIGHTERS; GERMANS SAY 89 BRITISH CRAFT DOWNED TO 17 GERMAN; BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCES LOSS OF 7,290-TON EGYPTIAN TRANSPORT MOHAMED ALI EL-KABIR WITH 120 MISSING; ITALIAN TROOPS CONTINUE ADVANCE ACROSS BRITISH SOMALILAND; FASCIST PRESS LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST GREECE FOR "INTIMIDATION" OF ALBANIAN MINORITY.

AUG 19 1940

MONDAY, AUG.12--500 NAZI PLANES RAID BRITAIN, BIG BERTHA'S BELIEVED BROUGHT INTO PLAY AGAINST ENGLISH COAST FROM CONTINENTAL BASES; GERMANS REPORT 71 BRITISH PLANES DOWNED AGAINST 19 NAZI LOSSES; BRITISH SAY TOTAL IS 39 GERMAN CRAFT, NINE BRITISH; NAVAL BASE AT PORTSMOUTH BEARS BRUNT OF ATTACK; ITALY ACCUSES GREECE OF AIDING BRITISH AND CONNIVING IN PLOTS AON ALBANIAN FRONTIERS; ITALIAN INVADERS REACH BRITISH MAIN DEFENSE LINES BEFORE BERBERA, COASTAL OBJECTIVE IN BRITISH SOMALILAND.

TUESDAY, AUG.13--GERMANS BOMB SOUTHAMPTON, MIDLANDS, SCOTLAND AND WALES WITH UNDIMINISHING FURY; GERMANS SAY INVASION NEAR; BRITISH CLAIM 69 GERMAN PLANES, AGAINST ONLY NINE OF THEIR OWN DESTROYED; GERMANS PLACE FIGURES AT 96 BRITISH, 24 GERMAN, CLAIM AIR SUPERIORITY OVER DOVER; BRITISH BOMB NAZI BASES FROM JUTLAND TO BAY OF BISCAY; BRITISH REPORT ITALIANS REPULSED IN ATTACK TOWARD BERBERA; GREECE REJECTS AXIS "SUGGESTION" TO RENOUNCE BRITISH FRIENDSHIP; PETAIN SAYS "LAZINESS AND INCOMPETENCE" BROUGHT FRANCE'S DOWNFALL.

WEDNESDAY, AUG.14--GERMAN RAIDS SLACKEN; PARACHUTES IN MIDLANDS INDICATE POSSIBLE LANDINGS BY NAZI PARACHUTISTS; THE DAY'S RIVAL CLAIMS --BRITAIN: 15 GERMAN PLANES, FIVE BRITISH; GERMANY: 42 BRITISH, 10 GERMAN; BRITAIN LASHES BACK AT GERMANY AND ITALY WITH INTENSIFIED RAIDS ON GERMAN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES, 100 MILES OF GERMAN-HELD FRENCH COAST FROM CALAIS TO LE HAVRE, AND INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF NORTHERN ITALY WHERE 22 ARE KILLED; BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELL ITALIANS DRIVING ON BERBERA; 16,923-TON ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER TRANSYLVANIA TORPEDOED BY U-BOAT.

AUG 19 1940

THURSDAY--AUG. 15--GERMAN AIR FORCE CARRIES ITS RAIDS TO THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON, BOMBING THE FAMOUS CROYDON AIRPORT, ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM PICCADILLY CIRCUS, AND ENGAGING BRITISH FLIERS OVER TILBURY DOCKS ON THE THAMES. WAVES OF NAZI PLANES ALSO ATTACK DOVER, NEWCASTLE, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, TOWNS IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND OTHER OBJECTIVES. RIVAL CLAIMS: BRITAIN - 180 GERMAN PLANES, 34 BRITISH PLANES; GERMANY - 143 BRITISH PLANES, 32 GERMAN PLANES. GREEK CRUISER HELLE TORPEDOED AND SUNK IN TINOS ISLAND HARBOR BY UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE, INCREASING ITALIAN-GREEK TENSION. BRITAIN ADMITS ITALIAN CAPTURE OF PASS GUARDING BERBERA, CAPITAL OF BRITISH SOMALILAND, AFTER 4-DAY SIEGE.

AUG 19 1940

FRIDAY--AUG. 16--AREA OF THAMES ESTUARY AND LONDON SUBURBS RAIDED BY BIG NAZI AIR FLEET. BRITISH CLAIMS - 75 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED, 22 BRITISH PLANES; GERMAN CLAIMS - 89 BRITISH, 31 GERMAN. NAZIS BOAST NOTHING CAN STOP AIR FORCE NOW. ITALIAN-GREEK RELATIONS FURTHER STRAINED BY ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF TWO GREEK DESTROYERS BY PLANES IDENTIFIED BY SHIPS' OFFICERS AS ITALIAN. BRITISH RENEW THEIR BOMBING OF NORTH ITALY INDUSTRIAL CITIES; ROME PROTESTS TO SWITZERLAND THAT WAR PLANES ARE CROSSING SWISS FRONTIERS.

AUG 19 1940

SATURDAY--AUG. 17--GERMANY PROCLAIMS COMPLETE BLOCKADE OF BRITISH ISLES AND DECLARES UNRESTRICTED WARFARE ON ALL VESSELS ENTERING WAR ZONE, REMINDING NEUTRAL NATIONS THAT UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA ALREADY RESPECT ITS PERILS OF TRAVEL. NAZIS RENEW RAIDS ON BRITAIN. ITALY'S FASCIST PRESS DECLARES BATTLE FOR BRITISH SOMALILAND WON, AND SERVES NOTICE ON PRO-BRITISH GREECE TO ANSWER CLAIMS IN BEHALF OF ITALIAN-ANNEXED ALBANIA "OR SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE ENGLISH, IN THE OPINION OF MANY MILITARY OBSERVERS, ARE MEETING THE GERMAN AIR ATTACK EFFECTIVELY TO-DATE. HOW ARE THEY DOING IT? YOU WILL FIND THE ANSWER IN THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE (CAP S N S) OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND (NAME OF PAPER) BY WAR CORRESPONDENT DREW MIDDLETON, WHO ALSO WAS WITH THE BRITISH FORCES BEFORE THEIR RETIREMENT FROM FRANCE.)

- - -

AUG 19 1940

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE ANTI AIRCRAFT BARRAGE AND TEAMWORK BETWEEN GROUND GUNNERS AND FIGHTER PILOTS HAS CHANGED GERMANY'S AIR RAID TACTICS FROM MASS FORMATIONS TO FORAYS BY STRINGS OF DIVE BOMBERS.

SCORNED BY PILOTS IN THE LAST WAR AND IN THIS AS "ARCHIES" AND "OLD ACK ACK", ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS HAVE HAD THEIR EFFECTIVENESS GREATLY INCREASED BY LONG MONTHS OF INACTIVITY LAST WINTER WHEN THE GUNNERS SPENT COUNTLESS HOURS IN PRACTICE.

AS A RESULT THE GERMAN AIR ONSLAUGHT HAS BEEN MET BY AN INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE "CHANNELING" OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH ARTILLERY OFFICERS SAY PUSHES THE BOMBERS AWAY FROM THE TARGETS AND DESTROYS AN "INCREASINGLY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF RAIDERS.

THE PROBLEM OF DISTINGUISHING FRIENDLY PLANES FROM GERMAN RAIDERS, WHICH APPEARED GRAVE AT THE START OF THE WAR, HAS BEEN SURMOUNTED BY CEASELESS SCHOOLING IN SHAPES AND FLYING METHODS OF THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE.

EVERY GUNNER, SEARCHLIGHT BATTERYMAN AND OBSERVATION OFFICER HAS A CARD SHOWING THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF ALL GERMAN AIRCRAFT AT DIFFERENT HEIGHTS AND UNDER VARYING CONDITIONS.

TO ACCUSTOM GUN AND LIGHT OPERATORS TO THE APPEARANCE OF GERMAN PLANES AT NIGHT, THEATERS HAVE BEEN RIGGED UP WITH SCREENS ON WHICH DIM SILHOUETTES OF VARIOUS GERMAN PLANES ARE PROJECTED.

BRITISH PLANES ALSO FLASH SECRET RECOGNITION SIGNALS TO GROUND TROOPS.

AUG 19 1940

AN UNSPOKEN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FIGHTERS AND GUNNERS GIVE THE FORMER COMMAND OF THE SITUATION WHEN THEY ATTACK A GERMAN FORMATION. IF THE FIGHTERS CHASE A PLANE OUT OF FORMATION, EVERY GUN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS TRAINED ON IT.

GERMAN TACTICS IN DAY RAIDING HAS BEEN TO FLY IN CLOSE-PACKED FORMATION AT THE FAIRLY LOW ALTITUDES OF 9,000 OR 8,000 FEET TOWARD THE TARGET AND THEN TO STRING OUT. JUNKERS PLANES SLOPE TOWARD THE TARGET AND USUALLY START TO DIVE FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT

30.24-4427

30.24-4427

4,500 TO 5,000 FEET.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT PERFORMS A DUAL ROLE AGAINST THEM. FIRST THE BIG GUNS TRY TO KEEP THE APPROACHING SQUADRON AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE. THEN LIGHT ORDNANCE TRIES TO BLOW EACH PLANE OUT OF THE SKY AT TWO BRIEF, VULNERABLE MOMENTS--THE START OF THE DIVE AND WHEN THE PILOT PULLS HIS CRAFT OUT OF THE DIVE.

BRITAIN'S 3.7 GUN IS THE BACKBONE OF HER ANTI-AIRCRAFT. IT HAS A CEILING OF 40,000 FEET--OR BETTER THAN SEVEN AND A HALF MILES--BUT IT IS MOST EFFECTIVE IN RANGES OF 20,000 TO 35,000 FEET.

ITS SHELL, COMPLETE WITH NOSE AND CARTRIDGE CASE, IS 42 1/2 INCHES TALL, WEIGHS 27 TO 28 POUNDS AND COSTS ABOUT $21 EACH.

THE 4.5 GUN, WHICH IS NOT SO MOBILE AND HAS A SLOWER RATE OF FIRE THAN THE 3.7'S TWELVE A MINUTE, HAS AN EVEN LONGER RANGE AND EVEN GREATER DESTRUCTIVE POWER ON EXPLOSION.

SHELLS FOR BOTH GUNS HAVE A TIME FUSE SET TO EXPLODE AT THE HEIGHT OF THE RAIDING AIRCRAFT. THEIR EXPLOSIVE POWER IS SUCH THAT A PLANE WITHIN 20 YARDS OF THE BURST, IF NOT HIT BY SHELL FRAGMENTS, WILL BE SHAKEN BY THE CONCUSSION.

BOFORS GUNS, ORIGINALLY MADE IN SWEDEN AND NOW PRODUCED IN ENGLAND, ARE THE CHIEF RELIANCE AGAINST DIVE-BOMBERS, SECONDED BY THE FIRE OF MACHINE-GUN BATTERIES.

THE BOFORS HAVE A RATE FIRE OF 20 ROUNDS A MINUTE AND CAN HURL A TWO-POUND SHELL--FIRED IN CLIPS OF FOUR--TO A HEIGHT OF 3,000 FEET. UNLIKE THE LARGER MISSILES, THESE SHELLS EXPLODE ON CONTACT.

THE BREN MACHINE-GUN, ORIGINATED IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND NOW MANUFACTURED BY THE BRITISH, ALSO HAS BEEN USED AGAINST DIVE-BOMBERS--

AUG 19 1940

WITH NOTABLE SUCCESS, THE ARMY SAYS.

HEAVY MACHINE-GUNS ALSO ARE USED, PRINCIPALLY ON DEFENSE TRAWLERS AND NAVAL VESSELS.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT'S EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST CLOUDS OF HIGH-FLYING HEAVY BOMBERS--SUCH AS EVERYONE EXPECTED LAST SEPTEMBER AND NO ONE HAS YET SEEN OVER ENGLAND--REMAINS TO BE SEEN, BUT ARTILLERY OFFICERS PROUDLY DECLARE THE 3.7S AND 4.5S "FIRE FAST ENOUGH AND HIGH ENOUGH TO DISPERSE ANY FORMATION AND KEEP IT FROM EFFECTIVE BOMBING OF ITS TARGET."

- - -

(PHOTO MEMBERS: PICTURES SUITABLE FOR ILLUSTRATING THE ABOVE HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED FROM TIME TO TIME)

NEW YORK, AUG 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS REPORTED IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT BY NBC THAT 182 BRITISH PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN THE DAY'S BATTLES.

AUG 19 1940

NEW YORK, AUG. 18-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN WIRELESS, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS, DENIED BRITISH ASSERTIONS TODAY THAT ITALIAN TROOPS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM FORT CAPUZZO ON THE LIBYAN-EGYPTIAN BORDER.

AUG 19 1940

LONDON, AUG 19-(MONDAY)-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT GERMANY LOST AT LEAST 115 PLANES DURING SUNDAY'S AIR ATTACKS ON BRITAIN.

AUG 19 1940

LONDON, AUG. 18-AP-REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) QUOTED JAPANESE SOURCES IN TOKYO TODAY AS SAYING THAT AN IMPORTANT COMMUNIQUE "DEALING WITH SIGNIFICANT GERMAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY" WOULD BE ISSUED AT A SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES IN BERLIN THIS AFTERNOON.

DOMEI, OFFICIAL JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN, EUTERS SAID, THAT FOREIGN OBSERVERS IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL "BELIEVED THE COMMUNIQUE WOULD DEAL EITHER WITH THE QUESTION OF XXXXX SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE AXIS POWERS OR WITH THE GEMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD ITALIAN-GREEK TENSION." ---

ARMS PLANTS CHIEF R. A. F. TARGETS; ROME CALLS BERBERA LITTLE DUNKIRK

Germany's Biggest Aluminum Factory Hit as Well as Zeppelin Works on Swiss Border---Milan and Turin Plants Attacked Again From Air--- English Embark Troops in Gulf of Aden.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that British planes last night had bombed Italian aircraft factories at Milan and Turin, aluminum and chemical works in Germany, Boulogne Harbor and airdromes at Freiburg and Hamsheim, Germany.

[Today's Italian communique acknowledged British raids on Milan, Turin and Cuneo in the northern industrial district.]

The communique follows:

"Our bombers last night again bombed Italian aircraft factories at Milan and Turin. Other aircraft attacked the aluminum works at Bad Rheinfelden and the chemical works at Waldshut near the German-Swiss frontier. Buildings were wrecked by direct hits and left in flames.

"Airdromes at Freiburg and Hamshem, near Mulhouse, were heavily damaged.

"Aircraft of the costal command pressed home another successful attack on Boulogne harbor in the face of intense searchlight activity and heavy anti-aircraft fire.

"All of our aircraft returned."

Air Alarms Sounded in Switzerland.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—British night raiders, who caused air raid warnings all over Switzerland during the night, scored hits on one of Germany's largest aluminum factories just across the Rhine from the Swiss town of Rheinfelden.

The bombers dropped red flares over the Rhine area about midnight, then dived low to drop their missiles despite heavy fire from German anti-aircraft batteries.

From the Swiss side of the river observers saw wooden sheds around the aluminum factories catch fire and noted hits on new buildings of one of the factories, which have been working day and night since the start of the war.

Although there was no official estimate of the number of raiders engaged, their objectives appeared widespread. Others bombers, one of which dropped a few bombs on a Swiss railroad line on the southern shore of Lake Constance, attacked the German industrial district on the northern side of the lake.

The fact that air raid warnings were sounded three times during the night at Geneva and Lausanne indicated still more bombers also struck at northern Italy.

Nazi Arms Plants Bombed.

BERNE, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Reports from Romanshorn today said bombing planes struck at German armaments plants along Lake Constance, including the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, during the night.

Romanshorn is on the southern or Swiss shore of the lake directly opposite Friedrichshafen.

The reports came simultaneously with a Swiss High Command announcement that unidentified planes had dropped bombs on the railroad on the Swiss side of the lake during the night.

The communique said there were no casualties and the railway line was not cut but that telephone and telegraph lines were broken.

The communique said that, from the direction of the flight and formation of some of the invading planes, "it was again a clear, intentional violation of the neutral air zone."

Switzerland last week instructed her Minister to London to protest violation of Swiss territory by British planes in a raid on industrial cities in northern Italy.

The bombs dropped during the night, the communique said, fell between the villages of Diessenhoffen and Schlatt in the Canton of Thurgau, near the lake.

Air raid alarms sounded twice in Geneva, Lausanne, Basle, Zurich and Berne, indicating the planes, like the invaders on three nights last week, had crossed Switzerland twice en route to and from the German lake ports and possibly northern Italy.

In Berne, the capital, anti-aircraft guns went into action.

Italians Reveal Raids.

ROME, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today British air raids on the important northern Italian industrial cities of Milan and Turin, as well as Cuneo, but said that there were no victims and insignificant damage.

British bombers showered leaflets on northern Italy today telling the Italians they were shedding their blood "that Germany, Italy's hereditary enemy, may become greater."

"Hitler, not England, points a sword at your heart," the leaflets said. "The responsibility for the victims of the air raids falls on Hitler and his Italian satellites. Do you intend to shed your blood that Germany, Italy's hereditary enemy, may become greater?"

They said the peace between England and Italy had "been broken treacherously" and "now British bombers have brought the war to your very doorstep."

Several Killed in Brussels.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, said today that a British bomb attack on Brussels last night had resulted in the death of a number of civilians, including women and children.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Great Britain abandoned her Somaliland protectorate today to Italy, conceding defeat in the first phase of the far-flung war in Africa.

As at Dunkirk, when they were forced to flee from Flanders, the British said that they stuck to the fight as long as possible to make the Italians pay the highest price for their victory.

Then they made a successful withdrawal by ship, removing much of their materiel with them and destroyed what was left behind.

The withdrawal from Somaliland—British since 1884—gave the Italians unchallenged possession of an East African wedge extending from Eritrea on the north toe border of Britain's Kenya Colony on the south—the whole of the Horn of Africa.

AUG 20 1940

What Italian Trops Have Now.

Italy has won a strip of coast covering part of the Red Sea at the back door of the Suez Canal, the narrow Rab El Mandeb Strait between French Somaliland and Britain's Aden protectorate, the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

Success of the Italian drive on Somaliland, regarded by British observers as a possible prelude to an attack on Egypt, also secures the rear of Italy's East African forces which might attempt a co-ordinated squeeze on Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan with Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's army in Libya, on the west.

Withdrawal was decided on, the British announcement said, as an alterativne to re-enforcing the Somaliland garrison with reserves who were needed elsewhere.

"All guns except two lost in the early stages of the action have been embarked," it said. "A great part of the materiel stores has also been evacuated and the remainder destroyed. Our wounded have been safely brought away."

The withdrawal apparently was effected from Berbera, capital and chief port of Somaliland, toward which Italian forces had been driving for two weeks.

Major Drive Is Expected.

British land, sea and air forces continue fighting the Fascist legions on two other African fronts—on the Ethiopian-British Kenya border, where Italian columns have driven some thirty- miles into British, territory, and the Egyptian-Libyan border, where activity thus far has been confined to air bombings, small raids by both sides and heavy British naval bombardment of Italian bases.

The British, however, expect a major Italian drive on this front soon, aimed at the all-important Suez Canal.

Somaliland was the fourth front from which the British were shoved clear back to their ships in the last five months. First was in Norway, then Flanders and France.

This latest reversal, however, was blamed squarely on the collapse of France.

New Situation Created.

"The original allied dispositions in Somaliland," the British communique said, "were based upon a scheme of close Franco-British cooperation. Under this scheme the French forces at Jibuti (French Somaliland to the north) were to hold the right flank, the pivot of the whole position.

"With the sudden secession of the French Government from participation in further hostilities, a new and grave situation was created. More than half of the available Allied force have been neutralized and it became immediately necessary to decide on the most effective measures for dealing with the emergency."

Finding it more advisable to hold re-enforcements where they could be "more important to our immediate war effort" than in Somaliland and spurning the easy course of "immediate and unresisting evacuation."

The British said they chose a third alternative which "has now been successfully completed, with conspicuous skill and bravery against greatly superior strength."

This, they said, was to fight to the last despite the certain outcome and inflict "losses on the enemy in men and materiel which will be difficult for him to replace."

Invasion 15 Days Old.

The British protectorate of Somaliland is a territory of 68,000 square miles with a population of about 344,700. It is entirely nomadic except on the coast, where considerable towns sprang up during the British occupation.

The Italian invasion of British Somaliland began fifteen days ago.

One column, led by the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, marched across the border and took Hargeisa and Oadweina, southwest and south of Berbera, its objective.

Another column went into the northeastern tip of British Somaliland and captured the port of Zeila, which was not defended.

The Duke's column advanced across mountainous country, while troops driving down the coast from Zeila were harried by bombardments from British war vessels in the Gulf of Aden.

Berbera Embarkation Reported.

ROME, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—British troops are hastily taking to their ships at Berbera, authoritative Italians said today, picturing a "little Dunkirk"—like the tragic British withdrawal from Flanders—at the chief capital and port of British Somaliland.

The second British defense line outside the port has been broken. Three Fascist columns are pressing upon fiercely fighting native troops who are protecting the evacuation, and Italian planes are constantly hammering at ships attempting to take the British off, it was said.

The attacking Fascist troops are mainly Italians, with "perhaps a few African" soldiers, it was said, while the defenders are 7,000 "thoroughly trained Indian and Rhodesian native soldiery accustomed to warfare in that climate."

Zeila, the port to the west, has been in Italian hands since the first of the Italian offensive.

Today's communique said an Italian column had captured La Faruk and pressed on beyond it.

It said the troops were in pursuit of the British, whose retreat was made additionally difficult by the fact their ships in the harbor of Berbera were being hammered constantly by Italian bombing planes.

30.24-4429

Airport in [illegible] Bombed.

The High Command claimed "effective" bombardment of the airport of Sidi Barrani, Egypt, and of encampments and armored cars southeast of Sollum.

All of the Italian planes taking part were said to have returned to their bases. One British plane was reported shot down by Italian fighters at Berbera.

A communique issued yesterday said one column, moving down the coast from Zeila, had occupied Bulhar, forty miles from Berbera.

At the same time the High Command disclosed that British warships heavily bombarded the Libyan port of Bardia and inland positions. Though "not less than 300 rounds" were fired, the Italians said, casualties consisted only of one soldier killed and eleven wounded, while in accompanying air battles seven and possibly nine British planes were downed to three Italians.

Seen As Show of Strength.

Foreign observers in Rome saw the British naval action as a possible show of strength for the benefit of Greece, which has a British guaranty of aid in event of attack and whose relations with Italy have become extremely tense in recent weeks. Authorized Fascists said Italy had not yet made any territorial demands on Greece but intimated such demands would be made soon—presumably on behalf of Italian-annexed Albania for the Ciamuria section of Greece which borders on Albania.

Charges against France were aired in yesterday's issue of the weekly La Voce d'Italia by authoritative Editor Virginio Gayda, who accused the French of aiding the British in Somaliland with troops, planes, pilots, munitions and guns.

Gayda also predicted Germany "in the next few days" would employ "even vaster forces and even more resolute methods" in the attack on Britain.

R. A. F. Bombs Italian Troops.

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—British airmen fighting to arrest the Italian drive on Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, have inflicted "considerable damage" on motorized columns and infantry, while others have heavily damaged the military air base at Addis Ababa, capital of Italian Ethiopia, the Royal Air Force announced today.

ROME, AUG 19--ITALIAN ARMS CLAIMED TODAY A COUNTERPART OF THE GER[illegible] VICTORY ON THE BEACHES OF DUNKERQUE, A ROUT FROM BURNING SOMALILAND [illegible] BRITISH TROOPS TAKING TO THEIR BOATS UNDER BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING BY ITALIAN AIRMEN.

AUTHORITATIVE FASCISTS SAID THE 7,000 TROOPS AT BERBERA, CHIEF PORT AND CAPITAL OF BRITISH SOMALILAND, ARE TRAPPED AND SEEKING ONLY TO GET AWAY.

"THOROUGHLY TRAINED" INDIAN AND RHODESIAN MOUNTAIN SOLDIERS WERE DESCRIBED, HOWEVER, AS FIGHTING A FIERCE REARGUARD ACTION TO PROTECT THE WITHDRAWAL.

(CAIRO DISPATCHES AND COMMUNIQUES SAID NUMEROUS BOMBING RAIDS WERE BEING MADE IN SOMALILAND TO BREAK UP MOTORIZED ITALIAN CONVOYS AND TROOP COLUMNS. THE BRITISH FORCE WAS DESCRIBED AS FIGHTING "MANIFICIENTLY" AND INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES.)

A BRITISH RAID ON ADDIS ABABA, CAPITAL OF ETHIOPIA, WAS ADMITTED BY THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND TO HAVE CAUSED TWO DEATHS AND FIVE WOUNDED, AND DAMAGED SOME "OLD EQUIPMENT" IN TWO HANGARS.

(THE CAIRO COMMUNIQUE SAID FOUR HANGARS WERE HIT IN AN ATTACK ON THE AIRDROME AND AN OIL FIRE STARTED.)

LACK OF RESULTS FOR A NIGHT BRITISH RAID ON NORTHERN ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL CITIES LIKEWISE WAS REPORTED.

LEAFLETS DROPPED IN THE RAIDS TOLD ITALIANS, "HITLER, NOT ENGLAND, POINTS A SWORD AT YOUR HEART."

30.24-4429

R. A. F. Airdromes Raided

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announced tonight that German raiders had attacked Royal Air Force airdromes in sporadic raids today, causing "a number of casualties."

A high-flying German bomber attacked a southeast coastal town tonight, causing casualties, some fatal.

The Government announcement said at least two enemy bombers were shot down. It asserted also that reports from yesterday's raids now showed a total of 144 German bombers were brought down.

The Air Ministry announced also that British fighter planes during the last seven days had shot down 513 German planes.

The Air Ministry announcement said:

"During the last seven days of air fighting, fighter command pilots have shot down 513 Nazi raiders, of which 377 were bombers or fighter bombers, or 73 per cent of the enemy's losses.

"Twenty-two British fighters were lost yesterday, but twelve of the pilots are safe. This figure of twelve marks an addition of two to this afternoon's communique."

[The seven-day total of this announcement refers to German planes shot down in combat and does not include those downed by anti-aircraft fire or other causes. A tabulation of fighters in the British communique gives a total of 567 German planes downed August 12 to 18, inclusive.]

All Britain Now Defense Area.

All of Britain was made a defense area as the nation, already fighting in history's greatest air battle, was set for a life-or-death struggle to defend its soil.

With the Germans apparently nearing the zero hour for their attempt to smash Britain into submission by direct invasion, the order to make the isles a defense area—subject at a moment's notice to drastic edicts by closely cooperating civil and military authorities—was issued as a precautionary measure by the Ministry of Home Security.

Regional commissioners for England, Wales and Scotland will have authority, it said, "subject to control and direction of the Ministry of Home Security, to issue directions or orders required for the purposes of defense within their respective areas."

No Restrictions As Yet.

Although there were no immediate restrictions on Britions, the new order authorized "any measures which might become urgently necessary through enemy landing by air or sea to be introduced without delay in any part of the country in which they are required."

Until now, only a twenty-mile strip of the eastern and southern coasts from the Scottish border to Portland had been a defense area.

Again today, bomber traffic over the English Channel was two-way.

One German bomber was said to have been shot down this morning in the southwest.

A house was demolished and two persons were trapped in the wreckage in a southeast coast town when a lone German raiding plane made the first foray of the day on Britain.

Delayed Action Bombs Burst.

German planes were reported over an inland town in southeastern England this afternoon.

At a town in southeast England delayed action bombs, dropped during the early morning hours, exploded several hours later today. Ten houses were damaged and a bus garage burned.

Delayed-action bombs dropped in the Midlands by German raiders on Saturday and yesterday exploded during the night but caused no damage.

But up to late afternoon there had been only sporadic raids.

Nevertheless, the British, warned that the week to come may decide the balance of air power, manned their anti-aircraft defenses constantly.

Report on Yesterday's Raids.

The Air Ministry announced today that, "in general," German air raids last night caused "little damage."

Great Britain, having claimed destruction of approximately four German planes to each British plane during last week's six successive days of raids, made the ratio better than nine to one in fighting off yesterday's attacks, which

struck at the outer edge of South London, at Croydon airdrome, at Kent, Sussex, the Portsmouth naval base, Hampshire and Surrey, the east coast, the Midlands, and the south and southeast coast.

The Air Ministry reported 141 Nazis planes destroyed against a loss of only twenty-two British—a total second only to last Thursday's peak of 180 and one which, considering that an estimated 650 German planes were employed, "represents the heaviest defeat he (the enemy) has yet suffered at the hands of our fighters and ground defenses," said the Air Ministry.

Total Blockade Discounted.

An authoritative British source, commenting on Germany's total blockade, said that the Nazis already had used every kind of weapon against all shipping in the vicinity of the British Isles.

The character of the German attacks showed that their object was "intimidation," this informant said, adding that supplies still streaming into Britain proved they had been unsuccessful.

Meanwhile a contingent of Newfoundland artillerymen arrived at a British port today. It was the fifth unit from New foundland to reach England.

BRITISH AIR OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED FULL FORCE ON ENEMY BASES IN FRANCE

Fury Of R. A. F. Attack On Boulogne Lights Sky Over Channel

Axis Arms Plants Raided, Nazi Planes Return To Battle Over England

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Britain flung the full force of her air offensive against Germany and the Nazi-held French coast last night and today in the fiercest bombings of three nights of successive raids.

While the Royal Air Force launched squadron after squadron across the explosion-lighted English Channel, the drone of scattered Nazi planes was heard over almost every quarter of this embattled island, but no concentrated attacks were reported.

Third Successive Pounding

Bomb bursts, huge fires and the flash of anti-aircraft explosions seen clearly in southeastern England showed the intensity of the Royal Air Force's third successive overnight pounding of the near-by coast of France.

Three waves of British planes smashed at Boulogne, big Nazi base and center of a wide coastal stretch over which the British flyers ranged.

Observers said the new blows were the hardest the British have yet struck along the coast.

They followed Sunday night raids on Italian aircraft factories at Milan and Turin and on German armaments plants near the Swiss border.

The Air Ministry's communique regarding these raids said:

"Our bombers last night again bombed Italian aircraft factories at Milan and Turin. Other aircraft attacked the aluminum works at Bad Rheinfelden and the chemical works at Waldshut near the German-Swiss frontier. Buildings were wrecked by direct hits and left in flames.

"Airdromes at Freiburg and Hamsheim, near Mulhouse, were heavily damaged.

"Aircraft of the coastal command pressed home another successful attack on Boulogne harbor in the face of intense searchlight activity, and heavy anti-aircraft fire.

"—All of our aircraft returned."

Summary Of Nazi Losses

Summarizing the last seven days of the air battle over England last night, the Air Ministry said British fighter planes had shot down 513 Nazi raiders, including 377 bombers or fighter-bombers.

This included only German planes downed in combat. With those destroyed by anti-aircraft fire, a tabulation of figures in British communiques shows a total of 567 destroyed German planes was claimed between August 12 and 18.

R. A. F. Raid On Boulogne Described By Eyewitness

By WILLIAM H. McGAFFIN
Associated Press Correspondent

A Southeast Coast Town of England, *Tuesday*, Aug. 20—Royal Air Force bombers lashed the big German military base at Boulogne, France, in three violent attacks last night and early today, putting on a regular Fourth of July fireworks display for cheering watchers on the English shore.

At the same time German raiders were sighted over every corner of England.

The Boulogne bombardment still was in progress as I left my coastal vantage point to telephone this story to London.

Flashes Across Channel

There were repeated brilliant flashes onthe opposite side of the English Channel, about twenty-two miles distant. They obviously were made by demolition bombs of the heaviest sort.

Following one such flash, a huge fire flared up, lasting for so long that observers in England were sure an ammunition dump must have been destroyed.

The British raids were apparently the strongest yet directed at the French coast in three successive nights of ever-heavier attack.

French Shore Illuminated

From the seafront of this harbor town (*apparently Dover*), the French shore seemed to be lit by repeated sheets of "heat lightning."

Anti-aircraft shells and tracer bullets stabbed up into the clouded heavens like Roman candles.

The attack seemed to extend along several miles of coast on both sides of Boulogne.

Revolving Lights Visible

So high was the visibility that I could see not only the rays of the German searchlights but also the glowing faces of the lights as they revolved, trying to pin the R. A. F. planes to the sky for ground gunners.

For several seconds the beams criss-crossed the sky in a moving pattern before the anti-aircraft batteries opened up. When they did it looked like a Fourth of July display.

Nazi Radio Stations Silenced

Indicating the likelihood of even farther - ranging R. A. F. raids, the Hamburg and Bremen radio stations went off the air abruptly at 11.15 P. M., and at 1 A. M. all German radio stations shut down.

First reports of the German raids on England listed death of three civilians and injury of a number of others in East Anglia when a bomb demolished the corner of a smithy.

Another German raider jettisoned his bombs in a southeast region when he apparently was intercepted by British fighters. Most of the bombs appeared to fall in open country.

Bomber Downed Over Beach

In a south coast town, a tri-motored raider dropped its load of four bombs harmlessly on a beach in a daring dive attack which evaded an anti-aircraft barrage. Then two British Spitfires shot the bomber down.

A high-flying plane over northwest England started fires with three incendiary bombs, but they were soon extinguished.

Fire risk from incendiaries was declared to be reduced now that much of Britain's grain had been cut.

Waves of raiders attacked a northeast district of England late in the night, causing at least one fatality and several other casualties when their bombs fell on a residential area.

Sporadic Raids During Day

During the day sporadic raids on Royal Air Force airdromes admittedly caused a number of casualties. Four Nazi bombers were reported shot down, but up to evening there had been only sporadic attacks.

Last night, however, after an absence of several hours, enemy bombers and fighter planes returned to the battle over Britain.

Daring Nazi Twice Loser

A SOUTH COAST TOWN IN ENGLAND, Aug. 19 (AP).—A trimotored German bomber dropped its load of four bombs harmlessly on a beach tonight in a daring dive attack, which evaded an anti-aircraft barrage. Then two British Spitfires shot the bomber down.

NAZI AVIATORS SCOUTING ALONG BRITISH COAST

Report 2 R. A. F. Planes Shot Down Close to Thames Estuary.

INVASION IS CALLED NEARER

German Troops Are Reported to Be Massing at French Channel Ports.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Nazi air scouts were reported ranging the British coasts today as Germany multiplied signs that she was getting ready to try a decisive blow against Great Britain.

Two British planes were shot down near Ramsgate, at the mouth of the Thames estuary, and a third was seen falling in flames to the sea, DNB, the official German news agency, reported.

But the air fighting apparently was minor, as the German flyers carried out what was described as armed reconnaissance to check up on the effect of their air siege and presumably to search for new targets.

Unable to Engage Planes.

German reconnoitering planes, accompanied by fighters, were able to take photographs at low altitude over southern England with little hindrance, DNB declared.

British Spitfires tried to form a barrier to the German planes, it said, but only in a few instances were able to engage them in battle.

Meanwhile, with an implication that Germany may be about to attempt the landing of men to hold vital land objectives in Britain, authorized spokesmen here declared: "Just give us three days of good weather."

This was interpreted as an intimation that the German military is convinced the air war rapidly is achieving its purpose of "softening up" the British and that the crucial week may be at hand.

Troops Reported at Ports.

German troops were reported at French channel ports, impatiently waiting for the Air Force to do its work.

Thousands of German aviators were said to be held in reserve in scores of airports in France, Belgium and Holland to launch a supreme air wave at the Britis.

Describing the blows dealt by th Air Force, which Germans believed is rapidly paving the way for a Nazi peace over London by September, the German High Command said that 147 British planes were shot down in battles yesterday.

Declaring many airports had been attacked in Britain's southeast corner, in an apparent effort to destroy the British air force, the High Command said twenty-three British planes were destroyed on the ground before they could rise to fight.

Airports Are Main Targets.

Germany acknowledged loss of thirty-six planes.

Airports near London, to the south and east of there, and near Liverpool had been bombed, as well as armament works in Norwich and Essex, and ports at Havenmouth, at Bournemouth and Weymouth on the south and at Milfordhaven in Wales. Fuel stores were attacked last night east of London, the High Command said.

Thirty-three of Britain's defense balloons were declared shot down and a 4,000-ton merchant vessel reported sunk.

As a result of the success of these blows, DNB asserted, the German Air Force had been given orders to maintain a constant patrol of Britain's airplane plants, ports and airports.

Scouts Planes in Action.

Reconnaisance craft were sent over Britain again today, but these flights were described as minor operations.

Two British planes were shot down around Ramsgate, near the mouth of the Thames estuary, and a third was observed falling in flames to the sea, according to the DNB official German news agency.

Small fights developed over southern England, it said, when German observation planes, accompanied by pursuit craft, were intercepted by British fighters.

Britain's own raids against Germany were declared by the High Command to be ineffective.

A special communique said "telling blows" had been dealt the British Air Force yesterday in a series of raids in which German planes were reported to have staged a virtual parade across the English Channel, bombing the great Croydon airdrome near London and leaving portions of the city's southern suburbs in flames.

Wave upon wave of German bombers were said to have rained explosives on air fields in the London suburbs of Kenley, Biggin Hill and Sutton and on another airdrome at Maidstone, Kent.

The semi-official commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said sixty-five barrage balloons were destroyed in the week ending Saturday.

The same source said vessels totaling 170,000 tons had been destroyed in the same period in the war on British shipping.

German submarines, it was said, accounted for well over 100,000 tons of this total—the weekly goal which the navy set for itself months ago.

Nazi commentators said imposition of a total blockade of England, formally announced on Saturday, had placed Great Britain in the position in which her leaders hoped to place Germany at the beginning of the conflict.

"The waters all about England, which she previously regarded as her protection, have now become a real battle zone where death and destruction menace every one," said the semi-official Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.

Submarines, torpedo speedboats and warplanes were said to be cooperating in an intensified effort to isolate England and prevent all ships from touching her shores.

Special Proposal to Ireland.

Official quarters disclosed that while Ireland lies within the blockaded zone, proposals have been made to the Dublin Government to exempt its shipping.

A spokesman said Ireland, for example, might advise Germany daily about Irish ships and their movement; and Germany would instruct her air and naval forces to permit them safe passage.

[In Dublin, officials said the Government would consider the German proposals today.]

The German radio broadcast warnings to neutral shipping to keep clear of the blockaded zone, which was specifically defined in terms of latitude and longitude.

MASS ATTACK MAY DEVELOP DURING WEEK

Warning To England On Treatment Of Parachutists Sounded

Reports Persist Of Mobilization Of A Great Army On Beaches

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 19—Germany's air fleets took a semi-holiday in the air war against England today, sending over the English Channel only minor forces of scouts to check results of more than a week of mass assaults and, apparently, to spot fresh targets.

What the Germans called "armed reconnaissance" today was a far cry from the raids by hundreds of planes which began August 8. But it came amid indications that Germany is preparing her armed might for the blow which the Nazis hope will knock out England and end the war.

30.24-4431

May Come This Week, Indication

There were indications that the huge assault might come this week.

Just as he had warned during the invasion of the Lowlands and France, Adolf Hitler informed Great Britain, through Swiss diplomatic channels, that the British must treat his parachute troops according to international law or he would visit reprisals upon British aviators in German prison camps.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Parachute troops played an important role in the western European fighting and Britain has organized thousands of civilians in home defense corps to meet that threat.]

Another intimation that a great attempt against England is in the wind was this expression by authoritative spokesmen:

"Just give us three days of good weather."

Repeated reports have told of German forces massed at French Channel ports, impatiently waiting for the air force to "soften up" the British.

Summary Of Sunday Battle

The Reich summarized yesterday's successes as 147 British planes destroyed and 33 balloons shot down from the British balloon barrage. German losses were put at 36.

The Hitler warning on parachute troops asserted it would violate international law for civilians to kill these forces, but said they might be captured and held for the army.

Germany said English forces need not wear regular British uniforms to be classed among the regular army troops but they must have some identification marks, such as arm bands.

The high command pronounced British night raids against Germany ineffective.

The zone, in general terms, describes a huge circle around the British Isles, beginning at a point on the French coast south of Brest, extending almost 1,000 miles into the Atlantic and cutting the Norwegian coast north of Bergen.

NAZIS IN WARNING ON PARACHUTISTS

Reprisals Against British Captives Threatened.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The German Government notified Britain today through the Swiss foreign office that Naxi parachutists must be treated according to international law or direct reprisals will be taken against English air force captives.

The German note pointed out that the parachutists' uniforms are clearly discernible as military and that these troops wear insignia denoting their military rank on their left sleeves.

Under this outer clothing, it was explained, the parachutists wear the same uniforms as other members of the air force.

Elaborating on the German note, authorized sources said it would be considered a violation of international law for civilians to kill parachutists. These sources agreed that civilians might take parachute troops prisoner pending the arrival of military or police officials, but said that under no circumstances could they maltreat or kill them.

A similar warning on the treatment to be accorded parachute troops was issued by Germany during the invasion of the Lowlands and France.

Week Ends in Jail Now In Fashion in Reich

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (A. P. via radio).—Germans sentenced to prison terms up to a fortnight may serve them henceforth on the installment plan on week ends, the Minister of Justice decreed today.

The German wireless said the decree allowed convicted persons to go to jail at 3 P. M. Saturday and remain until 6 A. M. Mondays until their terms are over. Thus they can work as usual during the week.

BISHOPS MAY BACK HITLER

Pastoral Letter Planned To Appeal For Support Of Führer

Berlin, Aug. 19 (A.P. Via Radio)—The German radio said today that the drafting of a pastoral letter appealing to German Catholics to cooperate with Hitler's fight for the existence of the German people is on the agenda of the Greater German Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Forty-five out of forty-eight German bishops attended the opening meeting today.

Civilians Die In Brussels Raid

Berlin, Aug. 19 (AP)—DNB said today a British bomb attack on Brussels last night resulted in the death of a number of civilians, including women and children.

Berlin's Four Million Hide As Raid Alarm Sounds

Residents Pass Nearly Two Hours in Bomb Shelters

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (Tuesday) (AP).—More than 4,000,000 Berlin residents passed 1 hour and 40 minutes in air raid shelters early today after an air raid alarm was sounded in the German capital at 12:42 a. m. Some citizens said they heard distant anti-aircraft artillery firing west of the city.

The alarm was Berlin's fourth of the war. The last previous warning came shortly after midnight last Wednesday morning and lasted 47 minutes. The city was not bombed, and later it was reported that British planes were turned back at Potsdam, about twelve miles east.

NAZI FOOD SUPPLY IS REPORTED GOOD

Said To Be Much Better Than French Were Led To Believe

HENRY CASSIDY

Germans Also Drinking And Smoking Though Latter Is Luxury

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 19—There are a lot of surprises and changes in a trip to Berlin for one who watched the war from the other side of the lines.

I came here after spending four years in Paris and many of the war months on the French and British fronts.

Life here I found different from the picture that had been painted on the other side: The Germans are eating, drinking and smoking; they have gasoline and oil.

The way the war is being prosecuted behind the German lines also varies from the Allied system. The blackout, propaganda and rationing, for example, are all different.

Blame Exaggeration

French exaggeration of the internal situation in Germany and underestimation of the strength of the German system, are considered here to have played an important part in the downfall of France.

Coming into Berlin, the first striking thing is the animation in the streets. Trains, street cars, busses and taxis are all running, in contrast to the emptiness of the Paris streets since just before the fall of the capital.

There, press and radio had reported Germany suffering from a severe shortage of gasoline and oil. Here, I even found tubes of gasoline for lighters on cigar store counters.

Taxies Are Restricted

Taxis and private automobiles are restricted to "non-frivolous" uses, but there are enough for serious purposes. Planes fly constantly and commercial air lines still run to friendly capitals.

I found it more difficult to obtain a meal here, because of the more complicated rationing system, but once its mysteries were solved, sufficient food could be found.

In France, ration cards for bread, sugar and coal applied only to household purchases in bulk. The only restrictions on eating in restaurants were those making Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays meatless days.

Here, there are only two meatless days, Tuesday and Fridays, but ration tickets must be presented in restaurants for meat, bread, butter, rice and cheese. Real coffee and chocolate cannot be had, and sugar is served sparsely.

Paris Level Dropping

When I left Paris the food level there was descending gradually to the German state, with coffee and sugar notably growing scarce.

Beer and wine flows freely here, as it does in France, and one surprise is that Scotch whisky is still to be had easily.

Both France and Germany have their wartime "luxury" cigarettes.

War propaganda here is more extensive than it was in France.

Communiques and news broadcasts are heard over radios in every big Berlin restaurant during meals. The French never let the war interfere with their eating.

Vaudeville Put On

The Winter Garten stages nineteen acts of vaudeville, with many American-style jugglers, acrobats, singers and dancers—and closes its show with the German army news reel. Imagine the Folies Bergeres ending that way!

French posters were aimed almost entirely at promoting subscriptions to armament bonds. Here they warn especially against spies, and picture England crushed by a clenched fist.

By night one blackout is much like another, just as one black cat looks like another. Here, however, blue-green street lights are used, and white-painted street corners saves many a toe from stumbling.

All in all, the Germans so far seem to be getting along all right—and better than their enemies supposed.

R. A. F. Bombs Zeppelin Plant, Hits Swiss Soil

Missiles Go Astray in Raids on Aircraft and Aluminum Factories Along Border

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 19 (AP).—British bombers attacked German armament plants along Lake Constance in pre-dawn raids today, including the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen and a big aluminum factory across the Rhine from the Swiss town of Rheinfelden. The raiders lit the scene with flares, then swooped low to drop their explosives in the face of heavy German anti-aircraft fire.

Observers on the Swiss side of the Rhine noted fires and direct hits on the aluminum works, which have been humming night and day producing metal for Nazi airplane parts.

Other R. A. F. squadrons blasted the German industrial district on the north side of Lake Constance, inadvertently dropping a few bombs along the Swiss shore. A Swiss High Command communique said there were no casualties on Swiss soil, but telephone and telegraph lines were broken.

Air-raid warnings sounded three times during the night at Geneva and Lausanne, indicating that still other waves of bombers had crossed Switzerland to northern Italy. (The Italian High Command acknowledged that R. A. F. raiders attacked Milan, Turin and Cuneo in north Italy's industrial region.)

The Swiss High Command called the flight "again a clear, intentional violation of the neutral air zone."

ALSACE IS OPENED TO 300 REFUGEES

Swiss And Nations In Small Groups Return To Fields And Factories

Jews Still Are Barred And Thousands Remain Quartered In Basil

[By the Associated Press]

Basil, Switzerland, Aug. 19—Germany opened the Alsace frontier for two hours this afternoon to admit 300 Swiss and Alsatians returning to fields and factory jobs in Alsace.

Thousands of Alsatians, however, remain in Switzerland where they fled before the German invasion. The Swiss who returned had established peace-time farms.

Disease Slows Return

Typhoid, smallpox and infectious cattle diseases have been reported severe in the occupied territory, hence the small number of returning refugees.

It was the first time since the German occupation that the frontier was opened, even for one-way traffic. Farmers drove cattle and horses ahead of them. They were allowed to take in as much foreign currency as they possessed, but only three German marks.

Jews were not admitted. Thousands of Alsatian Jews are quartered here.

Factories On Three Shifts

Alsatian arms factories are operating on day and night shifts, but many other factories have shut down, due to lack of raw material or a German decree requiring an eighty-per-cent. increase in wages.

Unemployed Alsatians are given regular meals at German army canteens in exchange for three days' work each week in labor gangs clearing up war damages. Those regularly employed in such gangs receive one mark a day (or a little over 40 cents).

GREECE HELD TO BE ASSURED OF TURKISH AID

Pledge Of Support In Case Of Any Italian Moves Reported

Tension Between Athens And Rome Said To Be Steadily Diminishing

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, Greece, Aug. 19—Turkey was reported in informed quarters to have promised Greece today to come to her aid in the event this country is threatened by Italy.

This report was made after the Turkish Minister to Greece called on Premier General John Metaxas.

However, officials remained silent on the significance of the minister's visit.

Italian Press Bitter

A bitter press campaign against pro-British Greece has been under way in Italy since an Albanian patriot, Daut Hoggia, was decapitated near the Albanian-Greek border over a week ago.

Authoritative Italians have insisted Greece has territorial designs on Italian-ruled Albania, and some circles have said Premier Mussolini would demand slices of Greece and Yugoslavia for Albania in a general settlement.

QUICK ACTION BY BOARD AIM OF ROOSEVELT

President Hopes For First Meeting Within A Week's Time

Selection Of Personnel Expected To Be Made By Thursday

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Aug. 19—Following up the linking of United States and Canadian defenses by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Canada tonight created the new positions of naval and military attaches at Washington.

Capt. Victor G. Brodeur, Pacific coast commander of the Royal Canadian Navy, was appointed naval attache, and Col. H. F. G. Letson, of Vancouver, military attache.

Angus Macdonald, Navy Minister, said the action was not to be interpreted as having resulted from the week-end conferences of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

He added, however, that the naval attache position "is a newly created post and the importance of it in view of recent developments can be stressed by the fact that Captain Brodeur is the

second senior officer of the Royal Canadian Navy."

Colonel Letson's appointment as military attache was announced by J. L. Ralston, Defense Minister, without comment.

Hint At Joint Naval Base

The feeling here is that in the selection of the four or five Canadian members of the defense board upon which the Prime Minister and Mr. Roosevelt decided, Canada will be guided by what the United States does.

Navy Minister Macdonald mentioned at a press conference today that Commodore H. E. Reid, naval commander of the Canadian Atlantic coast, was visiting Newfoundland with a party led by C. G. Power, Air Minister. This gave rise to speculation that the harbor situation in Newfoundland would be canvassed for possible establishment there of a joint naval base.

Asked whether some disused United States destroyers might be turned over to the Canadian navy, Macdonald would say only that the Canadian navy had enough personnel to man several more destroyers if they were available.

Tokyo Predicts Grave Results From Accord

Tokyo, Tuesday, Aug. 20 (AP)—Japanese newspapers predicted today that the United States defense agreement with Canada would ultimately cause grave disturbances in the Far East. Political commentators asserted that it was a step closer to active American participation in the European war.

The newspaper *Asahi* speculated on consequences of the defense agreement if the British Government should be transferred to Canada.

Yomiuri, another paper, said "there is no doubt that disturbed conditions in the Pacific would be increased by the possibility that America might formally enter the conflict."

Defense Board Action Speeded By Roosevelt

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—The first meeting of a permanent United States-Canadian board of defense was projected for early next week as President Roosevelt began today the selection of its American members.

By telephone from his home here, Mr. Roosevelt asked State, War and Navy Department officials in Washington to recommend four or five persons, drawn chiefly from the armed forces, to serve on the board with an equal number of Canadians.

There was nothing to indicate whether he would call on the army and navy high command for the personnel, or rely on subordinate officers. But he hoped to complete his choice by Thursday in preparation for the board's initial meeting at a place not yet designated.

Meanwhile, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, left his Beacon (N. Y.) home for a Canadian resort for a two-week vacation. Treasury officials declined to name the place, but asserted the trip had no financial or political significance.

London Hails the News.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Morning newspapers prominently displayed today news of the decision to establish a joint American-Canadian defense board and the Times editorially termed the action "of far-reaching import."

It is not surprising, the Times said at the same time, that the United States is anxious to establish naval and air bases to protect the Panama Canal.

The Times said the suggestion the United States might be given the use of areas suitable for this purpose in the West Indies has "been received sympathetically in this country."

German Comment.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—An Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch today quoted the German radio station at Bremen as describing the United States-Canadian defense board agreement as "nothing less than the incorporation of Canada into the political system of the United States."

Balkan Dispute Near Stalemate

Rumania Said to Have Refused to Cede Part of Transylvania to Hungary.

TURNU SEVERIN, Rumania, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Rumania told Hungary at a formal conference today that a Magyar proposal for return of about two-thirds of the disputed border province of Transylvania to Hungary could not even be considered, authoritative quarters reported.

Instead, it was said, Rumanian representatives presented a counter-proposal for a transfer of populations and offered to cede sufficient frontier territory to facilitate the transfer.

Hungary has consistently refused to consider such a plan, and it appeared this noon that efforts to settle the long-standing territorial dispute between the two countries by negotiation would end in a stalemate.

Rumanian Government circles said their own plan had the full backing of Germany, which had been pressing for a speedy settlement.

It thus appeared that the question would be thrown back to Berlin.

A communique issued forty minutes after the delegations reassembled said only that the Rumanians had "explained their position" and that the Hungarians would reply this afternoon.

Meanwhile the Rumanian-Bulgarian conference over Bulgaria's claim to South Dobruja convened at nearby Craiova with every indication of a speedy settlement satisfactory to Bulgaria. It was reliably stated that the only question to be considered concerns the size of the indemnity to be paid and that all of South Dobruja is to be turned back, including Balcic and Silistra.

TURNU-SEVERIN, RUMANIA, AUG. 20-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-DEADLOCKED ON THE DISPUTE OVER TRANSYLVANIA, CHIEFS OF THE RUMANIAN AND HUNGARIAN DELEGATIONS LEFT FOR THEIR HOME CAPITALS EARLY TODAY TO CONSULT WITH THEIR GOVERNMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THE COLLAPSE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

SPOKESMEN FOR BOTH DELEGATIONS SAID THERE REMAINED THE FAINT HOPE OF AGREEMENT, BUT THAT THE POSITIONS OF THE TWO GOVERNMENT ARE STILL POLES APART ON VITAL ISSUES BEING CONSIDERED.

THE DECISION FOR THE DELEGATIONS TO REMAIN HERE WHILE THEIR LEADERS RETURN TO THEIR CAPITALS WAS REACHED AT A SESSION WHICH LASTED FROM LAST NIGHT UNTIL THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING.

MEANWHILE AT NEARBY CRAIOVA, RUMANIAN AND BULGARIAN DELEGATIONS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN AGREEMENT ON ALL BUT A FEW MINOR POINTS OF THE BULGARIAN DEMAND FOR ALL OF SOUTHERN DOBRUJA.

RUMANIAN NEGOTIATORS, REJECTING HUNGARY'S DEMANDS FOR NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE AGRICULTURALLY RICH PROVINCE, OFFERED COUNTER PROPOSALS WHICH THE HUNGARIANS APPARENTLY REGARDED AS FAR FROM SATISTACTORY.

IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH BULGARIA AT CRAIOVA, HOWEVER, THERE APPEARED EVERY INDICATION THAT AN AGREEMENT WILL BE SPEEDILY CONCLUDED BY WHICH RUMANIA WILL ACCEDE TO VIRTUALLY ALL BULGARIAN DEMANDS AND YIELD A GOOD SECTION OF THE SOUTHERN DOBRUJA.

THE HUNGARIANS PROMISED A REPLY TO THE RUMANIAN PROPOSALS THIS AFTERNOON, BUT THE DRAFTING OF THEIR ANSWER TOOK SO LONG THE SECOND MEETING HAD TO BE POSTPONED.

30.24 - 4433

Queen's Nephew Is Held In Reich as War Captive

Elphinstone Believed Taken Prisoner in France

EDINBURGH, Aug. 19 (AP).—John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, twenty-six-year-old Master of Elphinstone and nephew of Queen Elizabeth, was disclosed today to be a prisoner of war in Germany.

His father, Lord Elphinstone, received notice from the War Office that the youth, a lieutenant in a territorial battalion of the Black Watch, had been taken prisoner. He was believed captured in fighting at St. Valery, France.

The youth's mother, the former Lady Mary Francis Bowes-Lyon, is one of the Queen's elder sisters.

LONDON PAPERS SCORE CENSOR

Criticize Delay in Reports to U. S. and Canada.

DISPATCHES HELD UP 9 HOURS

Editorials State That German Lies Were Able to Gain Attention.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The censor's nine-hour delay of descriptions of Friday's air battles in the London area from transmission to the United States and Canada drew editorial protests today from the Times and the Daily Telegraph.

The papers asserted that what they called "lying" German accounts should not be allowed to gain the main attention in the press across the Atlantic for lack of news from Britain.

The Daily Telegraph used the caption "The Lie Must Not Win Again" and termed the delay in releasing the news for transmission a "grave error."

"There should be no such delay in organizing a counter-offensive to the blitzkrieg of lies," it added.

The Times said "lies should not have the field to themselves even for an hour." It complained that American correspondents were prevented from cabling their stories "until a ridiculously late hour."

News Before 'All Clear.'

News of yesterday's raids went North America even before the "clear" signal was sounded.

The Daily Telegraph said "the Associated Press . . . filed its first dispatch on Friday at 12:23 P. M. Six others on attempted raids, all giving the facts and showing how German raiders were driven back, were filed later.

"None of these was released until 9:22 P. M., nine minutes after the official account was issued to the press . . . some time after the last editions of American evening newspapers had gone to press."

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said that Associated Press dispatches on the Friday raid "are a fair account of events, containing no information that in any way could aid the enemy." It was not the Ministry of Information who were to blame. The trouble lay in the absurd system of co-ordinations between the Ministry, the service departments, and the Ministry of Home Security. Administrative anarchy!"

Hitler Tradesman Imprisoned

THE HAGUE (via Berlin), Aug. 19 (AP).—A German court in occupied Holland sentenced a man today to three years' imprisonment for writing on a tree, "Down With Hitler." A drunken man who made an insultin remark about Hitler in a cafe was sentenced to thirty months. Another resident who listened to a Dutch program transmitted by the British Broadcasting Corporation was sentenced to six months.

SWEDEN ACCUSES POLES

Three Held On Espionage Charges, Linked With "English Orders"

Stockholm, Aug. 19 (AP)—Police in Goteborg have arrested three Poles on charges of espionage, the Scandinavian radio reported tonight.

It was said the Poles were trying to obtain information on harbors and shipping "on English orders."

ITALIANS ON WAY HOME

1,100 Freed From French Concentration Camps

Palermo, Sicily, Aug. 19 (AP)—Freed from French concentration camps in Tunisia and French Morocco, 1,100 Italians arrived today on their way back to Italy.

They were met by Fascist leaders and representatives of relief organizations.

GERMAN AGENT EXPELLED

Costa Rica Follows Nicragua's Lead In Ousting Strobelt

San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Government of Costa Rica today expelled Paul Ernest Strobelt, German agent of a commercial syndicate.

He was expelled from Nicaragua recently.

DELAYS DUTCH TALKS

Japanese Expect Nazis to Restore Independence.

TOKIO, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Itaro Ishii, former Japanese Minister to the Netherlands, asserted today that Germany would restore independence to the Netherlands after the European war and, therefore, the Dutch Government was unlikely to enter into full negotiations with Japan for the time being.

[Japan's prime interest with the Hollanders is her relation with their rich colonial possession, the Netherlands East Indies.]

Ishii returned to Tokio by way of Siberia.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—A "special good-will mission" from Thailand (Siam) to Japan will leave shortly by way of French Indo-China, it was reported reliably today.

More Italian Property Ordered Seized in Egypt

15 Custodians Appointed to Administer Businesses

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 19 (AP).—The Ministry of Finance ordered today new sequestrations of properties of Italians in Suez, Cairo and Heliopolis and appointed fifteen custodians to administer the businesses.

Cairo police, keeping a close watch on Italian activities, reported the registration of 11,500 Italians.

2,000 Egyptians Reported Held

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP).—D. N. B., official German news agency, said today that British military authorities had arrested 2,000 Egyptians suspected of disturbing the peace and had placed them in a concentration camp. Other arrests were being made, the agency said.

Nazi Officer Flees Canadian Prison Camp

Powerful Radio Transmitter Found Hidden In Ceiling Of Internment Barracks

Somewhere in Ontario, Aug. 19 (AP)—Escape of a German officer, a war prisoner, from an internment camp in northern Ontario with the aid of a woman resulted tonight in discovery of a powerful radio transmitter concealed in the ceiling of the prison barracks.

The prisoner, 29 years old, was missing at reveille. He had tunneled fifty yards under the camp fences from an icehouse where he worked. It is thought he fled in an automobile which was parked in the vicinity some hours before.

The man was described as 5 feet 8 inches tall, 158 pounds, with heavy eyebrows. He speaks perfect English.

Pedestrian Deaths Up 21 Per Cent in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Transport announced today there were 15,623 traffic casualties in Great Britain during the first half of 1940, a decrease of 40 per cent a year ago. Pedestrian fatalities increased 21.4 per cent, however, due to the air raid blackout.

SHIPBUILDERS IDLE

President of Union Scores Situation in Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Present unemployment in the British shipbuilding industry was termed criminal today by J. W. Stephenson, president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, at the unions' convention in Southport.

He added that "grave mismanagement" is being corrected "now that we have had a change in government."

Registration of about 1,000,000 men in engineering was begun today to insure the best possible distribution of available skilled labor and its diversion, where necessary, to more important war work.

War Cabinet Prais[es] R. A. F. Bombing [Pi]lots

Cites Squadrons' Courage And Efficiency In Striking At Italy And Germany

London, Aug. 19 (AP)—The British War Cabinet congratulated R. A. F. bombing squadrons today for their "sure courage and efficiency" in dealing hard blows against Italy and Germany."

The note addressed to the Secretary of State for aid by Prime Minister Churchill said:

"The War Cabinet was impressed by the skill with which both these operations (against Germany Friday) and those against Italy and Germany on other recent occasions, had been prepared . . . and carried out. Both the night and day bomber squadrons are dealing hard blows against Italy and Germany and they deserve the thanks and admiration of their fellow countrymen."

German Blockade Derided

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—An authoritative British source, commenting on Germany's "total blockade," said today the Nazis already had used "every kind of weapon" against "all shipping in the vicinity of this island." The character of the German attacks showed that their object was "intimidation," this informant said, adding that supplies still streaming into Great Britain proved they had been unsuccessful.

Home Guards Shoot Nazi Bomber Down

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The rifle fire of British home guards brought down a German dive bomber which attacked them with machine guns in south London yesterday, the War Office said today.

"This is the first occasion on which the home guard have succeeded in bringing down a German bomber," the War Office said.

CHURCHILL SPEAKS ON WAR TOMORROW

He May Discuss U. S. Talks on Naval Bases.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill will make his first full public review of British foreign relations since he assumed office on May 11 in a statement on the progress of the war to the House of Commons tomorrow.

Informed quarters considered it likely that he would mention the talks between Washington and London regarding acquisition by the United States of naval and air bases in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

They also believed he would refer to former President Hoover's suggestion that food be allowed to pass through British blockade to German-occupied countries on the Continent.

These spokesmen said that if any such request was made officially to the British Government the answer would be "no," based on the contention Germany must accept full responsibility for feeding populations under her control.

The Manchester Guardian called on Mr. Churchill to "consider" an appeal to India and to British representatives there "to make a supreme effort to remove the obstacles that thwart co-operation." It also urged a statement of Britain's peace aims, declaring "it is time that the peoples of Europe should have some knowledge of the intentions of the British Government."

Agrees to Sell U. S. More Rubber

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The British Colonial Office announced today that "an additional agreement had been reached for the purchase by United States organizations through normal trade channels of further stocks of rubber."

A statement said the agreement had been reached "as a result of further negotiations between representatives of the United States Government and a representative appointed for the purpose by the International Rubber Regulations Committee."

The statement added that an American company, formed for the purpose, would increase its reserve stocks from 150,000 tons, as agreed upon June 29 to 330,000 tons "for shipment so far as may be possible before December, 1941, at a price F. O. B. of 17 to 18½ cents a pound."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—An additional loan of $75,000,000 to the Rubber Reserve Company was announced yesterday by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. Mr. Jones said the money would be used to buy 180,000 tons of rubber, which would give this country a reserve stock of 400,000 tons.

LONDON SPY HEARING

Former U. S. Employee and Russian Woman on Trial.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Tyler Kent, former employee of the United States embassy, and Anna Wolkoff, beautiful daughter of a former Russian Admiral, appeared in Bow Street today for the third secret hearing on charges under the official secrets act.

A statement issued after the first hearing on August 1 said Kent was held under four charges and the woman under two.

The woman's father, Admiral Nicholas Wolkoff, Russian naval attache in London until the Bolshevist revolution, recently was interned by the British.

For correct story on Tyler Kent see 1944 chart No. 12462.

Ship War-Risk Rates Raised Again By British

Boosted To 20% Of Cargo Value On Voyages To Eire Or Northern Ireland

London, *Tuesday*, Aug. 20 (AP)—Underwriters announced today increases in war-risk shipping insurance rates to 400 shillings on the £100, or 20 per cent. of the valuation, on voyages between Eire or Northern Ireland and parts of America, West Africa north of the equator and the Canary Islands.

The last previous schedule was 15 per cent.

A similar increase applies to voyages to Australia and the Orient not via the Mediterranean.

R. A. F. Pilot Rams Nazi Bomber With Unarmed Plane—Kills Self And 5

London, Aug. 19 (AP)—A 26-year-old R. A. F. sergeant who had just gained his wings rammed his unarmed plane into a Heinkel bomber last night during Nazi air raids, killing himself and five German airmen.

The British pilot was about to land a comparatively slow-moving Anson trainer plane when the German bomber machine-gunned him.

Spectators watched the two planes maneuver in a moonlit sky, then collide and crash interlocked.

Whether the ramming was intentional, "we will never know," the Air Ministry said.

...s Fire Over King George

...ONDON, Aug. 19 (AP). — King ...rge VI stood with British Army ...ers today while Welsh Guards ...n maneuvers fired live ammunition ...rom mortars over their heads.

Aircraft Carrier Loss 1,204, Britain Admits

1,074 Officers And Men Missing, 130 Killed In Sinking Of Glorious Last June

London, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Admiralty tonight listed 1,074 officers and seamen as missing and 130 killed in Britain's worst naval disaster of the war, the sinking of the aircraft carrier Glorious June 9, off the coast of Norway.

The casualties included forty-one Royal Air Force officers and men.

Total war losses thus were increased to 7,465 naval men. Official casualty lists have shown a total of 3,066 killed, 4,370 missing and 29 prisoners of war. In addition there have been 1,969 wounded.

Duke Sees His Job in Bahamas

Doubts British Government Expects Him to Be Good-will Envoy to Americas.

NASSAU, Aug 19 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor believes the British Government sent him here to administer Bahamian affairs and not to act as a good-will ambassador to the Americas. He said so in reply to a question when he and the Duchess received American newspaper men for the first time since his inauguration as Governor of the Bahamas on Saturday.

"I very much doubt the British Government had in mind that my present duties would extend beyond the Bahamas at this time," the former King commented.

The Windsors arrived in the middle of the heat wave that always precedes the rainy season here, and the Duchess was so worn after the trying induction ceremonies that she was unable to accompany Edward to services at the 180-year-old Christ Church Cathedral yesterday.

They met about thirty reporters or photographers in the formal gardens of Government House in the late afternoon, however, and chatted for an hour.

Political talk was avoided for the most part.

Both the Duke and Duchess expressed regret that they did not come through New York on their way here, but said they were looking forward to a visit to the United States.

The trip hasn't been planned yet, but when the couple visits New York, the Duke said, he and his ranch near Calgary, Canada.

"That's the only property I own in the world now, you know," the Duke said.

Canada Registration Begins

Every Resident 16 or More, Is Called in Dominion's War Effort

OTTAWA, Aug. 19 (AP).—National registration machinery went into high gear today as every resident of Canada sixteen years old or more was called to report at public booths for enrollment in the Dominion's war effort. Jules Castonguay, chief registrar, said early reports from his deputies were "most satisfactory."

More than eight million Canadians will record for the government who they are, where they live, what they are doing and what else they could do. The registration began at 8 a. m. today and will continue until 10 p. m. Wednesday.

Langtry, Tex., Would Aid Kin of Lily Langtry

Bids British Actress's Daughter Accept Haven From Nazis

LANGTRY, Tex., Aug. 19 (AP).—This southwest Texas ranch town offered today a haven from German bombs to the duaghter and granddaughter of Lily Langtry, English stage beauty for whom it was named.

Postmaster Harold Dodd cabled Lady Ivan Malcolm, daughter of the famous actress of the 90s: "Langtry's 200 citizens would be godparents to you and Lady Mary Bartless of London."

The cable was sent to Port Alloch, Kilmartin, Argyllshire, England.

Mr. Dodd recalled that "our Judge Roy Bean, who was the law west of the Pecos, named the town in honor of your beautiful mother," adding that "he would have wanted us to offer refuge to the daughter of the actress he so admired."

Judge Bean, who dealt frontier justice during the 1880's and '90s, never saw the Jersey Lily, but he was born on the Island of Jersey. He corresponded with her, however, and plastered her pictures on the walls of his combination saloon and courtroom.

When Lily Langtry came to America in 1905, she stopped her transcontinental train for a ten-minute visit at Langtry but Judge Bean had died two years before. She was met by a delegation wearing white shirts for the occasion.

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Canadian Port, Aug. 19—Several liners bringing about 700 children from Great Britain entered this port late today.

Remington-Rand Men Must Prove Citizenship

16,000 Also Assured of Jobs After Army Training

BUFFALO, Aug. 19 (AP).—Remington-Rand, Inc., announced today that its 16,000 employees in the United States are being required to produce citizenship papers.

Stanley M. Knapp, executive vice-president, refused to elaborate on the announcement, except to say "it is in line with policies of other concerns."

At the same time, the company announced that all employees "who are called, who volunteer or are conscripted for a year's military training are assured there will be jobs for them after their training period."

Diplomats Are Silent On Situation Abroad

Financial Attache To French Embassy And Minister To Lithuania Arrive On Clipper

New York, Aug. 19 (AP)—Two diplomats, silent in regard to the international situation, arrived today with eighteen other passengers on the Dixie Clipper.

Harve Alphand, former chief of the foreign commerce division of the French Foreign Office, accompanied by his wife, come to act as financial attache at the French Embassy in Washington. He said:

"In France now there are only two things to do: to work and to be silent. I am here to work and to be silent."

Owen J. C. Norem, American Minister to Lithuania, who is on his way to Washington to confer with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said:

"I'll tell Mr. Hull and he'll tell you."

Reports Tokyo Bans Ships From British

German Radio Announces N. Y. K. Line Has Issued Order, Effective At Once

New York, Aug. 19 (AP)—The official German radio broadcast tonight that the largest Japanese shipping company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, had ordered all its ships not to enter British territorial waters "under any circumstances."

The German announcement, heard by NBC, said the order was transmitted as an urgent message and was effective immediately.

Sees Diamonds Soaring To 5 Times Value Now

BOSTON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Belief that the price of cut diamonds might soar to 500 per cent of their present valuation as a result of Germany's invasion of Holland and Belgium was expressed today by Arthur Van Zwam, Dutch diamond merchant.

Arriving here from Brazil aboard the American Republic Line's steamship Donald McKay, he said South African and American diamonds cutters could not meet the demand in the United States alone.

He said many refugees from Belgium and Holland converted their possessions into diamonds when they fled, but that many lost their stones when searched by border guards.

Germany Will Transfer Consul Probe Target

Welles Advised Dr. Friedrich Reed Will Be Shifted Because Of Investigation

Washington, Aug. 19 (AP)—Germany has advised the United States that Dr. Friedrich Reed, one of its consuls in New York, was being transferred from this country as a result of the State Department's investigation of his activities.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced today that he had been advised of the proposed transfer by the German Embassy.

Reed recently came to this country from Brazil where his activities had proved objectionable to authorities. As a result, the State Department was asked by the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League to investigate him. It was understood that Reed would become consul general at Kobe, Japan.

Uninformed Danger From Mines

New York, Aug. 19 (AP)—Passengers aboard the United States refugee steamer American Legion are unaware of Germany's warning that the ship is proceeding through dangerous, newly mined waters at its own risk, Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, informed the Associated Press this afternoon in a wireless message from the ship.

Responding to an inquiry made Saturday, when Germany issued the warning, Mrs. Harriman's message read:

"Your message first intimation of newly mined area. No one aboard informed."

The ship left Petsamo, Finland, last Friday, and is now entering the neighborhood of British waters which the Germans said are perilous.

AMERICAN LEGION IN NAZI MINE AREA

But Welles Says Transport Is Taking Safest Course.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The United States Army transport American Legion bearing American refugees and others from Europe was said today by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, to be taking the safest course that could be determined by the Navy and War departments.

Mr. Welles said he had had no direct word today from the ship, which was presumed to be in or near the area north of Scotland—an area which the German Government declared was dangerous.

The navy, Mr. Welles said, is in constant communication with naval attaches on the other side of the Atlantic regarding the repatriation voyage which has led the German Government to disclaim all responsibility should the transport enter mine-strewn waters.

In reply to notice from Germany that the ship was taking a dangerous course the United States has informed Berlin that it expects the vessel "will not suffer molestation."

Mr. Welles, asked at his press conference why it was necessary for the American Legion to travel so far south on its way from Petsamo, Finland, said he could not discuss technical questions. But, he declared, the course was charted by army and navy authorities after fullest consideration of all factors and it was decided that it was taking the safest course that could be found.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 19--(AP)-UNOFFICIAL CALCULATIONS TONIGHT PLACED THE REFUGEE SHIP AMERICAN LEGION IN OR NEAR BRITISH WATERS WHERE GERMANY EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER "MINES WE CANNOT CONTROL." DR. WILHELM TANNENBURG OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY HERE SUMMONED A PRESS CONFERENCE TO EXPRESS ASSURANCE "THAT GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES WILL NOT IN ANY WAY--EVEN UNINTENTIONALLY--THREATEN THE AMERICAN LEGION" BUT TO RENEW A WARNING "ABOUT THE DANGER OF MINES." ABOARD THE ARMY TRANSPORT, THE 897 PASSENGERS, MOSTLY AMERICANS, APPARENTLY WERE IGNORANT OF THE SITUATION. REPLYING TO AN INQUIRY SENT SATURDAY, WHEN THE ORIGINAL WARNING WAS ISSUED IN BERLIN, MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, MINISTER TO NORWAY, WIRELESSED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM THE SHIP:

30.24-4435

30.24-4435

"YOUR MESSAGE FIRST INTIMATION OF NEWLY-MINED AREA. NO ONE ABOARD INFORMED."

NAVY OFFICIALS DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION ABOARD THE VESSEL OR EVEN TO REPORT ITS POSITION. UNOFFICIALLY, HOWEVER, IT WAS CALCULATED THAT IF THE SHIP IS TRAVELLING AT NORMAL SPEED AND THE WEATHER IS FAVORABLE, IT SHOULD BE APPROACHING OR ALREADY WITHIN THE "DANGER ZONE." IT LEFT PETSAMO, FINLAND, FRIDAY NIGHT.

NAVY RECORDS DISCLOSED, MEANWHILE, THAT IN DECLINING TO ALTER THE SHIP'S COURSE THE GOVERNMENT WAS ACTING IN LINE WITH A PREVIOUS BRITISH WARNING THAT SHIPPING SHOULD SKIRT SCOTLAND CLOSELY TO AVOID MINES BETWEEN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS AND ICELAND.

ROUTINE BULLETINS OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE DISCLOSED THAT ON JULY 22, THREE DAYS BEFORE THE AMERICAN LEGION SAILED FROM NEW YORK FOR PETSAMO, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT THE WATERS BETWEEN THE ORKNEYS AND ICELAND WERE DANGEROUS "OWING TO MINES."

THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT, AS REPORTED BY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, GAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIPPING GENERALLY:

"ALL VESSELS WISHING TO PROCEED TO EUROPEAN PORTS FROM THE ATLANTIC BY WATERS BETWEEN THE SHETLANDS AND THE COAST OF GREENLAND SHOULD APPROACH THE NORTH SEA SOUTH OF THE LATITUDE OF NORTH RONA, AND PASS BETWEEN NORTH RONA AND CAPE WRATH, AND THENCE BY DIRECT ROUTE THROUGH PENTLAND FIRTH TO KIRKWALL FOR FURTHER ROUTING INSTRUCTIONS. X X X

"VESSELS WISHING TO PASS INTO THE ATLANTIC FROM FINNISH AND RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORTS SHOULD PROCEED TO KIRKWALL FOR ROUTING INSTRUCTIONS, KEEPING TO WESTWARD OF LONGITUDE 1°30" WEST, WHEN (CQ) SOUTH OF LATITUDE 70° NORTH.

"VESSELS DISOBEYING THESE TRAFFIC INSTRUCTIONS DO SO AT THEIR PERIL."

(KIRKWALL IS IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF SCOTLAND.)

WHETHER THE AMERICAN LEGION COMPLIED WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE VOYAGE TO PETSAMO OR PURSUED A SPECIAL COURSE TO WHICH THE BRITISH AGREED HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY.

A STATEMENT BY THE GERMAN EMBASSY YESTERDAY SAID THAT THIS GOVERNMENT HAD INDICATED THE OUT-BOUND VOYAGE WAS BY WAY OF ICELAND. RELIABLE AMERICAN CIRCLES ALSO REPORTED THAT THE TRANSPORT TOOK AN OUTWARD COURSE FARTHER NORTH.

ONE EXPLANATION MIGHT BE THAT MINING OPERATIONS NEAR ICELAND WERE INCOMPLETE AT THE TIME.

SUMNER WELLES, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, REITERATED AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE VESSEL'S PRESENT COURSE WAS THE SAFEST. HE DID NOT DISCUSS THE REASONS FOR THIS CONCLUSION BUT SAID IT HAD BEEN REACHED AFTER PROTRACTED CONSIDERATION BY ARMY AND NAVY AUTHORITIES.

AUG 20 1940

DR. TANNENBERG DISAGREED, HOWEVER, CONTENDING THAT A COURSE NORTH OR SOUTH OF ICELAND WOULD BE SAFER.

BOSTON, AUG 19-(AP)-A 19-YEAR-OLD PORTSMOUTH, N.H., YOUT TRAINING FOR EVENTUAL COMMAND OF A SHIP IN THE MERCHANT MARINE WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT TO BE ABOARD THE REFUGEE SHIP AMERICAN LEGION.

THREE MASSACHUSETTS FAMILIES SAID THEY BELIEVED RELATIVES WERE ON THE SHIP.

E.CURTIS MATTHEWS, JR.,M OF PORTSMOUTH, SAID HIS SON, JOHN H. ONE OF FOUR CADETS TRAINING IN A FOUR-YEAR MARITIME COMMISSION COURSE FOR MERCHANT MARINE RATINGS, WAS MAKING HIS THIRD TRIP ABORAD THE AMERICAN LEGION.

JOSEPH AND PAUL BERLO, GARDNER, MASS., SAID ANOTHER PASSENGER ABOARD THE TRANSPORT WAS THEIR BROTHER, THE REV. CHRISTOPHER BERLO, ABOUT 32, A PASSIONIST MISSIONARY WHO HAD BEEN STATIONED NEAR VIENNA.

ANOTHER PASSENGER WAS SAID TO BE ERIC POKKI, A FINNISH SOLDIER WHO FOUGHT IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN. A COUSIN, HARVEY POKKI, LIVES AT TEMPLETON, MASS.

WILLIAM PEDERS, A NATIVE OF GARDNER, MASS., WHO HAS OPERATED A PHOTOGRAPHIC STOP AT BERGEN, NORWAY, WAS IDENTIFIED BY HIS BROTHER, FRED PEDERSEN (CQ) AT GARDNER, AS STILL ANOTHER PASSENGER.

FRED SAID WILLIAM HAD DROPPED THE LAST TWO LETTERS OF THE FAMILY NAME.

SENATE APPROVES CHILDREN'S SHIPS

Germans Must Assure Safe Passage for Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Senate approved unanimously today legislation to permit American ships to remove child refugees from war zones.

The bill already passed the House and now goes back to that body for action on minor Senate amendments.

As passed by the Senate the bill would permit unarmed and unconvoyed American vessels to transport from war zones children under 16 years old provided safe conduct was promised by belligerents. Heretofore, American vessels have been barred by United States law from visiting war zones.

Every child brought to this country would be required to be sponsored by some American person or corporation so that he would not become a public charge.

There was little discussion of the measure beyond a routine explanation by Senator Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, and a statement by Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, that the foreign relations committee was completely and enthusiastically unanimous in its approval.

Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, however, commented:

"I do not believe that safe conduct as guaranteed by Adolf Hitler is worth anything. The nation or the man who relies on Mr. Hitler's word for anything indeed has sweetbreads for brains."

Terming Hitler a man who imagines himself a werewolf, Mr. Ashurst asserted that the German Fuehrer would send the refugee children to be devoured by the monsters of the deep, if he could thereby advance himself or his views one inch.

Conflicting Claims on Plane Losses

By Associated Press.

The claims of plane losses in the eight days of heavy air fighting over Britain follow:

	GERMAN CLAIMS.		BRITISH CLAIMS.	
	British Losses.	German Losses.	German Losses.	British Losses.
August 8.....	49	10	60	16
August 11.....	93	21	65	26
August 12.....	89	24	62	13
August 13.....	132	28	78	13
August 14.....	28	12	31	7
August 15.....	143	32	180	34
August 16.....	92	31	75	22
August 18.....	182	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	808	192	6[illegible]	1[illegible]

On the omitted dates—August 9, 10 and 17—there were no heavy raids.

Accord Links Canada To Pan American Plan

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 19—The new defensive arrangement between the United States and Canada may point the way for a system of mutual assistance pacts throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The twenty-one American nations laid the basis for such a system among themselves at the recent Havana conference of foreign ministers and the joint defense board to be set up by the United States and Canada is expected in informed quarters to establish the form of agreements to be sought.

Linked With Canada

The Havana conference adopted a reciprocal assistance agreement under which, in event of threats to the security of any of the American nations or the hemisphere as a whole, the various countries would consult on the actual form of aid to be given.

This envisaged a series of bilateral or multilateral military agreements.

Authority Questioned

Canada, however, did not participate in the Havana conference. The agreement reached by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to set up a joint board thus was tantamount to linking Canada directly with the continental defense plan of the Pan-American group.

Some persons questioned the President's authority to make a binding agreement without Senate approval, but indorsers took the view that the agreement did not constitute a formal treaty.

Welles Backs Move

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, expressed the personal opinion that Senate ratification was not required and that the President was acting entirely within his province as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and the executive officer in charge of foreign relations.

Welles also asserted to his pres conference that the other American republics were being constantly and fully informed on all matters relating to hemisphere defense.

The joint defense board was expected to act only in an advisory capacity.

Senators Approve

Members of Congress expressed general approval of the defense agreement.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, said the President and Mackenzie King were to be congratulated on their foresight.

"This agreement," he told reporters, "is the natural evolution of proposals to defend the Western Hemisphere against totalitarian ideals and invasions."

Senator Edward R. Burke (Dem., Neb.), coauthor of the pending compulsory military service bill, said he was "heartily in favor" of the defense agreement.

Holt Fears Involvement

"I think we should have a perfect and complete understanding with Canada for the defense of North America," he said.

Senator Rush D. Holt (Dem., W. Va.), often critical of the Administration's foreign policies, contended that any defense agreement between the United States and Canada should include an understanding that the Canadians "shouldn't be allowed to involve us in war" by moving the seat of the British Government and the British royal family there.

Committee Okays 2-Ocean Navy Bill

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 19—The Senate Appropriations Committee approved today a $5,008,169,277 appropriation bill providing funds for the beginning of construction on a "two-ocean" navy and for equipping an army of 1,200,000 men.

The committee acted while on the Senate floor there began another week of sharp debate on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill. Differences between Senate and House drafts of legislation authorizing mobilization of the National Guard delayed final Congressional action on that measure.

The Appropriations Committee increased by $45,017,320 the direct appropriations and contract authority previously approved by the House in the $5,008,000,000 supplemental defense measure. Of this amount, $34,507,320 was in cash outlays, including an item of $7,000,000 for armor equipment and ammunition for new aircraft. An additional $15,000,000 in contract authority was made available for plane armament.

Included in the increases was $1,985,000 for additional facilities at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis.

30.24-4437

30.24-4437

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—A War Office communique:

The original Allied dispositions in Somaliland were based upon a operation. Under this scheme the operation. Under this cheme the French forces at Djibouti were to hold the right flank, the pivot of the whole position.

With the sudden secession of the French government from participation in further hostilities, a new and grave situation was created. More than half of the available Allied force had been neutralized and it became immediately necessary to decide upon the most effective measures for dealing with the emergency.

Various alternatives were open to us. We could reinforce the British Somaliland in sufficient strength to insure its safety, but to do so would have involved employing important reserves and thereby weakening reserves in other theaters of war, more important to our immediate war effort than Somaliland. The time was also a serious consideration. This plan was, therefore, reluctantly abandoned.

"Another alternative was immediate and unresisting evacuation. This meant giving up British territory without fighting and thereby losing the opportunity of inflicting losses on the enemy in men and material which will be difficult for him to replace.

A third course was to remain with our small force, using it to inflict the maximum losses on the enemy until withdrawal became inevitable.

This third course was chosen, and the evacuation of Somaliland has now been successfully completed.

"Our force has been withdrawn. All guns except two which were lost in the earlier stages of the action have been embarked. A great part of the material stores and equipment has also been evacuated, and the remainder destroyed. Our wounded have been safely brought away.

The British, Rhodesian, Indian, African and Somali troops, working in closest co-operation with the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, have carried out the role assigned to them with conspicuous skill and bravery against greatly superior strength.

Enemy losses, particularly among the Black Shirt units, have been heavy and out of all proportion to our own.

An Air Ministry communique:

Our bombers last night again bombed Italian aircraft factories at Milan and Turin. Other aircraft attacked the aluminum works at Bad Rheinfelden and the chemical works at Waldshut near the German-Swiss frontier. Buildings were wrecked by direct hits and left in flames. Airdromes at Freiburg and Hamsheim, near Mulhouse, were heavily damaged.

Aircraft of the coastal command pressed home another successful attack on Boulogne Harbor in the face of intense searchlight activity, and heavy anti-aircraft fire.

All of our aircraft returned.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Reports have now been received of the destruction of three more German bombers yesterday, bringing the total up to 144. Two of these were shot down by Blenheim aircraft of the coastal command. The third was destroyed by the sergeant pilot of an unarmed Anson aircraft of training command. Whether he intentionally rammed the raider will never be known. The two aircraft collided and fell to the ground interlocked.

Today's enemy activities over this country have been on a minor scale. Only intermittent attacks have been attempted by aircraft operating in small numbers. Damage by bombs was done to houses in a town in Essex and to a village in Norfolk. A dock in South Wales was attacked, but the damage was confined to an oil tank, which was set on fire. Several R. A. F. airdromes were also attacked. There were a number of casualties.

Reports so far confirm that four enemy bombers have been shot down by our fighters.

An earlier Air Ministry communique:

Full reports of yesterday's air fighting establish that, in all, 141 enemy aircraft were destroyed. One hundred twenty-six of these were shot down by our fighters, thirteen by anti-aircraft fire and two by searchlight crews. Twenty-two of our fighters were lost, but the pilots of ten of them are safe.

Another Air Ministry communique:

During the last seven days of fighting fighter command pilots have shot down 513 Nazi raiders, of which 377 were bombers or fighter bombers, or 73 per cent of the enemy's losses.

Twenty-two British fighters were lost yesterday, but twelve of the pilots are safe. This figure of twelve marks an addition of two to t's afternoon's communique.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Later information confirms that, in general, little damage was done in the raid on this country yesterday evening. A number of high explosive bombs, however, which fell on a town in southeast England, damaged some houses and caused a small number of casualties, some being fatal.

During last night enemy air activity was not on a large scale, but bombs were dropped at a number of points in England and South Wales. Little damage was done and few people sustained injuries.

A Home Security Ministry communique:

The Ministry of Home Security has made an order bringing the whole of Great Britain within the scope of the defense regulation No. 16-A.

The effect of this is to give the regional commissioners in England, Scotland and Wales authority, subject to the control and direction of the Minister of Home Security, to issue any directions or orders required for the purposes of defense within their respective areas.

The commissioners will act in close co-operation with the military authorities.

The new order is a precautionary measure. It places no fresh restrictions on public freedom, but it does enable any measures which might become urgently necessary through enemy landing by air or sea to be introduced without delay in any part of the country in which they are required.

The directions which have already been issued under previous defense areas orders are not affected by the new order. These directions relate to the control of movement, curfew, access to beaches, etc., in specified districts.

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Royal Air Force bombers raided the Addis Ababa military airdrome. Direct hits were registered on four hangars. A petrol fire was started as the result of the bombing. All our aircraft returned safely.

Numerous bombing raids and reconnaissance flights were made in Somaliland with the object of breaking up convoys of motorized vehicles and harassing troops advancing on Berbera. Considerable damage was done to enemy formations.

One of our aircraft was shot down by enemy fighters, one member of the crew making a parachute descent.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP).—A high command communique:

The air force, as already partly reported in a special announcement Aug. 18, had new big successes. German air units effectively attacked vital war objectives in southern and central England, such as industrial plants, railways and anti-aircraft positions, and, above all, airports around London and in the counties of Kent and Hampshire.

Bombarding ship targets in the Channel, we succeeded in sinking a 4,000-ton merchant vessel and damaging another seriously.

Fierce air fights developed at several points, in the course of which our destroyer and pursuit planes inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

The Horst Wessel destroyer squadron commanded by Lieut. Col. Huth yesterday alone bagged fifty-one planes.

In the course of last night, fighting planes bombed large gasoline stores east of London, armament plants in Norwich and Essex, port facilities at Milford-Haven, Havenmouth, Bournemouth and Weymouth, as well as several airports in south England and near Liverpool.

Big fires and heavy explosions were observed at all points which were attacked. Several ships were hit in ports.

British planes last night dropped bombs in western and southern Germany, causing immaterial damage.

Our opponents' losses yesterday amounted to 147 planes. One hundred and twenty-four were bagged in air fights, twenty-three destroyed on the ground or shot down by anti-aircraft fire. In addition, thirty-three barrier balloons were destroyed.

Thirty-six German airplanes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 19 (AP).—A high command communique:

In British Somaliland, Italian troops have broken the second British defense line and captured Lafaruk. Leaving it behind, they are pursuing the enemy, who are retreating to their ships. These ships are being constantly hammered by our bombers. One British plane was shot down by our fighters.

In North Africa the Italian air force effectively bombed the airport of Sidi Barrani, as well as encampments and armored cars southeast of Sollum. All our planes returned safely.

An enemy raid on Kassala caused neither victims nor material damage. Another raid on Addis Ababa caused two deaths and five wounded. Bombs struck two hangars containing some old equipment.

The enemy carried out raids on Milan. Three bombs hit a private dwelling house and other bombs fell on the open fields. Other bombs on Cuneo and Turin caused some insignificant damage. There were no victims.

The usual leaflets also were dropped.

A TOWN OF NORTHEAST ENGLAND, AUG. 19-(AP)-WAVES OF GERMAN PLANES
ATTACKED THIS DISTRICT TONIGHT, CAUSING AT LEAST ONE FATALITY AND
SEVERAL OTHER CASUALTIES WHEN THEIR BOMBS FELL ON A RESIDENTIAL
AREA.
AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS WORKERS WERE SEARCHING THROUGH THE DEBRIS
OF SEVERAL HOUSES.

LONDON, AUG 19-(AP)-A FINAL CHECKUP OF YESTERDAY'S AIR BATTLE
OVER BRITAIN SHOWED THAT THE GERMANS LOST 141 PLANES AGAINST 22
BRITISH FIGHTERS, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
A TOWN IN SOUTHEAST ENGLAND, AUG 19-(AP)-DELAYED ACTION BOMBS,
[illegible] THE EARLY MORNING HOURS, EXPLODED SEVERAL HOURS LATER
[illegible] GARAGE BURNED BY THE BOMBS.
[illegible] VICK DAMAGED AND A BUS

LONDON, AUG. 19-(AP)-GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON BRITAIN ARE PROVIDING
ENDLESS NEW EXAMPLES OF THE FAMED ENGLISH COMPOSURE -- WHICH THE NAZIS
SCORNFULLY DESCRIBE AS "DAS ENGLISCHE PHLEGMA."
THE ENGLISH HAD NOT GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT TO THEIR SANGFROID UNTIL
AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS BEGAN PUBLISHING STORIES ABOUT IT. NOW THEY ARE
LAUGHING AT THIS QUALITY IN THEMSELVES, WHICH THE LONDON TIMES
DEFINED TODAY AS "NO MORE THAN A GIFT OF PECULIAR STEADINESS OF

By DWIGHT D. PITCAIRN

NERVE, OF INSTINCTIVE SELF-CONTROL, WHICH PREVENTS MAKING A FUSS."

"TO CLAIM IT FOR THE ENGLISH IS NOT TO COMMIT THE INSOLENT STUPIDITY OF CLAIMING THAT THE ENGLISH ARE BRAVER THAN OTHER NATIONS," THE TIMES SAID IN AN EDITORIAL EXPRESSING THE BELIEF IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE THE GERMANS UNDERSTAND JUST WHAT "DAS ENGLISCHE PHLEGMA" MEANS UNTIL THE NAZIS ARE BEATEN.

I SAW PLENTY OF THIS SANGFROID DURING VISITS TO THE SUBURBAN FRINGES OF LONDON SUNDAY, WHEN HITLER'S BOMBING PLANES TRIED TO PENETRATE THE METROPOLITAN AIR DEFENSES.

IN A COMMUNITY WHERE THE RAIDERS BOMBED A RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE AND A ROW OF HOUSES LAST FRIDAY PEOPLE HAD CLEARED AWAY THE DEBRIS FROM THEIR HOUSES, PATCHED UP WINDOWS WITH LINOLEUM OR BOARDS AND HAD RETURNED CALMLY TO THE ROUTINE OF THEIR LIVES.

IN FRONT OF ONE HOUSE WHICH HAD BEEN HALF DEMOLISHED A MAN WAS TAKING UP A COLLECTION FROM SIGHTSEERS FOR THE BENEFIT OF AIR RAID VICTIMS. JUST TO BE SURE HE WAS ON THE LEVEL A POLICEMAN DEMANDED HIS CREDENTIALS. THE MAN SHOWED HIS PAPERS AND WAS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.

DRIVING THROUGH THE COUNTRYSIDE OVER WHICH WARPLANES [illegible]EEN STREAKING IN ONE OF THE GREATEST AERIAL BATTLES OF THE [illegible]HE PEOPLE I SAW ACTED NO MORE EXCITED THAN IF IT WERE PEACETIME.

AT ONE POINT I SAW A CROWD ALONG THE ROADSIDE AND FOUND THAT A FLAMING WARPLANE HAD COME FLOUNDERING DOWN OVER THE HOUSETOPS ONLY A SHORT TIME BEFORE AND CRASHED IN A MEADOW.

LONDON--F I R S T ADD BRITISH SIDEBAR X X X IN A MEADOW.

POLICE AND HOME GUARDS QUICKLY SURROUNDED THE FIELD AND KEPT SIGHTSEERS MOVING IN AN ORDERLY MANNER.

OVERHEAD A SQUADRON OF SPITFIRES WAS RETURNING HOME FROM A BATTLE WITH TWO PLANES MISSING FROM THE FORMATION.

LATER A LONE FIGHTER WHICH APPARENTLY HAD BEEN DELAYED BY A DOGFIGHT CAME TEARING ALONG TO REJOIN THE SQUADRON. A GROUP OF RECRUITS DRILLING ALONG THE ROAD RAISED A CHEER.

SUN-TANNED YOUNGSTERS CYCLED ALONG THE ROAD UNMINDFUL OF THE WAR AND GIVING THE SKY ONLY AN OCCASIONAL GLANCE. COUPLES ON TANDEM BICYCLES PEDALED BY VIGOROUSLY, CARRYING HAMPERS OF FOOD FOR A PICNIC OUTING IN A NEARBY PARK.

I HALTED FOR A CHAT AT THE HOME OF SOME FRIENDS IN ANOTHER COMMUNITY NEAR AN AIRDROME WHICH HAD BEEN BOMBED LAST WEEK. MOST OF THE CONVERSATION WAS ABOUT CHICKEN RAISING--WHICH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE HAD TAKEN UP, ABOUT THE GARDEN WHICH HAD PRODUCED NINE VEGETABLES FOR THE SUNDAY DINNER, AND ABOUT THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY AND THE HOT WEATHER.

IT WAS MENTIONED INCIDENTALLY THAT TWO DAYS BEFORE A SPLINTER FROM AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL HAD FALLEN ON THE ROOF OF THE HOUSE, HITTING THE CHIMNEY POT.

BACK IN LONDON THERE WAS THE USUAL SUNDAY CALM ABOUT TOWN, WHICH AN AIR RAID WARNING AT DINNER TIME FAILED TO UPSET.

EMERGING FROM AN UNDERGROUND STATION LATER IN THE EVENING I FOUND ANOTHER WARNING ON. AS RAILWAY ATTENDANTS SHUT GATES IN THE TUBES PASSENGERS WALKED ALONG WITHOUT INCREASING THEIR PACE AS THOUGH SHUTTING THE GATES WERE AN EVERY DAY EVENT.

SUBURBAN ELECTRIC TRAINS CONTINUED TO OPERATE DURING THE RAID AND MINE PULLED OUT EXACTLY ON SCHEDULE.

BERLIN, AUG. 19-(AP VIA RADIO)- ADOLF HITLER CONTRAGULATED PREMIER MUSSOLINI TONIGHT UPON THE ITALIAN VICTORY IN BRITISH SOMALILAND.

30.24-4439

30.24-4439

HE WIRED MUSSOLINI:

"YOU AND YOUR ARMED FORCES PLEASE ACCEPT MY AND THE GERMAN PEOPLES' HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON THE GREAT VICTORY IN EAST AFRICA."

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 19-(AP)-GEORGES RIVOLLET, PRESIDENT OF THE POWERFUL FRENCH WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, WAS [redacted] RELIEVED BY DECREE TODAY OF HIS DUTIES AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE FOR WAR WOUNDED VETERANS, AND ORPHANS.

AUG 20 1940

N O REASON WAS GIVEN.

RIVOLLET WAS MINISTER OF PENSIONS IN TWO CABINETS IN 1934.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE RIGHT TO PRACTICE MEDICINE, DENTISTRY OR PHARMACY IN FRANCE AND HER COLONIES IS DENIED THOSE NOT BORN OF FRENCH FATHERS BY A LAW PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL TODAY.

THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS ARE THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN "SCIENTIFICALLY HONORED" BY FRANCE, WHO HAVE SERVED WITH FIGHTING UNITS EITHER IN 1914-1918 OR 1939-40, OR NATIVES OF ALSACE-LORRAINE WHO ACQUIRED FRENCH NATIONALITY AS A RESULT OF THE WORLD WAR, WHEN ALSACE-LORRAINE WAS RETURNED TO FRANCE.

A SIMILAR MEASURE ON JULY 19 WAS TAKEN AGAINST LOCAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHER PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES.

CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG 19-(AP)-THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM BERBERA, CAPITAL OF BRITISH SOMALILAND, UNDER HEAVY ITALIAN ATTACK BY TANK, ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT.

THE ITALIAN VICTORY ENDED THE FIRST DECISIVE PHASE IN THE VAST AFRICAN WAR WHERE ITALY IS TRYING TO ROUT THE BRITISH FROM CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL AND SEVER BRITISH EMPIRE COMMUNICATIONS.

BRITISH AIRMEN RAINED BOMBS ON TROOP MOVEMENTS AND SUPPLY LINES STRETCHING FROM ITALIAN SOMALILAND CLEAR TO THE COAST THROUGH THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE ON THE GULF OF ADEN, TO COVER THE RETREAT.

CAIRO, SECOND ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD AFRICAN X X X THE RETREAT BRITISH NAVAL UNITS EMBARKED NATIVE BRITISH TROOPS AND MATERIAL, DESTROYING WHAT STORES THEY WERE UNABLE TO MOVE.

FASCIST TROOPS BEHIND THEIR ADVANCING TANKS AND ARTILLERY BARRAGE, ENTERED THE CAPITAL TONIGHT AND ITALIAN AIRCRAFT ATTACKED THE TROOP-LOADED BRITISH SHIPS IN THE GULF OF ADEN.

(ITALIAN REPORTS IN ROME GAVE THE BRITISH STRENGTH IN SOMALILAND AS ABOUT 7,000, MOSTLY RHODESIANS AND INDIANS).

CAIRO--THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD AFRICAN X X X AND INDIANS).

CAPTURE OF BERBERA CAME AFTER AN ITALIAN DRIVE OF 300 MILES ALONG THE COAST FROM JIBUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND, AND THE SAME DISTANCE FROM ETHIOPIA AND ITALIAN SOMALILAND ACROSS BURNING DESERTS.

ITALY NOW HAS CONTROL OF AFRICAN TERRITORY EXTENDING 1,250 MILES FROM ETHIOPIA'S WESTERN FRONTIER TO THE GULF OF ADEN, AND THE SAME DISTANCE FROM ITALIAN ERITREA IN THE NORTH TO THE INDIAN OCEAN ON THE SOUTH.

AUG 20 1940

BRITAIN CLAIMED HER BOMBERS INFLICTED HEAVY DAMAGE ON THE ITALIANS BEFORE THEY REACHED BERBERA.

IT'S NOW EXPECTED THAT MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, ITALIAN COMMANDER IN LIBYA, WILL LAUNCH AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST EGYPT SOON IN AN EFFORT TO WREST CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL AT ITS MEDITERRANEAN ENTRANCE.

REPORTS FROM LIBYA SAID GRAZIANI WAS BUSY REORGANIZING HIS TROOP

CONCENTRATIONS AND SUPPLY BASES AT BARDIA AFTER THE INTENSE BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT SATURDAY.

AN AIR ATTACK YESTERDAY ON THE AIRDROME AT ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIAN CAPITAL, DESTROYED FOUR HANGARS AND STARTED A FIRE, THE RAF COMMAND SAID.

THE FATE OF THE ITALIAN STONE FORT CAPUZZO, SHELLED ALONG WITH BARDIA REMAINED UNDISCLOSED. FASCIST TROOPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM IT, BUT WHETHER IT WAS DESTROYED WAS NOT KNOWN.

A BRITISH NAVAL FLIER WHO OPERATED WITH THE NAVY IN THE ATTACK SAID "AS SHELLS EXPLODED EVERYTHING BECAME COVERED WITH SAND AND FORT CAPUZZO JUST DISAPPEARED." HE DID NOT CLARIFY THAT STATEMENT.

(THE ITALIAN HIHG COMMAND IN ROME SAID THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT KILLED ONE SOLDIER AND WOUNDED 11, AND THAT BRITAIN LOST SEVEN PLANES TO ITALY'S THREE IN CONNECTION WITH THE BARDIA ACTION.)

RAF HEADQUARTERS HERE REPEATED THEIR ASSERTION THAT 11 ITALIAN PLANES WERE LOST IN THE BARDIA ATTACK AND THAT ALL BRITISH PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

THEN AND NOW

- - -

GERMANS RAIDED ENGLAND

FREQUENTLY BY AIR

IN WORLD WAR

- - -

USED "SCARE" CAMPAIGN IN ADVANCE

- - -

BUT BRITISH ROUTED

ZEPPELINS (600) (MINNEAPOLIS NOTE)

BY GEORGE W.TURNER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK,AUG 19-(AP)-GERMAN RAIDS FROM THE AIR ON LONDON ARE NO NEW EXPERIENCE. DURING THE WORLD WAR THE KAISER'S AIRMEN STRAFED THE METROPOLIS AND OTHER PARTS OF ENGLAND, CAUSING CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DAMAGE.

FROM 1914 TO 1918, GIANT DIRIGIBLES--THE ZEPPELINS--AND NEWLY DEVISED FIGHTING PLANES OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS, DROPPED NEARLY 9,000 BOMBS, KILLING ABOUT 1,600 PERSONS AND INJURING 4,000.

MOST OF THE CASUALTIES WERE AMONG CIVILIANS. THERE WERE 643 AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN THE RAIDS, A SMALL NUMBER COMPARED WITH GOERING'S ARMADA OF TODAY.

THE AIR INDUSTRY WAS IN ITS INFANCY THEN; IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT AIR MACHINES WERE USED IN A MAJOR WAR. AT FIRST, DEATH RAINING FROM THE SKIES WAS A TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE, BUT AS THE YEARS ROLLED JOHN BULL TOOK IT AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

THEN, AS NOW, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND GAVE ADVANCE NOTICE OF THEIR INTENTIONS. PROPHECIES CONCERNING THE DESTRUCTION TO BE INFLICTED BY THE ZEPPELINS WERE PARTICULARLY DIRE, CALCULATED TO SPREAD FEAR IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

BUT, AS IT TURNED OUT, THE GREAT DIRIGIBLES CONSTRUCTED BY COUNT ZEPPELIN, DID NOT MEASURE UP TO EXPECTATIONS AND THE BRITISH EVENTUALLY ROUTED THEM.

EFFECTIVE DEFENSE MEASURES ON LAND WERE DEVISED; SEARCHLIGHTS AT NIGHT PIERCES THE SKIES OVER LONDON AND INTREPID BRITISH AIRMEN FOUGHT SPECTACULAR BATTLES, BRINGING MANY OF THE MONSTERS TO EARTH IN FLAMES.

30.24 - 4441

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--FIRST ADD AIR RAIDS ENGLAND BY GERMANY NOT NEW BY TURNER X X X IN FLAMES.

ON SOME OCCASIONS, AT NIGHT, SPECTATORS STOOD IN THE STREETS OF LONDON WATCHING, WITH AWE, THE PROGRESS OF THE CONFLICT.

COUNT FERDINAND ZEPPELIN, WHO, INCIDENTALLY, SERVED AS A VOLUNTEER IN THE UNION ARMY IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR AND MADE HIS FIRST BALLOON ASCENT IN THIS COUNTRY, HAD GREAT FAITH IN THE AIRSHIPS BEARING HIS NAME.

TO POPULARIZE THEM, THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE MADE A TRIP IN THE LZ-3. IT WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE KAISER'S ARMY AND RENAMED THE Z-1. BASES TO HOUSE THESE WARSHIPS OF THE AIR WERE SECRETLY CONSTRUCTED AT HELIGOLAND AND FRIEDRICHSHAVEN.

DISASTER FOLLOWED DISASTER BEFORE A SERVICEABLE "ZEP", FOR WAR PURPOSES, WAS PRODUCED IN 1913. ONE OF THEM, THE LZ-4, WAS DESTROYED IN A THUNDERSTORM AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE RAISED A GREAT SUM, BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION, TO REPLACE IT.

WHEN THE WORLD WAR BROKE OUT, GERMANY HAD THIRTY ZEPPELINS READY FOR SERVICE AND CLAIMED ONE COULD BE PRODUCED EVERY THREE WEEKS.

THERE WAS SOME APPREHENSION IN ALLIED COUNTRIES AS TO THE DAMAGE THEY MIGHT DO, ESPECIALLY AS THE GERMANS BOASTED OF THEIR INTENDED INVASIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THERE WERE EARLY RECONNAISSANCES OVER THE NORTH SEA AND THEN FLIGHTS WERE MADE OVER ENGLAND. THERE WERE 23 "ZEP" RAIDS IN 1915. TEN PRODUCED NO CASUALTIES BUT 177 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN THE OTHERS A RAID OVER LONDON ON OCT. 13 WAS THE MOST SERIOUS, CAUSING 56 DEATHS.

ONE OF THE GREAT INDIVIDUAL EXPLOITS OF THE WAR OCCURRED IN JUNE, 1915, WHEN SUB-LIEUTENANT R.A.J.WARNEFORD, OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, ENGAGED A ZEPPELIN, THE LZ-37, SINGLE-HANDED BETWEEN GHENT AND BRUSSELS AND DESTROYED IT IN A FURIOUS BATTLE. FOR THIS FEAT HE WAS AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

LATER, IN 1916, ANOTHER BRITISH FLIER, LIEUT.W.L.ROBINSON, ATTACKED A ZEPPELIN ALONE OVER MIDDLESEX AND BROUGHT IT TO EARTH, A FLAMING MASS.

DURING 1915, FOURTEEN ZEPPELINSIWERE EITHER LOST OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR. ONE DISAPPEARED IN A VIOLENT STORM AND NEVER WAS HEARD FROM AGAIN. MEANWHILE, THE GERMANS HAD CONSTANTLY MADE IMPROVEMENTS TO MAKE THEM LESS VULNERABLE AND FASTER.

COMMANDER MATHAY, OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, WAS THE MOST PROMINENT OF THE ZEPPELIN COMMANDERS. HE MADE A NUMBER OF RAIDS OVER THE ENGLISH NORTHERN COUNTRIES.

ON MAY 31, 1915 HE FLEW OVER LONDON, DROPPING BOMBS WHICH STARTED 41 FIRES. IN 1916 HE LED FOURTEEN DIRIGIBLES OVER LONDON BUT THEY WERE SCATTERED BY FIRE FROM LAND BATTERIES AND ATTACKS BY BRITISH FLIERS.

IN THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE WAR, ZEPPELIN ATTACKS BECAME RARER AS GERMANY DEVELOPED POWERFUL FIGHTING PLANES.

IN JUNE AND JULY OF 1917, GERMAN WAR PLANES CAUSED SERIOUS DAMAGE ON LONDON. THE GENERAL POST OFFICE WAS SET ON FIRE, MANY BUILDINGS WERE BURNED OR DAMAGED AND THERE WAS HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

AFTER THE WAR, THE REMAINING ZEPPELINS WERE DISMANTLED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES OR DELIVERED TO THE ALLIES AS WAR INDEMNITY.

(ADVANCE)-SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--SEVERAL HUNDRED YOUNG AMERICANS, EAGER FOR A CRACK AT HITLER, ARE FINISHING OFF THEIR MILITARY TRAINING HERE AGAINST THE DAY WHEN THEY MAY BE CALLED UPON TO HELP BLOCK A GERMAN INVASION.

THEY ARE VOLUNTEERS WHO WENT ACROSS THE BORDER TO JOIN THE SECOND CANADIAN DIVISION WHICH ARRIVED A FEW DAYS AGO AND WENT INTO CAMP IN THIS HEADQUARTERS TOWN.

SOME OF THEM ARE OLD HANDS AT THIS SORT OF THING, HAVE SERVED A STRETCH WITH THE U.S. ARMY OR NAVY, KNOW AS MUCH ABOUT MACHINE GUNS AND BATTLE TACTICS AS THEIR INSTRUCTORS.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE, THEY ARE HERE BECAUSE THEY LOVE A GOOD FIGHT.

THERE ARE OTHERS, PROFESSED IDEALISTS, WHO TOSSED UP JOBS RANGING FROM BOTANIST TO CARNIVAL BARKER, FROM TEXAS RANGER TO AMBULANCE DRIVER, FROM SODA JERKER TO STENOGRAPHER, TO COME AND "FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY."

THEN THERE ARE THOSE WHO CAME BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T HAVE A JOB.

I HAVE JUST SPENT A DAY WITH THEM.

A "FIGHTER FOR DEMOCRACY" IS THOMAS J.FIGLIOLA, AMERICAN OF ITALIAN EXTRACTION, WHO WAS EMPLOYED IN THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDENS AT ST.LOUIS BEFORE HE ENLISTED. FIGLIOLA (WHO LIVED AT 2208 ARSNEL STREET) EXPLAINS THAT HE WAS BROUGHT IN ITALY, SAW FASCISM COME IN.

"THEY GIVE YOU CASTOR OIL THERE IF YOU DON'T TURN FASCIST. I DON'T WANT THAT TO HAPPEN IN AMERICA."

SANDY A.GOODWIN, SAYS HE MANAGED THE GOLDEN DOOR CAFE IN CLEVELAND.

EVERYTHING WOULD BE PERFECT WITH PREMATURELY GRAY SANDY IF ONLY IRENE, "THAT'S THE WIFE," AND "THE TWO KIDS" COULD BE HERE. (THEY LIVE AT 3322 WEST 88TH STREET, CLEVELAND.) BUCKINGHAM PALACE, OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR A POSTOFFICE AT FIRST SIGHT, MADE A GREAT IMPRESSION ON HIM.

ALFRED MCNALLY, (2620 WADSWORTH) SAGINAW, MICH., IS STRUCK BY THE "PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE" HE HAS ENCOUNTERED. FORMERLY A RAILWAY BRAKEMAN, HE DECLARES, "I USED TO BE IN GREATER DANGER ON A CERTAIN MILE DOWNGRADE ON MY RUN THROUGH OHIO."

GOODWIN AGREES. "WHEN I LEFT I TOLD IRENE, 'WELL, YOU'LL BE TAKEN CARE OF FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE.' I DIDN'T THINK I WOULD EVER GET BACK. BUT I'VE CHANGED MY MIND NOW."

AND WHAT DID IRENE SAY? "GO AHEAD, HONEY, IF YOU THINK IT'S THE THING TO DO. AND IF THEY COME OVER HERE I'LL GET A GUN AND FIGHT, TOO."

GOODWIN SAYS HE'S PAID $99 A MONTH, SEVENTY NINE OF WHICH IS SENT DIRECT TO HIS FAMILY. SINGLE MEN GET ABOUT $1.30 A DAY.

HOMESICKNESS HAS HIT MOST OF THE BOYS, BUT ONLY ONE HAD IT BAD ENOUGH TO "WISH TO HELL I WAS BACK THERE AGAIN."

SOME OF THE CANADIANS OBSERVED DISCREETLY OUT OF EARSHOT OF THEIR YANKEE BROTHERS IN ARMS THAT "THESE AMERICANS ARE GIVING US A HELL OF A TIME. THEY ARE SUPREME INDIVIDUALISTS, WON'T TAKE DISCIPLINE, THEN WHEN WE CALL THEM UP ON THE CARPET, THEY'RE CONTRITE. WHAT YOU GOING TO DO?"

ONE AMERICAN WHO ADMITTED HE HAD BEEN IN THE GUARDHOUSE "ABOUT AS MUCH AS ANYONE," REPLIED, "YOU KNOW HOW IT IS WHEN YOU GET DRINKING. I DON'T SEEM TO GET ANY PLEASURE OUT OF ANYTHING ELSE. I GO TO A MOVIE AND COME OUT WITH A DISSATISFIED FEELING."

WHEN THE CONVERSATION IS NOT ON WAR OR "PUMP HOUSES"--THE NAME BY WHICH THEY KNOW THE PUBS OVER HERE--IT RUNS TO THAT THIRD

30.24 -4443

SUBJECT OF SOLDIERS' INTEREST--GIRLS.

ROBERT AIKENHEAD, EX-AMBULANCE DRIVER OF (730 CLAIRMONT) DETROIT, THINKS ENGLISH GIRLS ARE "DISTANT." THE FIRST CANADIANS OVER "SPOILED THEM FOR US." THE GIRLS HAVE CHAMPIONS, HOWEVER, IN ROY EVERS, OF (3209 DESCANCO DRIVE) LOS ANGELES, WHO USED TO BE IN THE U.S. NAVY, AND ROBERT L.W.EVERETTS, AN OLD U.S. ARMY MAN WHOSE PARENTS LIVE IN (1949 VERMONT AVENUE) TOLEDO.

ROY RUSSELL, FORMER ELECTRIC WELDER, (CASS HOTEL) PONTIAC, MICH., IS SORRY THE MEN HAD TO LEAVE THEIR KILTS BEHIND IN CANADA. SO IS GEORGE W.CAMPBELL, WHO WAS A SECRETARY IN THE PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF CINCINNATI, (431 COLLINS STREET.)

"YOU SHOULDA SEEN US IN THEM THINGS!"

THE ONLY PLAID ON THEIR UNIFORMS NOW IS THE PATCH ON THEIR KHAKI BERETS. THE REST OF THEIR OUTFIT CONSISTS OF KHAKI BATTLE DRESS--A TUNIC AND BAGGY TROUSERS CAUGHT AT THE ANKLE BY A SHORT CANVAS PUTTEE.

ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS THE MEN ARE ENTERTAINED BY A SHOW PUT ON BY TALENT FROM THE RANKS. THERE'S ALWAYS A HOT SWING BAND AND PLENTY OF VAUDEVILLE LAUGH SKITS WITH PRETTY GIRLS WARBLING IN BETWEEN.

THAT'S ALL RIGHT BUT THAT'S NOT WHAT THESE YANKEES CAME TO ENGLAND FOR. BEFORE THE GERMAN AIR ATTACKS BECAME MORE FREQUENT THEY WERE FED UP WITH THE TRANQUILLITY OF THEIR CAMP. THEY WANT TO INVADE THE CONTINENT INSTEAD OF "WAITING FOR IT TO COME TO US." EACH MAN HAS HIS OWN PET PLAN FOR ACCOMPLISHING THIS PROJECT. THEY DON'T, HOWEVER, EXPECT TO FIND A FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON IN EVERY KNAPSACK.

Penn Traffic 30.24-4443

NEW YORK, AUG. 19--ON A BASIS OF MATHEMATICAL PROBABILITY ADVANCED BY THE BRITISH THEMSELVES, IT IS POSSIBLE--BUT RATHER UNLIKELY--THAT IN 12 DAYS OF BOMBING THE CITADEL OF ENGLAND, GERMAN AIRMEN HAVE TAKEN A TOLL OF FROM 46,000 TO 57,000 CASUALTIES ON THE GROUND.

CENSORSHIP CONTINUES TO VEIL THE DEGREE OF THE PUNISHMENT METED OUT BY THE BOMBERS OF EITHER ENGLAND OR GERMANY IN TERMS OF MATERIAL DAMAGE OR OF CASUALTIES.

IT PROBABLY IS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THE WOUNDED AND KILLED NUMBER MANY MORE THAN THE BELLIGERENTS CARE TO ADMIT.

THE PROBABILITY CURVE PRESENTED HERE IS SUBJECT TO A LARGE NUMBER OF QUALIFYING FACTORS, AND THE TOTALS ARE PURELY THEORETICAL.

THIS IS THE WAY IT WORKS OUT:

BRITISH AIR RAID PRECUATION BOOKS GENERALLY CIRCULATED AMONG CIVILIANS BEFORE THE WAR WARNED THAT FROM 16 TO 20 PERSONS WERE LIKELY TO BE STRUCK FOR EVERY TON OF BOMBS DROPPED ON TARGETS IN POPULATED AREAS.

THE NUMBER OF PLANES--BOTH BOMBERS AND PROTECTIVE FIGHTERS--EMPLOYED BY GERMANY IN THE INTENSIVE BOMBING OPERATIONS WHICH STARTED AUG. 8 IS SUBJECT TO DISPUTE, BUT AN ARBITRARY AVERAGE OF 600 A DAY WOULD APPEAR TO BE CONSERVATIVE IN LIGHT OF THE ERRATIC CHARACTER OF THE ATTACK.

THE RATIO OF FIGHTERS TO BOMBERS HAS BEEN ROUGHLY 3 TO 2, PRODUCING A FIGURE OF 2,880 BOMBERS FOR THE 12 DAYS. EACH OF THE SWIFT, MEDIUM-SIZE BOMBERS MAY BE ASSUMED TO CARRY A TON OF EXPLOSIVES.

IF EACH PLANE'S BOMB LOAD INFLICTED THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES ANTICIPATED IN THE AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS MANUALS, FROM 46,080 TO 57,600 PERSONS WOULD HAVE BEEN WOUNDED OR KILLED.

ONE REASON THE FIGURES ARE SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATION IS THAT THE BRITISH INSIST DIRECT HITS ON OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN AT A PREMIUM. ANOTHER IS THAT, CAUGHT IN INTENSIVE DEFENSE FIRE FROM BRITISH FIGHTING PLANES, RAIDERS FREQUENTLY HAVE DUMPED THEIR BOMB LOADS SHORT OF THEIR OBJECTIVES AND FLED.

STILL ANOTHER IS THE FACT THAT MANY OF THE BOMBERS HAVE CARRIED INCENDIARY BOMBS, TO START FIRES, RATHER THAN THE IMMEDIATELY DESTRUCTIVE DEMOLITION OR GENERAL-PURPOSE TYPE.

ONE BRITISH AUTHORITY, AMONG DOZENS WHO URGED PREPAREDNESS ON THE PUBLIC BEFORE THE WAR, SAID AN ENEMY INTENT ON DELIVERING A "KNOCKOUT BLOW" MIGHT DROP ENOUGH BOMBS TO KILL FROM 50,000 TO 100,000 PERSONS "IN A FEW HOURS."

British Offer Bases To Us, Ask Navy Aid

By HUGH WAGNON

London, Aug. 20 (AP).—Great Britain announced today an "agreement in principle" for United States lease of British island territory from Newfoundland to the Caribbean Sea for construction of air and naval bases to shield the North American Continent.

While declaring that Britain sought no advantage for herself from the offer, Prime Minister Winston Churchill appealed at the same time for "timely reinforcement" of Britain's Navy from the United States—an unspoken but clear reference to her need for filling gaps in her fleet.

He alluded, presumably, to the discussion about the sale to Britain of 50 over-age United States destroyers.

Proud and confident, Churchill thundered for all to hear that the intermingling of British and American interests is a thing "inexorable."

"No one can stop it!" he cried. "Like the Mississippi, it keeps rolling along!

"Let it roll! Let it roll on in full flood, irresistible, to broader lands and better days."

Unprecedented Offer.

Tumult from the House of Commons' steep and crowded benches almost smothered the Prime Minister's last words—just after he had disclosed the unprecedented British offer of the leases, for 99 years, at the conclusion of a long and uncompromising report on the war.

Later, Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords that "we have agreed in principle" on the question of the leases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Where the bases will be located was not disclosed, but Lord Halifax said the discussions concerned Atlantic islands—presumably Bermuda, various West Indian points and Newfoundland.

The Prime Minister gave "thanks to our friends over there" that Britain has been able to ferry across the Atlantic "an immense mass of munitions of all kinds: cannon, rifles, machineguns, cartridges and shells; all safely landed without the loss of a gun or a round."

Brimful of expressions of confidence in Britain's final triumph, Churchill again and again spoke of "when" — not if — Britain reaches the top of the hill.

British Air Power Grows.

He jeered at Germany's blockade, told the House Britain's air power was overhauling Germany's, declared that Britain was growing less and less vulnerable to invasion, that her capacity for war was rising and that, some day, there would be peace again in a Europe freed from Nazi domination.

It was one of his best oratorical performances—calm and polished yet bursting with exuberance.

Churchill told the House that Britain decided some months ago that her interests and those of the United States both required that the United States have facilities for naval and air defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"We have therefore decided, spontaneously and without being asked or offered any inducement," he said, "to inform the Government of the United States that we should be glad to place such defense facilities at their disposal by leasing suitable sites in our transatlantic possessions for their greater security against unmeasured dangers of the future.

"President Roosevelt has made it clear that he would like to discuss with us and with the Dominion of Canada and with Newfoundland, the development of American naval and air facilities in Newfoundland and the West Indies.

"Undoubtedly, this process means these two great organizations of English-speaking democracies will have to be somewhat mixed together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage.

"For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings."

"No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll! Let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days!"

This was his peroration and it brought a rising tide of excitement which finally broke in a flood of cheers.

The Prime Minister flatly turned thumbs down on former President Hoover's proposal that Britain allow food through her blockade to help relieve famine in Nazi-mastered areas of Europe.

Churchill said that some foods can be turned into war materials—fats into explosives, potatoes into motor fuel, milk into aircraft plastics—and declared that if Germany uses what she has of such foodstuffs "to bomb our women and children . . . we may be sure that any imported food would go the same way."

Food With Freedom.

"Let Hitler bear his responsibilities to the full," Churchill added.

"Meanwhile, we can arrange in advance for the speedy entry of food into any part of the enslaved area, when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom."

Churchill found the scales of almost a year of heavy fighting heavier on the side of Britain, announcing to cheers that Britain's production of warplanes now "largely exceeds" that of Germany.

"We have rearmed and rebuilt our armies in a degree which would have been deemed impossible a few months ago . . .

"More than 2,000,000 determined men have rifles and bayonets in their hands tonight, and three-quarters of them are in regular military formations . . .

"Our navy is far stronger than at the beginning of the war . . .

"The seas and oceans are open. The U-boats are contained. The magnetic mine is mastered.

"The merchant tonnage under the British flag . . . is larger than when we began.

"We have, in addition, under our control 7,000,000 tons of shipping from the captive countries.

"Our stocks of foods of all kinds are many times as great as in the days of peace.

"Why do I say all this? Not, assuredly to boast; not to give the slightest countenance to complacency. The dangers we face are still enormous."

He paid tribute to "the splendid—nay, astounding" increase in the output and repair of Britain's fighting planes under Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.

Churchill opened his report with a military analysis picturing this was merely as a continuation of the last despite "very great differences in its character."

The last war, he said, was a struggle of "prodigious slaughter;" this one, a "conflict of strategy, of organization, of technical operators, science, mechanics and morale."

Only two weeks short of a full year of war, he noted, British killed, wounded and missing, including civilians, are about 92,000 and many of these are prisoners.

On July 3 it was announced in Berlin that German casualties in 10 months of the war were 38,593 killed, 142,960 wounded and 24,168 missing—a total of 206,081.

CHURCHILL ASKS 50 DESTROYERS FROM AMERICA

Prime Minister Turns Down Hoover's Program for Feeding Europe.

FOR BLOCKADE OF CONQUERED

War Report Says Plane Output Exceeds Foe's—British Losses Are Put at 92,000.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The war leadership of Great Britain told Parliament and nation today that agreement in principle had been reached between the British and United States governments on the leasing to the latter of air and naval bases in Britain's Western Hemisphere possessions from Newfoundland to the Caribbean.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax made the statement regarding the tentative agreement in the House of Lords, after Prime Minister Winston Churchill had disclosed to the House of Commons a British offer of ninety-nine-year leases for the bases.

30.24-4445

Lord Halifax spoke in answer to a question, and said that the bases concerned involved Newfoundland, Atlantic islands (perhaps a reference to Bermuda) and West Indian points. He thus indicated that negotiations between Britain and the United States are further advanced than Mr. Churchill had let it be known.

"We have agreed in principle," said the Foreign Secretary, "and I am satisfied that no great difficulty will arise in the discussion of details."

Detailed negotiations, however, have not yet begun, he added.

Asks for Timely Re-enforcement.

In his eighth war statement, one filled with cold confidence, Mr. Churchill declared that Great Britain was not asking for any advantage in return.

However, he did appeal for "timely re-enforcement" of Britain's navy from the United States—a reference to some fifty over-age American destroyers which Britain wants to buy.

In that part of his speech dealing with the bases in America, Mr. Churchill said:

"Some months ago we came to the conclusion that the interests of the United States and of the British Empire both required that the United States should have facilities for the naval and air defense of the Western Hemisphere against the attack of a Nazi Power which might have acquired temporary but lengthy control of a large part of western Europe and its resources.

No Inducement Offered.

"We have therefore decided, spontaneously and without being asked or offered any inducement, to inform the Government of the United States that we should be glad to place such defense facilities at their disposal by leasing suitable sites in our trans-Atlantic possessions for their greater security against the unmeasured dangers of the future.

"The principle of association of interests for common purposes between Great Britain and the United States had developed even before the war in the various agreements reached about certain small islands in the Pacific Ocean which have become important as air fueling points. In all this line of thought we found ourselves in very close harmony.

"Presently we learned that anxiety was also felt in the United States about the air and naval defense of their Atlantic seaboard, and President Roosevelt has made it clear that he would like to discuss with us and with the Dominion of Canada and with Newfoundland the development of American naval and air facilities in Newfoundland and in the West Indies.

No Charge of Sovereignty.

"There is, of course, no question of any transference of sovereignty or of any action being taken against the wishes of the various colonies concerned, but for our part his Majesty's Government is entirely willing to accord defense facilities to the United States on a ninety-nine-years' leasehold basis, and we feel sure that our interests no less than theirs and the interests of the colonies themselves and of Canada and Newfoundland will be served thereby.

"Undoubtedly this process means that these two great organizations of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage.

"For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings.

"No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broaden lands and better days."

A similar statement was made in the House of Lords by Viscount Caldecote, Dominions Secretary.

Calls for Blockade.

Earlier in his speech, Mr. Churchill called for a strict blockade of the axis and the nations Germany has conquered and expressed regret that Britain could not pass food for France, Belgium and Holland, as former President Hoover had urged.

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war, Mr. Churchill declared that Britain's "new production" of airplanes now exceeds that of Germany and that the navy had mastered the magnetic mine.

Churchill Opens Review.

When Mr. Churchill began his review of the war, among his listeners in the diplomatic gallery were the United States Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, and the envoy from Russia, Ivan Maisky.

Calling the war "only a continuation of the last," despite great differences in its character, he said that the earlier conflict of millions of men against masses of steel had been replaced by a combat of strategy, organization of technical apparatus, science, mechanics and morale.

British casualties in the first year of the world war amounted to 365,000, he said, adding:

"In this war, I am thankful to say, British killed, wounded, prisoners and missing, including civilians, are about 92,000, but of these a large proportion are alive as prisoners of war."

Consequences More Deadly.

Nevertheless, Mr. Churchill said:

"Consequences to the belligerents have been even more deadly. We have seen great countries with powerful armies dashed out of coherent existence in a few weeks.

"Although up to the present the loss of life has been mercifully diminished, the decisions reached in the course of the struggle are even more profound upon the fate of nations than anything which has happened since barbaric times."

The Prime Minister declared that "we must prepare for the campaign of 1941 and 1942."

Loud cheers greeted his announcement that Great Britain will maintain "a strict blockade of Germany, Italy, France and every other country that has fallen into the hands of Germany."

"We must refuse to allow food to be passed through the blockade," he declared.

Two or Three Years Nothing.

The new style war, he said, seems to be "well suited to the genius and the resource of the British nation and empire" and "once we get properly equipped and properly started, a war of this kind will be more favorable to us than the somber mass slaughters of the Somme."

Command of the sea and the friendship of the United States, he added, "enables us to draw resources from the whole world."

Two or three years are nothing in the history of a nation, he said, "and when we have the honor to be the sole champion of the liberties of all Europe, we must not grudge these years or weary as we toil and struggle through them."

"The road to victory may not be so long as we expect, but we have no right to count upon this," he said. "Be it long or short, rough or smooth, we mean to reach our journey's end."

Mr. Churchill laughed at the Nazi blockade of Great Britain.

"I remember the Kaiser doing that in the last war," he observed.

Allowing food to reach the Nazis would "prolong the agony of all Europe," he said, expressing regret that "we must refuse requests that food should pass the blockade such as Mr. Hoover's plan for relieving France, Belgium and Holland."

Germany found vast stores of food in each country overrun, he said, "and if all this food is not available now, it can only be because it has been removed to feed the people of Germany."

"The only agencies which could create famine in any part of Europe during the coming winter would be German exactions or German failure to distribute the supplies they command," he added.

Then he made his appeal "to our friends across the ocean," expressing "hope" that they "will send that timely re-enforcement to bridge the gap between the peace flotillas of 1939 and the war flotillas of 1941."

Yet, brimming with buoyant confidence, he declared: "We are sure of ourselves and of our cause. . . .

"We have mastered the magnetic mine. The navy is far stronger than at the beginning of the war.

"Let Herr Hitler bear his responsibilities to the full and let the peoples of Europe who groan beneath his yoke aid in every way the coming of the day when it will be broken."

Britain, he declared, can arrange to get food into "any part of the enslaved area when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom."

Britain Holds Out Food.

"We shall do our best," he said, "to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world so that there will always be held before the eyes of the peoples of Europe, including—I say it deliberately—the German and Austrian peoples, the certainty that the shattering of Nazi power will bring them all immediate food, freedom and peace."

As solid grounds for his confidence, Mr. Churchill said the Germans still had "far more" planes than Britain, "but our new production" is greatly faster.

Although "American production is only just beginning to flow in," British "bomber and fighter strength, despite the battle, is larger than ever."

He anticipated still greater Nazi air warfare with confidence in Britain's ability to meet it.

Arms Ferried Over Ocean.

"We hope and believe that we shall be able to continue the air struggle indefinitely and as long as the enemy pleases and the longer it continues the more rapid will be our approach, first toward parity and then toward that superiority in the air upon which in a large measure the decision of the war depends," he continued.

Meanwhile, Lord Caldecote told the House of Lords that Britain had lost since, August 8, ninety-four pilots and 153 fighter planes as against German's losses of 699 bombers and fighters.

Immense masses of munitions ferried across the Atlantic from the United States, Mr. Churchill said, include "cannon, rifles, machine-guns, cartridges and shells, all safely landed without the loss of a gun or a round."

Merchant tonnage under the British flag, he added, "is larger than when we began."

"The whole British Army is at home. More than two million determined men have rifles and bayonets in their hands, and three-quarters of them are in regular military formations."

Big Food Stocks Reported.

British food stocks of all kinds are many times as great as in the days of peace, Mr. Churchill declared:

"As in Nelson's day, the maxim holds: 'Our first line of defense is the enemy's ports.'"

And, he said, "we have never had armies like this in our island in time of war."

"The whole island bristles against invaders from the sea or from the air," he declared.

Lauding Britain's airmen, he said that "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

British bombing squadrons, he said, were inflicting "shattering blows on the whole technical and warmaking structure of the Nazi power."

"Even if the Nazi legions stood triumphant on the Black Sea or, indeed, upon the Caspian, even if Hitler was at the gates of India," he said, "it would benefit him nothing if at the same time the entire economic and scientific apparatus of German war power lay shattered and pulverized at home."

Calls Reserves Overflowing.

Noting Hitler's preparations for invasion of France and the Low Countries, Mr. Churchill said, "it is quite plain Hitler could not admit defeat in his air attack on Britain without most serious injury."

Mr. Churchill claimed for Britain "overflowing reserves of every type of aircraft and an ever mounting stream of production" because of "the astounding increase" in output and repair under Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.

Turning to Italy's drive in Africa, Mr. Churchill said that the French defection had been deeply damaging in the defense of British Somaliland, now in Italian hands.

France might have fought on, he said.

"If we had been put in the terrible position of France, now happily impossible, it would have been the duty of all war leaders to fight on here to the end: it would have also been their duty to provide as far as possible for the naval security of Canada and our Dominions and to make sure that they had the means to carry on the struggle beyond the oceans," he asserted.

"That France lies prostrate at this moment is the crime not of a great and noble nation, but of what are called the men of Vichy."

Pledging that "our old comradeship with France is not at an end," he added that "the day will come as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow," when again there will be "a France restored in a liberated Europe to its full freedom and ancient fame."

Besides Frenchmen still fighting with Britain, he said, Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch and Belgians also "are still in the field, recognized by Great Britain and the United States as the sole representative authorities and lawful governments of their respective States."

Still Toiling Uphill.

Mr. Churchill declined to discuss Britain's peace aims further than to say:

"I do not think it would be wise at this moment while the battle rages and the war is still perhaps only in its earlier stages, to embark upon elaborate speculation about the future shape which should be given to Europe or the new securities which must be arranged to spare mankind the miseries of a third world war.

"Before we can undertake the task of rebuilding we have not only to be convinced ourselves but to convince all other countries that the Nazi tyranny is going to be finally broken.

"The right to guide the course of world history is the noblest prize of victory. We are still toiling up the hill. We have not yet reached the crestline. We cannot survey the landscape or even imagine what its condition will be when that longed-for morning comes."

Discounting the loss of Somaliland, he said that "it had been decided some time before the beginning of the war not to defend the protectorate of Somaliland" and the British troops were withdrawn "virtually intact for action elsewhere."

Two British Warplanes Roar Over Berlin Suburbs During Night.

BOULOGNE ATTACKED AGAIN

Two Nazi Transports Bombed in Norwegian Port—Paris Airdrome Attacked.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force carried the war to Germany and German-occupied France with a torrent of bombs today, raiding Boulogne for the third time in forty-eight hours after having bombed the Villacoublay airdrome on the outskirts of Paris.

The bombing of two German transports at Haugesund, one of the nearest Norwegian ports to Great Britain, was also reported by the Admiralty today as widespread Nazi raids ended another lull in Germany's air siege and British flyers answered blow for blow.

[At Berlin today, authorized spokesmen said that two British warplanes had penetrated to the outskirts of the German capital. One dropped flares over large industrial plants, but it was denied that either craft unloaded bombs, and hours later it was asserted that one of the raiders was shot down near Bremen.]

Haugesund is on a stretch of Norwegian coast between Bergen and Stavanger, which might serve as a base for a sea-borne Nazi invasion against which Great Britain is making constant preparations.

Two direct hits on one of the 3,000-ton transports were scored by Skua—British dive bomber—aircraft, the Admiralty said, and other bombers raided oil tanks north of Haugesund.

Kiel Base Is Bombed.

R. A. F. bombers last night also attacked the German naval base at Kiel and thirty airdromes in Germany and in enemy-occupied territory while in daylight raids yesterday an airdrome at Flushing and an anti-aircraft position near Amsterdam were bombed, the Air Ministry announced tonight. Three British planes did not return from these raids, the Air Ministry said.

The German-held airdrome at St. Omer in northern France was cloaked in flames when British Blenheim bombers made a surprise attack last night, starting many fires and causing several explosions, the Air Ministry announced.

An Air Ministry communique also told of attacks on an oil refinery at Hanover, the power station at Zschornewitz, north of Leipzig, and a number of key points on the Nazis' line of communications in the Ruhr and northwest Germany.

"Oil tanks at Ambes, near Bordeaux, were also successfully attacked," the communique said.

Hundreds of Raiders Strike at England; R. A. F. in Turn Carries War Into Germany

Germans Stab at Inland Points, Then Turn and Roar Away—British Report Four Enemy Warplanes Shot Down.

ON ENGLAND'S SOUTHEAST COAST, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Three waves of German planes attacked inland points in a bombing foray against southeastern England today and then roared back toward France.

It was impossible to count the raiding German planes as most of them were flying above the clouds, but there must have been hundreds.

Two planes of the last wave, while returning toward France, left the formation and dived at barrage balloons but were forced back by anti-aircraft fire.

There was a continuous rumble inland as the bombs fell.

German dive bombers also attacked an airport in the southeast of England in two flights of from eight to ten planes each, swooping down on their objective in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

For two hours there was a continuous roar of anti-aircraft barrage fire. Machine-gun bursts and the zooming of British fighters as they attacked.

There was no indication that either of the raiders had been struck by the heavy shelling.

Tegel is the site of large industrial plants.

A nearby forest and lake form a favorite outing place for Berliners.

Later today authorized Nazi spokesmen reported that a British Bristol-Blenheim bomber was shot down at Oldenburg, near Bremen, and they identified this as the plane which had dropped the flares over Tegel.

Detecting devices followed the raider across the country after it was driven away from the capital by anti-aircraft fire, it was asserted.

Other authorities said today at least six persons had been killed and twenty-five injured in the ruins of four houses destroyed by British bombers in a raid last night on "the residential section of a major town in the Ruhr."

A whole row of houses was declared destroyed in another town of 30,000, with many persons seriously injured.

The result of the battle was not known up to mid-afternoon.

Four Raiders Are Downed.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced that reports up to 5 P. M. showed that four raiding German planes had been shot down today, one off a Suffolk coast town this morning.

The communique read:

"During this morning enemy activities over this country were comparatively slight. Bombs were dropped in two towns, one in Essex and the other in South Wales. In both places houses were hit and some persons were injured.

"A small number of these casualties were fatal.

"Bombs were also dropped on a South Wales port, the damage done being small.

"This afternoon the enemy approached the southeast coast in stronger force and an East Anglian town was attacked, but no casualties so far have been reported and the damage was confined to broken windows.

"The main objective of the afternoon attack appears to have been an airdrome on the south coast, but the enemy showed no desire to press home the attack and very few of his aircraft succeeded in penetrating our defenses. No damage was done."

Fireworks Over North England.

A firework display—but no bombs—fell in one northeast of England district during the night. Observers said that the Nazi flyers used exploding flares which burst into five or six different lights until "the whole countryside was illuminated."

An Air Ministry spokesman said that these were similar to the flares the British use to light up target areas in Germany.

Elsewhere, however, the German night raiders used high explosive, screamer, flare and incendiary bombs, especially in the north. Several houses were demolished and a school and theater damaged in one midlands town where from fifteen to twenty bombs fell.

Three high explosive bombs landed simultaneously in a straight line in a northeast of England town, demolishing the rear part of a laundry and razing two large houses. Damage was caused over a square mile in which many had to abandon their homes. There were few casualties in this town, however, one of these, a man, was killed by bomb fragments while watching the raid from his door.

A single raider over a southeast of England town dropped six bombs, one in the playground of the village school, another on a farm and the rest on arable land belonging to the local Home Guard commander, who said that there was no damage whatever.

Last night the Germans raided East Anglia, killing three civilians and injuring a number of others; a south coast beach, where one raider was shot down after dropping four bombs, and a northwest of England region, where fires were started by incendiary bombs. Planes also were heard over Wales.

The sinking of the 2,850-ton Swedish steamship Hedrun was disclosed today when survivors were brought to a west coast of England port. Eight persons were believed lost. Survivors said that the ship was torpedoed without warning in the Atlantic.

Nazis Tell of Airport Raids.

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, announced today that German planes had again successfully bombed the Eastchurch and Southend airports and others in Kent, southeast of London.

Authorized German spokesmen said that air battles were being fought today over southeastern England.

Strong units of British fighters were said to have challenged the German attacking forces in the neighborhood of Dover.

At various points along the south coast, anti-aircraft guns opened fire. The Nazi spokesmen said that, besides the airports, munitions depots and other military objectives were raided.

German fighters accompanying the bombers have already brought down "a number of (British) planes," DNB said, adding that losses on the German side were not yet known.

Earlier today the German High Command indicated a lull in the Nazi aerial operations against England—perhaps because of unfavorable weather—and official spokesmen placed increasing emphasis on the importance of the blockade being tightened around the island.

[London reported ideal flying weather and a bright harvest moon last night.]

Only reconnaissance planes were dispatched over England, flying for the most part at a great altitude, it was said.

A few carried small bombs, however, authorized spokesmen added, and DNB reported that several groups of these planes flew over central and southern England attacking military objectives.

The High Command mentioned particularly armament plants, gasoline tanks, railways, ports, airdromes and troop concentrations in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk and Oxford.

Several airdromes were bombed with visible success, DNB said, and large oil tanks at Stanlow, on the Manchester Ship Canal, were set afire. A rail terminal also was reported bombed, disrupting traffic on two railway lines.

Japanese vessels from entering British ports, an official spokesman said today, but so for has arrived at no decision.

This spokesman said that the Tokio Government, acting through the German embassy, had requested protection for Japanese vessels against bombing, but was understood to have been told that this would be difficult to guarantee because of poor visibility on occasion.

BRITISH BOMB NAZI AIRFIELD CLOSE TO PARIS

Raiders Strike From Norway To France In Fight To Halt Blitzkrieg

Smash Anew At Channel Ports, Kiel Bases And Ruhr Valley

London, Aug. 20—British bombers struck at German-held airdromes and quays from Norway to southern France today in an effort to smash Nazi springboards for any attempted invasion of these islands, and carried out attacks on the outskirts of Paris itself.

Here at home, seven German planes were declared shot down in the day's assaults upon Britain—assaults described by the Air Ministry as "comparatively slight"—and an unstated number of Englishmen died under the invaders' bombs.

Raided were two towns in Essex, one in South Wales and one in the Anglian region. A South Wales port was reported to have suffered only small damage .Several persons were killed by bombs which hit a row of houses in a southwest town. Men on a bathing beach were machine-gunned, but no damage was reported.

152 Declared Lost Sunday

After a final recheck, the Air Ministry revised upward to 152 the total number of German raiders destroyed in Sunday's fightihg.

During the day the Government proudly told Parliament that from August 8 up to last night the defenders of Britain destroyed 699 German bombers and fighters and lost only 153 of their own fighters.

Minor attacks continued into the night with two Nazi raiders shot down. One fell near a northeast coast village. Its four-man crew was captured. The other was struck by anti-aircraft fire in southwestern England.

Port Machinery Set Up

In preparation for the showdown across the Channel—if it is to come—the Government took further steps to insure the independent functioning of local defense areas in the event they were isolated.

Emergency administrative machinery to direct traffic in forty ports, without the necessity of authority from London, were set up.

It was the long-range British overnight bombers that carried the war to Germany. These, said the Air Ministry, were the scope and results of their offensive:

Bombs dropped in bursts on the hangars and across the landing ground of the military airdrome at Villacoublay, just outside Paris; other French areas bombed as far south as Orleans.

Direct hits on one of two 3,000-ton German transports in the harbor at Haugesund, Norway.

Direct hits on the great German naval base at Kiel, bombs hitting

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

the naval dockyard, the main basin and underground stores of oil.

New raids on the already battered French port of Boulogne; on the airdrome at St. Omer, in northern France; on oil tanks near Bordeaux; on Hanover oil refineries; on the industrial Ruhr and in northwest Germany.

R. A. F. bombers, it was declared, left a 200-foot sheet of flame over Hanover; attacked the Dortmund-Ems and Elbe canals, and dislocated rail communications over a wide area.

Lose 3 Planes

In these far-ranging actions three British planes were acknowledged to have been lost.

In the St. Omer bombing, the communique said, "the leader of the formation straddled the airdrome with his bombs. There was a big explosion on the ground, followed by several small ones. Fierce fires broke out. Further salvos of incendiary bombs increased the fires until most of the air field was cloaked in flame.

"The Blenheims took the enemy completely by surprise. They found a flare path lighted in readiness for returning Nazi aircraft.

One Signaled To Land

"One Blenheim pilot, mistaken for a German, was signaled to come in and land. He replied with a load of bombs.

"The flare path and tarmac (apron) in front of a line of hangars as revealed by the flashes of bombs were hit repeatedly.

"A Blenheim which could not find its primary target was approaching Cap Gris Nez on the return journey when a concentration of German searchlights opened up on him. He dived and dropped all his bombs on them. The lights went out and fires started on the headland."

The British bombers attacked Boulogne in three waves, the bursting bombs, the German searchlights and the fires started on the ground providing a brilliant aerial display that was visible from the English coast, some twenty-odd miles away.

Observers thought that at least one ammunition dump must have been destroyed.

A harvest moon made visibility unusually good for the attack.

British Planes Over Berlin Suburbs.

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—A British plane penetrated to a point nine miles north of Berlin early today, dropping flares which lighted up the surrounding countryside and causing an air raid alarm which drove residents of the capital to underground shelters for an hour and forty minutes.

A second British raider was reported to have reached the western outskirts of the city, only to be driven off by a heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

No bombs were dropped by either plane, Nazi spokesmen insisted.

It was the fourth time that Berlin air raid sirens had sounded an actual warning since the war began last September. Sounds of cannonading were audible in the city.

The point where the flares were dropped was in the vicinity of the suburb of Tegel, north of Berlin. Spokesmen said that anti-aircraft fire forced the plane which had dropped the flares to turn back.

The Air Ministry, in telling of the St. Omer raid, said:

"Blenheim aircraft of the coastal command caused many fires last Monday night when they raided the airdrome at St. Omer in north France.

"The leader of the formation straddled the airdrome with his bombs. There was a big explosion on the ground, followed by several small ones. Fierce fires broke out. Further salvoes of incendiary bombs increased the fires until most of the air field was cloaked in flame.

"The Blenheims took the enemy completely by surprise. They found a flare path lighted in readiness for returning Nazi aircraft.

"One Blenheim pilot, mistaken for a German, was signaled to come in and land. He replied with a load of bombs.

"The flare path and tarmac (apron) in front of a line of hangars as revealed by the flashes of bombs were hit repeatedly.

"A Blenheim which could not find its primary target was approaching Cap Gris Nez on the return journey when a concentration of German searchlights opened up on him. He dived and dropped all his bombs on them. The lights went out and fires started on the headland."

The British bombers attacked Boulogne in three waves, the bursting bombs, the German searchlights and the fires started on the ground providing a brilliant aerial display that was visible from the English coast, some twenty-odd miles away.

Observers thought that at least one ammunition dump must have been destroyed.

A harvest moon made visibility unusually good for the attack.

British Planes Over Berlin Suburbs.

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—A British plane penetrated to a point nine miles north of Berlin early today, dropping flares which lighted up the surrounding countryside and causing an air raid alarm which drove residents of the capital to underground shelters for an hour and forty minutes.

A second British raider was reported to have reached the western outskirts of the city, only to be driven off by a heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

No bombs were dropped by either plane, Nazi spokesmen insisted.

It was the fourth time that Berlin air raid sirens had sounded an actual warning since the war began last September. Sounds of cannonading were audible in the city.

The point where the flares were dropped was in the vicinity of the suburb of Tegel, north of Berlin. Spokesmen said that anti-aircraft fire forced the plane which had dropped the flares to turn back.

NAZI BOMBERS RENEW FORAYS OVER ENGLAND

Kent Airports Reported Attacked After Night Raids On Reich

Two British Planes Get Within 9 Miles Of Berlin, One Shot Down

30.24 - 4447

30.24-4447

Berlin, Aug. 20—German planes returned in force today to the assaults on Great Britain after a brief lull and "successfully bombed" airports and military objectives in southeast England.

DNB reported the Nazis had dropped bombs on the Eastchurch and Southend airports and others in Kent, southeast of London, as well as raiding munitions depots and other military objectives.

Armed Reconnaissance Flights

German fighter planes protecting the bombers have brought down a number of British planes, DNB added.

For the most part, the news agency reported, today's flights were only armed reconnaissance—fighting off what planes came up to keep the Nazis from examining British defenses and the results of earlier raids.

Only scattered air fighting was reported except for one short, sharp dogfight over Dover, where bombers crossed the English coast for attacks on airdromes in Kent.

Berlin's Air-Raid Alarm

Germans in Berlin were talking today about their fourth air-raid alarm which sent them rushing to shelter shortly after midnight for nearly two hours. British planes penetrated to within nine miles of Berlin, but dropped no bombs in that area.

One of the two British bombers making the foray against the Nazi capital was shot down at Oldenburg, near Bremen, it was reported by authorized sources.

Casualties In Raids On Reich

Other British bombers flew over Germany last night. The Germans said that one attacked the residential section of a major town in the industrially important Ruhr Valley district, destroying four private houses with bombs, killing at least six persons and wounding twenty-five.

The Nazis also said many persons were seriously injured in a west German town of 30,000 inhabitants by several explosive bombs dropped by the British. An entire row of houses was destroyed, the radio declared.

More German successes on the seas were reported by the high command. It announced that one German submarine had sunk 41,000 tons of shipping, and that a 4,559-ton British merchantman, the Ampleforth, and another steamer of 6,680 tons had been sunk by other U-boats.

British Admit Coast Is Shelled

Say London May Be Next Target of Big Gun, but Scoff at Value of Cross-channel Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—British military spokesmen acknowledged today that at least one big German gun in France has bombarded the southeast coast of England.

The possibility exists, they admitted, that the Germans may shell London from across the channel. But they declared that such a bombardment would have only a nuisance value.

There has been only very little shelling of the south coast, they said, and no great damage has resulted.

They reported the cross-channel bombardment possibly came from a four-inch gun.

Return Fire Called Silly.

It may be possible to make a gun with a range of 100 miles, but such a gun would be woefully inaccurate, these spokesmen said.

London is about ninety miles on a direct line from Calais, the nearest French point to the English shore.

British spokesmen declared it would be much better, from the viewpoint of the enemy, to use bombers instead of long-range guns.

One informant expressed the personal belief that it would also be silly for the British to attempt shelling the French coast with guns from this side of the channel. He would not say, however, whether Great Britain had fixed guns with sufficient range.

Declaring that the shelling of Paris in the last war had little moral effect after the first few rounds, this spokesman added:

"These long-range guns will not produce a military result. The effect of their fire can be observed only from air lanes, which would face hostile fighters themselves."

Reports that shells as well as bombs were falling in the southeast of England began just a week ago, shortly after the Germans started a mass aerial attack on the south coast. The authorities investigated, but said that there was "no confirmation at all."

Unconfirmed reports in Switzerland said that the Germans had guns at Calais and Dunkirk capable of firing forty miles—more than enough to fire across the channel.

has promised to come to the aid of Greece if she is attacked. The reports circulated after a conference between Metaxas and the Turkish Minister to Greece.

Part Of Attiki's Cargo Seized

The Greek passenger steamer Attiki, reported last week to have been stopped by Italian warships off Sicily, arrived today at Piræus.

The ship's officers reported the Italians took the ship to Palermo, Sicily, and seized 2,100 tons of steel and many barrels of glycerin.

There was no mention of any interference with passengers, reported by Greek shipping circles last week to include a number of Americans of Balkan origin traveling east from Lisbon.

ATHENS RUSHES TROOPS TO ALBANIAN FRONTIER AS OMINOUS RUMORS FLY

Calls More Men To Arms For Third Time In Week.

Fascist Agency Accuses Greek Authorities Of Hired Terrorism In Border Region

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Aug. 20—Usually well-informed circles said tonight that Italy is massing troops in Albania on the Greek border with at least one armored division among them.

A check of official circles in Athens brought only this answer: "Reports abroad cannot either be confirmed or denied."

Greece Issues Week's Third Call To Arms

Athens, Greece, Aug. 20 (AP)—Several thousand men of new Greek military classes were called to arms today in the third strengthening of the army within a week.

There was no immediate explanation of the new defense order.

Premier General John Metaxas called on King George II late tonight, but the subject of the audience was not disclosed.

Neither was there Government confirmation of reports in informed Athens circles last night that Turkey

Hired Terrorism Laid To Greek Authorities

Rome, Aug. 20 (AP)—The official Italian news agency Stefani accused Greek authorities tonight of hiring assassins to terrorize Albanians in the Greek region of Ciamuria, and declared the Albanians were awaiting Italian "action to ban the criminals."

These "barbarisms," Stefani said, were intended to be passed off as the "spontaneous reaction of the local Greek population against Musselman Albanians and an outburst of ancient hates."

Greek Authorities Named

"The truth is that the band was paid by the Greek authorities Janina, Slorina and Prevesa," Stefani said, and its command entrusted to the "savage bandit" Kocodiro Silijates, whom the agency described as a "specialist in assassination and burning."

"His mere name makes the unfortunate inhabitants of Albanian villages shake with horror" as they await "our beginning of action to ban the criminals," Stefani declared.

Greece Looks To Britain, Turkey And Metaxas Line

[By the Associated Press]

Greece, whose armed strength is the little dot at the bottom of the Balkan question mark, trusts her defense to the Metaxas Line, a north frontier mountain defense system along the border of Italian-held Albania, and to hopes of military support by Britain and Turkey if she is attacked.

Even so, the one-time rival of ancient Rome is hemmed in by the greater military power of modern Rome. Fascist troops in Albania are within striking distance from the northwest. Italy has naval and bomber bases across the Ionian Sea to the west and in the Dodecanese Islands to the east.

Albania The Sore Spot

Tension between Italy and Greece, with Albania as a sore spot between the two, has heightened within the last few days.

Greece, nominally an independent kingdom under George II but guided by the strong-man Premier General John Metaxas, has been in the uneasy seat since Premier Mussolini took over Albania in April, 1939.

Almost immediately she began building the Metaxas Line and strengthening the Greek army, recently estimated variously from 100,000 men upward. German press sources have estimated Greece might be able to muster an army of 600,000. One old cruiser, four modern destroyers completed and others being built, seventeen older destroyers and torpedo boats and six submarines comprise her known naval strength. She is believed to have an air force of about 125 planes.

Row Over British Guarantees

Part of the dispute between Greece and Italy has hinged upon Great Britain's guarantee of Greece's independence, made shortly after Italian troops first moved into Albania and repeated more recently.

Italian diplomatic representatives have pressed Premier Metaxas to repudiate that guarantee and side with the Axis. The Italians said flatly that Greece must be prepared to enter Italy's sphere of influence.

There was no public reply to that from Metaxas, but he began at once a series of late-into-the-night conferences with his Cabinet and his military advisers.

As recently as yesterday informed sources in Athens reported that Turkey had promised, too, to come to the aid of Greece if she is attacked.

Bulgar Agreement Near

CRAIOVA, Rumania, Aug. 20 (AP).—Efforts to prevent bloodshed, such as that which marked the recent transfer of Bessarabia to Russia, occupied the attention of Bulgarian and Rumanian delegations meeting here tonight to arrange the cession of southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

A tentative agreement for the return of the whole district to Bulgaria is reported to have been reached. Remaining to be settled are such questions as indemnities for public utilities (including the American-financed telephone system in southern Dobrudja) and population transfers.

In the Hungarian-Rumanian negotiations at Turnu-Severin, Rumania, over the Hungarian claims to Transylvania, which was lost to Rumania in the World War, spokesmen held out only faint hope for an agreement.

ITALIAN TROOPS TAKE BERBERA AS BRITISH FLEE

Rome Hints Campaign May Be Launched Against Aden as Result.

DRIVE ON EGYPT SEEN TOO

Hitler and Mussolini Exchange Notes of Congratulation on African Victory.

ROME, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini's African legions triumphantly completed the occupation of British Somaliland today with the taking over of Berbera, its capital, and prepared for an aerial attempt to conquer Aden, English-held eastern hinge of the gateway to the Red Sea, and thus to imperil the British lifeline.

The capture of Somaliland—the first colony so lost by the British Empire since the American revolution—was declared by the Italians to have given them these five important gains:

1. It wrested from the British an area opening upon the Red Sea's outlet on the Empire's route to India, and will add 68,000 square miles to the Fascists' own empire in Africa.

2. It deprives the British of a base and provides the Italians with a new base for assaults of their own, Aden being but 215 miles by air from the captured Somaliland capital of Berbera.

3. It frees thousands of Italian and native troops for offensives on other African fronts—in British Kenya, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt.

4. It impresses the middle-eastern world, said the Italians, with the decline of Britain's power.

New Outlet for Ethiopia.

5. It provides Italian Ethiopia with new outlets to the sea, since the Italians plan to build roads from Harar, in Ethiopia, through the conquered Somaliland to the coast.

It also was disclosed that the Italians have gained the use of Jibuti, in French Somaliland, and its railroad to Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia.

The Italians said the British troops defeated in the Somaliland numbered about 17,500 and that, presumably, only white troops were evacuated, since the famous native camel corps and other African troops had surrendered.

Premier Mussolini exchanged felicitations with Fuhrer Adolf Hitler.

In a message to his commander in Libya, Mussolini obliquely suggested that the long-awaited assault upon Egypt would not be long in coming.

The occupation of Berbera, fall of which the British announced yesterday, was reported in today's Italian High Command communique.

The offensive which began on August 5 was pushed to victory in only fourteen days, although most

of the advance was across parched, treeless wastes, without any protection against desert heat ranging from 122 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Submarine Reported Lost.

The High Command also reported that a submarine of unknown nationality struck an Italian mine near the Dodecanese Islands in the eastern Mediterranean. A large patch of oil on the sea led to the belief that the vessel had sunk.

In a surprise attack on British positions at Gallabat, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Italians said, they took prisoners and captured large quantities of munitions.

British air raids were reported on Neghelli, Ogadiscio, Bardia, Genale and Derna in Libya. Bombs were said to have struck a hospital in Derna, killing one patient and wounding twenty-two.

Italian bomber formations accompanied by fighting planes bombed the British naval base of Malta today, the Italian radio reported.

The radio said military objectives there were "successfully attacked."

The Berbera victory announcement stated that Hitler wired Mussolini:

"Receive, Duce, and with you your army, my hearty congratulations and those of the whole German people for the great victory in East Africa."

Mussolini replied:

"Fuehrer, I thank you in the name of my troops and myself for the congratulations you sent me on the victory over the English in East Africa. With comradely greetings."

Applauds Work of Troops.

As commander of Italy's armed forces, Il Duce sent the following message to the Duke of Aosta, commander of the Italian forces in the African campaign:

"With the occupation of Berbera, the conquest of Somaliland is completed. Receive, Highness, together with my applause, that of the Italian people, who have followed the phases of the hard battle with absolute certainty of victory.

"Communicate my praise to Gen. Nasi, to the commanders of the troops, officers, non-commissioned officers, national and native troops.

"Every one has given superb proof of courage and tenacity worthy of the soldiers of Fascist Italy.

"After a necessary rest, you will direct the persevering and ardent will of our troops, which are holding the empire and extending its borders, toward new aims."

Called Empty Victory.

CAIRO, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The Italian occupation of British Somaliland was minimized by British spokesmen today as an empty victory for Premier Mussolini and in no way endangering Great Britain's control over the Red Sea or the Gulf of Aden.

Although the evacuation of the port of Berbera left the Italians in command of the whole Somaliland coast, these spokesmen said the city would prove valueless to the enemy and would provide no new base for attacks against British territory. On the contrary, it was said, the British withdrawal will have the effect of darwing the Italians further into the open for a showdown fight.

The Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, apparently, were regarded as insurance that the Italians would gain nothing by their victory which, the British said, was won at heavy cost.

The navy, it was said, would prevent any Italian ships from reaching the occupied territory, while the R. A. F. would keep Italian troops in the area under a harassing fire.

The center of action was expected to shift to the Libyan frontier, whence, it was believed, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani may now attempt a drive across Egypt toward the Suez Canal.

ITALIANS PRE... TO ATTACK ...N

Seek To Extend Control To Hinge Of Gateway Of Red Sea

Rome Claims English Have Lost 68,000 Square Miles To Fascist Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 20—Premier Mussolini's African legions triumphantly completed the occupation of British Somaliland today and prepared for an aerial attempt to conquer Aden, English-held eastern hinge of the gateway to the Red Sea, and thus to imperil the British lifeline.

The capture of Somaliland—the first colony so lost by the British Empire since the American Revolution—was declared by the Italians to have given them these five important gains:

1. It wrested from the British an area opening upon the Red Sea's outlet on the empire's route to India, and will add 68,000 square miles to the Fascists' own empire in Africa.
2. It deprives the British of a base and provides the Italians with a new base for assaults of their own, Aden being but 215 miles by air from the captured Somaliland capital of Berbera.
3. It frees thousands of Italian and native troops for offensives on other African fronts—in British Kenya, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt.
4. It impresses the Middle Eastern world, said the Italians, with the decline of Britain's power.
5. It provides Italian Ethopia with new outlets to the sea, since the Italians plan to build roads from Harar, in Ethiopia, through the conquered Somaliland to the coast.

Also Gain Jibuti

It also was disclosed that the Italians have gained the use of Jibuti, in French Somaliland, and its railroad to Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Italian rejoicing was generally poohpoohed by the British. British headquarters in Cairo, Egypt, described it as "an empty victory."]

The Italians said the British troops defeated in the Somaliland numbered about 17,500 and that, presumably, only white troops were evacuated, since the famous native camel corps and other African troops had surrendered.

Tells Hitler About It

Premier Mussolini exchanged felicitations with Führer Adolf Hitler.

In a message to his commander in Libya, Mussolini obliquely suggested that the long-awaited assault upon Egypt would not be long in coming.

The Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, denied British statements that the defenders of Berbera were outnumbered.

He said the British forces totaled 25,000, including the regular garrison of 14,000 plus Rhodesian and Indian troops.

The Italian radio reported that Italian bomber formations accompanied by fighting planes bombed the British naval base of Malta today. Military objectives there were "successfully attacked," the radio said.

British Report Forces And Equipment In Aden

Cairo, Aug. 20 (AP)—A British high command communique said tonight that "the whole of the British force which was evacuated from Berbera now has reached Aden with the bulk of its equipment and material."

The "small portion" of material left behind was destroyed before departure, the announcement added.

England's War Aims Announced In Italy From German Front

[By the Associated Press]

Milan, Italy, Aug. 20 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*, published today a dispatch from its war correspondent assigned to the German forces which said in part:

"During the winter of 1940 and the spring and summer of 1941 London hopes to succeed in bringing about an entirely new set of political and military conditions favorable to England, including the following:

Intervention by the United States.

Rupture of the good relations now existing between Russia and the Axis.

War between Japan and Russia or war between Japan and the United States.

Revolution in France.

Rebellion in the French Empire against Petain.

War between the Axis and Yugoslavia.

War between the Axis and Greece.

War between Turkey and the Balkans.

War between Hungary and Rumania.

Rebellion in Ethiopia.

General famine in Europe.

Internal disturbances in Italy and Germany.

India's declaration in favor of England's war against the Axis.

Weakening of Germany's air force.

Failure of the submarine campaign.

English naval victory in the Mediterranean.

"... more than a program of a nation it is a cheap novel, a lengthy movie film dream out of a whisky bottle."

DEFENSE DUTY OF REPUBLICS, MARSHAL SAYS

Picture Of "France Of Tomorrow" Given By Chief Of State

Swiss Model Of Democracy, With "Disciplined Freedom" His Aim

Pershing And France

Vichy, France, Aug. 20 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, disclosed today that Gen. John J. Pershing had sent a message expressing the wish that he could be at the side of his old French comrade-in-arms during these critical days.

"Were it not for his age (Pershing will be 80 in September), he would be here," said the Marshal, himself now 84.

"I was very moved and profoundly grateful for his wish to help in saving France and the youth of France."

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 20—The new France views with sympathy the American trend toward armed preparedness, Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, said today, and "will remain firmly attached to the ideals she professes in common with the great American democracies."

Receiving American correspondents at a press conference, Petain confidently predicted his defeated country would recover from its present trials. The will to recover exists, he said, and added grimly: "If in any sense it does not, I will create it."

The France Of Tomorrow

"The France of tomorrow," he asserted, "will be at once very new and very ancient.

"She will become again what she never should have ceased to be—an essentially agricultural nation. Like the giant in the fable, she will regain all her strength through renewed contact with the earth.

"She will restore those old traditions of craftsmanship which in the past made her fortune and glory. It goes without saying that she will remain a land of arts, of high culture, of disinterested research.

Retains Democratic Ideals

"She will cultivate the virtues which make strong peoples; she will know how to temper with vigorous discipline an individualism which at times became excessive; she will honor anew those great truths of Christian morality which formerly were the solid basis of our civilization.

"She will remain firmly attached to the ideals she professes in common with the great American democracies: ideals founded on respect for the human individual, on the cult of family, community and country, on love of justice and humanity."

Lauds American Defense Moves

Petain declared America was doing well to prepare herself against any possible invasion. It is not only the right of American nations to prepare themselves materially and morally, he said, but their duty.

Petain observed that there has been some criticism of France for not fighting on from her colonies after defeat on the Continent.

"But what would you have had us do?" he asked. "Our army in Africa was very weak. We had nothing but the debris of an army left on the Continent. What could we do?"

With "Cord Around Her Neck"

He described France in her present position as a country "with a strangling cord around her neck," but there was no bitterness in his speech. All his talk was in the vein of facing the circumstances and making the best of them.

It is his ambition, he said, to preserve in France a kind of democracy with discipline, and pointed to Switzerland as an example of a country where "disciplined freedom exists."

"There," he said, "you have liberty and at the same time discipline."

"Yes," he added, "we will remain a democracy, but not a democracy where everyone may do anything he wishes."

New Education In France

Asked whether the reeducation of the people might not require a generation, he replied:

"You might say that's true, but we are going to tackle the problem in France from both ends. We are going to educate both the youths and the older people. With youth we can use persuasion. The older people are inclined to be more hard-headed. With them, we will resort to discipline, perhaps in some cases rigorous discipline."

No Resentment At England

Of England he said:

"I do not wish to criticize England. I cannot accuse her. Any nation has the right to defend itself. I feel France was left alone to fight out the war on her own soil too soon, but I do not wish now to engage in resentment."

Resents Idea Of France As "Nation Of Peasants"

Berlin, Aug. 20 (AP Via Radio)—Vigorous objections to the idea of making France "a nation of peasants" have been voiced by Rene Belin, French Minister of Industry and Production, the German wireless said today in a dispatch from Vichy.

Belin, in an interview with the newspaper *Figaro*, is quoted as saying that France can continue to play its part in Europe only by preserving its industries.

Peasantry And Independence

"A nation of peasants is always in an inferior position," Belin said, according to the wireless report. "The independence of a country can only be guaranteed by a certain degree of industrialization."

He also declared that France, which used to buy seventy-five per cent. of her farm machinery from the United States, now could produce it herself.

The German radio adds this commentary: "This interview . . . thus turns against the tendency prevailing in France to tell the French people that they are a peasant people and that they can play a decisive role in Europe only as peasants."

ANTI-NAZIS CAUGHT IN FRANCE TAKEN TO GERMAN JAILS

Hundreds Had Fled From Hitler—Belgian Fascist Chief Is Set Free.

CHANCY, Switzerland, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Hundreds of German anti-Nazis who fled their homeland when Adolf Hitler came into power are being rounded up by his agents in conquered France and taken back to Nazi jails, reports from across the border disclosed today.

Armed with long lists of names, Nazi officials were said to be making the rounds of civilian internment camps in the unoccupied zone in France in a widespread search for fugitive German nationals.

Neutral observers told of seeing large groups of forlorn prisoners herded into trucks under guard of heavily armed Germans in civilian clothes and being driven off to Germany via the occupied zone.

Several hundred German nationals were said to have been taken from the Gurs camp in the Pyrennes in this fashion within the last week. Many of these fought for the Loyalist army during the Spanish civil war as members of the international brigade and later sought refuge in France, where they were interned.

Some enlisted in the French Foreign Legion at the outbreak of the present war, but were sent back to internment camps last March when the French Army was cleared of all German nationals as a protection against fifth-columnists. Tattered French uniforms still were worn by these men as they started their journey back to Germany.

Others being sent back to the Reich include intellectuals who in one way or another participated in anti-Nazi organizations.

Various Nazi extremists of many nationalities taken into custody by the French at the beginning of the war already have been released from internment camps in the unoccupied zone on orders from Germany, it was added. Among these was the Belgian Rexist chief, Leon Degrelle, also free were 1,600 Belgian soldiers who had been disarmed by the French when they demonstrated in favor of King Leopold.

30.24-4449

30.24-4449

TOKYO, AUG 21-(WEDN -(AP)-THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE AS. TODAY THERE WAS APPARENT JUSTIFICATION FOR MANY JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE FAR EAST IN THE PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING THE NEW CANADIAN-UNITED STATES DEFENSE PLANS.

THE SPOKESMAN, YAKICHIRO SUMA, SAID:

"IF THE UNITED STATES UNDERTAKES A DEFENSE OF CANADA UNDER THIS PRINCIPLE, IT WOULD SEEM MANY OF THE ACTIONS OF JAPAN REGARDING ADJACENT TERRITORIES IN THE FAR EAST WOULD BE JUSTIFIED."

THE NEWS OF NEGOTIATIONS AMONG THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN REGARDING LEASING OF BASES BY THE UNITED STATES IN BRITISH WESTERN HEMISPHERE POSSESSIONS ATTRACTED WIDE ATTENTION HERE BUT THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED TO COMMENT.

Approximately 75,000 persons, including ex-soldiers and civilians—women as well as men—still remain in French concentration camps in the Pyrennes, it was said.

RUMORS HEARD OF QUICK NAVY AID TO CANADA

Washington Speculates on Question of Transfer of Old Destroyers.

DESTROYERS MAY BE INVOLVED

Newspapers in Japan Profess Alarm Over American Defense Accord.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The possibility that some form of American naval aid may be granted to Canada soon was discussed in diplomatic quarters today after the decision of the two Governments to establish a joint defense board to consider the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

It was noted in these quarters that the joint communique issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King after their talks in New York State yesterday said this board would commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems, including personnel and material.

This led to unofficial speculation that the conversation may have touched on the question of transferring some world war American destroyers to Canada to be used to patrol Canadian waters. This would be apart from British efforts to acquire fifty or more of these destroyers.

Government officials here declined to discuss the negotiations with Canada or those with Great Britain for acquisition of naval and air bases in this hemisphere, pointing out that President Roosevelt himself was directing them.

There were indications, however, that naval strategy figured prominently in the President's conversation with the Canadian Prime Minister.

The urgency which they attached to their plans was indicated also by the announcement that it was hoped to have the board set up by Thursday.

The theory that some of the over-age American destroyers might be turned over to Canada appeared to gain some support by the statement of Canadian Navy Minister Angus MacDonald last night that Canada could supply personnel for more naval ships than she now possesses.

Alarm in Japan.

TOKIO, Aug. 20 (A. P. via. radio).—Japanese newspapers professed alarm today over the new defense accord of the United States with Canada, declaring that ultimately it would cause grave disturbances in the Orient, Domei (the Japanese news agency) reported in a broadcast.

One influential paper, Hochi, predicted that the Canadian agreement was the forerunner of a similar American pact with Australia and said it "obliges Japan to be extremely watchful in view of its possible effect on the peace of the Pacific region."

Other papers urged early establishment of Japan's "new order in East Asia" (her program for domination over China, southeastern Asia and the East Indies) as an offset to future collaboration between the United States and the British Dominions.

The newspaper Yomiuri said the Canadian pact was "proof that the United States no longer doubts that Britain will be defeated and, therefore, is taking measures to meet the consequences" of that defeat.

"The United States," Yomiuri continued, "intends to take over the remaining influence of Britain in the world and thereby increase her own power in regions west of her (in the Orient) as well as in the East. Japan must balance this by establishing her new order in East Asia. . . .

"There is no doubt that disturbed conditions in the Pacific would be increased by the possibility that the United States might enter the (European) conflict formally."

Petain Says America Is Wise In Arming

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 20—Chief of State Petain declared today that he sympathized and agreed with the decision of the American people to arm themselves against eventualities.

"A nation must be able to defend itself against invasion and must have means to do so," he said in reply to a question.

Any nation, Petain said, has not only the right but the duty to prepare itself.

Must Study Dangers

"It must study possible dangers," he asserted. "It must then decide what moral preparations are necessary to ward off that danger.

"Technical men must be responsible for material needs."

The marshal also said:

"I do not wish to criticize England. I cannot accuse her. Any nation has the right to defend itself. I feel France was left alone to fight out the war on her own too soon, but I do not wish now to engage in resentment."

He declared the French Republic still exists. Asked whether France was going toward a totalitarian dictatorship, he cited Switzerland as the example to be followed here.

"There," he said, "you have liberty and at the same time discipline."

"Yes," he added, "we will remain a democracy, but not a democracy where everyone may do anything he wishes."

Discipline For Elders

Asked whether the reeducation of the people might not require a generation, he replied:

"You might say that's true, but we are going to tackle the problem in France from both ends. We are going to educate both the youths and the older people. With youth we can use persuasion. The older people are inclined to be more hard-headed. With them, we will resort to discipline, perhaps in some cases rigorous discipline."

50 U.S. Destroyers Reported Fit To Start for Britain in a Week

Navy Official Says at Least This Many of 123 Over-Age Craft Are Ready in East; Guns and Torpedo Tubes of Same Size as British

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Fifty United States destroyers could be made ready to leave the east coast for England within one week should Congress accede to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's plea for ships, a Naval authority said today. More than 100 of the 123 over-age destroyers owned by the United States have been recommissioned, and the rest are to be returned to service soon.

The destroyers, which had been lying idle under protective coatings of grease and red lead, were reconditioned for neutrality patrol, escort duty and other limited service after the outbreak of war in Europe.

At least fifty would be fit to proceed to England promptly. They would need only to take on fuel, supplies and ammunition. Those engaged in active duty naturally have crews aboard, but British sailors might be sent here to take delivery.

All the destroyers have four-inch guns and twenty-one-inch torpedo tubes, both of the same size as those used by the British, but the Navy would not say whether British ammunition was of the same caliber as that used by the American vessels.

It was surmised, however, that the British would not want the destroyers unless they were prepared to put them into service at once by using British ammunition, obtaining surplus ammunition from the United States or replacing the guns and torpedo tubes quickly.

All the vessels are above the sixteen-year over-age limit. They were authorized during the World War naval expansion and were completed by 1922. The majority of them were laid up at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and some at San Diego, Calif.

The Navy, in accord with its policy of secrecy on ship movements, would not give the exact locations of the vessels, but it was presumed that most of them were on the east coast, attached to the neutrality patrol.

PROFIT LIMIT BLAMED FOR ARMING DELAY

Admiral Says Progress Has Stopped in Procuring Ship Materials.

4200 PLANES HELD UP

Draft of Men 18 to 65 Approved Tentatively by House Body—Marshall Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Tax uncertainties, a profit limitation and competitive buying, including that of the British, were reported officially today to have stopped progress on the navy's procurement of materials for ship building.

The report came from Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong who made it to the Senate Appropriations Committee during testimony on a $5,008,000,000 supplemental defense bill which the committee approved yesterday.

Marshall on Manpower.

Gen. George C. Marshall says that the United States will be limited "for some time to come" to an army of 1,200,000 men, although a larger force would be "essential to prevent hostile infiltration in this hemisphere."

"We cannot tell what final strength will be required," the army chief of staff told the Senate committee, which made the testimony public. "If danger threatens this hemisphere, we may require 3,000,000 men, 4,000,000 or more because our obligations are scattered in so many directions."

"We will not," the General testified, "have complete equipment for some time to come. Further, we cannot at present expand beyond a force of 1,200,000 without destroying our present organizations.

"However, the 1,200,000 with an adequate air force and with the navy able to assist, is a reasonable minimum to discourage any one from attempting to come into the Northern Hemisphere or the Caribbean area."

In another sphere of defense activity, the House Military committee, meanwhile, gave its tentative approval to the registration for military service of men from 18 through 64, inclusive.

...ne committee has been work... on a draft bill while the Senate ... bated another version reported r... cently by its military co...mittee. The Senate version calls for registration of men from 21 through 30.

The committee's action did not mean necessarily that the bill which it will report out in a few days will call for 18 through 64 registration but that was considered likely on the basis of today's action.

Arnold Tells of Planes Held Up.

The Senate Military Committee recommended that President Roosevelt be granted emergency authority to make temporary promotions of regular army officers, a power previously limited to time of war.

The Chief Executive was said already to have such authority for the National Guard and reserves.

The appropriation committee report contained testimony from Major-Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, and other officers as well as from Admiral Furlong.

Gen. Arnold said that consideration similar to those Admiral Furlong described had held up contracts for 4,200 airplanes, although "it looks now as if we are over the hump and will be able to complete our negotiation for those planes we have under way right at this moment."

"Some of the contractors," Gen. Arnold said, "just through patriotism and in spite of the fact they do not have any orders have put in raw materials and started the manufacture of jigs and dies, just hoping that this thing will be straightened out; but right at the present time we have the money, and we have the desire to place orders for these 4,200-odd airplanes and we have not been able to place them."

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, testified that his department had on hand funds for 1,478 aircraft for which "we have not yet been able to contract."

He blamed the profit limitation and "the lack of definite legal provisions under which contractors can depreciate their necessary plant expansion."

Might Lift Restrictions.

Admiral Furlong urged that to remedy the navy's supply situation the Senators do what they could to expedite House committee action on pending excess profits tax legislation.

That legislation would lift restrictions on profits to be made from the navy orders and would also permit defense plant construction costs to be deducted from taxable profits over a period of five years.

Some committeemen took a different tack, however, the committee's report on the testimony disclosed. Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, said that he thought perhaps "we should use a little force" to make manufacturers furnish needed materials. Senator Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, expressed himself as favoring authority for the President to take over plants when defense materials could not be obtained otherwise.

In the defense of his testimony, Admiral Furlong referred to the United States Steel Corporation. That company, he said, was going to invest $4,000,000 where it previously had a steel plant in order to turn out more steel, which the navy needs. But because of present long-term amortization provisions, he said, they decided not to do so, at least at this time.

In the case of the Goss Printing Press Company of Chicago, he said, the company bid on 144 anti-aircraft guns for equipping twenty-eight destroyers, but withdrew because five or six subcontractors had declined to participate.

"The reason is," he said, "that there is much more business in the country that they can take on without being subjected to the Vinson-Trammell act provisions."

The $10,000,000 order, he added, was being held up pending the passage of the new tax legislation in the House Ways and Means Committee.

He declined to name the subcontractors on the $10,000,000 gun order for the record, but did identify them as a Philadelphia bearing company, a gear works in Philadelphia, a Milwaukee manufacturer of gun mount weldments and a South Bend, Ind., bearing company.

Referring again to the United States Steel plant production, Admiral Furlong said the company now had a capacity of 27,000 tons a year for a special kind of rolled plates and armor plates, whereas 68,000 tons were required for the navy's program.

Other companies, he said, made other types of steel which could not be used for the same purpose.

He mentioned the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, "Midvale" and "Homestead" as plants in which the Government was placing facilities for forged armor.

Navy Business 'Unattractive.'

The Admiral, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, was quoted as saying, "I thought possibly this committee would be interested in knowing the facts and that progress has stopped on the procurement of materials that go into ships."

"The navy had no trouble whatever," he continued, "until business picked up and the army, having increased appropriations, began to buy guns without the operation of the Vinson-Trammell act (limiting profits). This and the foreign nations' and other government departments' buying without the operation of the Vinson-Trammel act has caused business from the navy to be unattractive."

Asked whether companies were diverting their capacities to other purposes, Admiral Furlong replied:

"They are being used for other purposes. For instance, there's a long list of requests from the British Purchasing Commission, and naturally they will go ahead and do the work that will not bind them by profit limitations."

REFUGEE SHIP SUNK; CHILDREN ON BOARD

7 Deaths Reported on Unnamed Vessel Bound for Jamaica When Torpedo Hit Her

IRISH STEAMER UNDER FIRE

Reports Machine-Gunning by Nazi Planes—8 Perish as Swedish Craft Goes Down

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 (AP)—The torpedo sinking of a 5,000-ton British steamer bound to the Americas with British war refugees, some of them en route to the United States, was disclosed today.

Seven persons were killed, survivors said, when two torpedoes struck their ship when it was two days out from a British port. The survivors were landed Sunday night at a port of Northwestern Ireland by a Yugoslav steamer. The name of the British ship was not disclosed. Her destination had been Jamaica.

Survivors said the first torpedo explosion blew away the stern of the ship, which sank in less than thirty minutes. Three lifeboats were launched.

Fourteen members of the crew—including a stewardess who a fortnight ago was on another ship sunk by a U-boat—and other survivors were taken to England.

Before being picked up, they had weathered the buffeting of mountainous seas for forty-eight hours in an open boat.

The steamship Rose Marie, which arrived at Waterford, County Munster, today reported that she had been machine-gunned by three German planes off the Irish coast near Tuskar lighthouse.

John Knopp, the helmsman, was brought ashore with two bullet wounds.

The Rose Marie was reported to be an Irish vessel, flying the Irish [Eire] pennant, but under British registry.

The captain said no bombs were dropped over the Rose Marie, but that the Nazi planes overtook the ship in a silent glide and raked her from stern to bow with machine-gun fire.

Helmsman Knopp was at the wheel. He was taken to a hospital with wounds in the neck and arm.

Nazi Plane Crashes In Ireland Near Route Of Clare From U.S.

Mystery 'Q' Aircraft Reported To Have Fallen Only 50 Miles From Overseas Landing Base

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 20—The London *Daily Mail* said tonight that a German plane crashed in Ireland today an hour or two before the arrival of the British flying boat Clare from New York at Foynes, Ireland, only fifty miles from the scene of the crash.

The newspaper called the German plane a "mystery 'Q' plane."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—This name apparently comes from the Q boats used by the British in the World War to trap German submarines. They would appear as innocent small boats until the submarine came close and then they would open fire.]

Four American pilots were reported aboard the Clare.

The German plane crashed near Cloghane, County Kerry. Its crew of six—two seriously injured—was interned.

Villagers said the Germans had an air map with a red line drawn between Cloghane and Foynes. They expressed the opinion the Nazi plane had set out to intercept the Clare.

Flying Boat Clare Arrives at Foynes

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that the British flying boat Clare arrived at Foynes, Ireland, at 11:35 A. M. today (6:35 A. M., New York time) after a west-east crossing of the Atlantic in 13 hours and 52 minutes.

RAMSAY GETS HEARING

Arrested M. P. Is Brought Before Commons Inquiry.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—A House of Commons committee heard secret testimony today to determine whether Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay's privileges as a member of Parliament have been violated by his detention at Brixton Prison under the defense act. Capt. Ramsay attended the hearing under guard, setting foot in the Parliament buildings for the first time since May 23.

A decision was not expected immediately.

HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

Three Americans in Line of Nazi Machine-gun Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Word was received at the United States embassy today that three Americans narrowly escaped injury Sunday when low-flying German bombers loosed machine-gun fire over a home in Sussex. They were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Treglown and Harvey Klemmer, shipping adviser to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

Mrs. Treglown was in her garden when the bombers came hedge-hopping over the estate at an altitude of hardly fifty feet. She dove into a clump of bushes and escaped injury, although machine-gun bullets lodged in the trunk of a tree over her head.

Mr. Treglown and Mr. Klemmer rushed out to rescue her, and the last of the bombers let go a burst which ripped up the lawn at their feet and peppered the sides of the house of Mr. Treglown's father, who is chairman of the British Ingersoll-Rand Company.

Lloyd George in House Shaken by Nazi Bombs

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—David Lloyd George, Britain's world war Prime Minister, said today that he was in a house shaken last night by the explosion of five German bombs.

The counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, near London, were raided last night.

London Approves Sending 19,373 Children Away

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, Dominions Under-Secretary, told the House of Commons today that the Government has approved applications for the transportation of 19,373 children overseas to escape the dangers of war.

GERMAN AIRPLANE FALLS IN IRELAND

Six Nazi Flyers Seized in Kerry and Interned.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Ireland's Department of Defense announced tonight that a German plane had crashed on Faha Mountain near Cloghane, County Kerry, and that its crew of six had been captured.

The crew—two of whose members were injured seriously—was interned.

British Lift Ban On Air Raid News

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—A change in the censorship rules announced today will permit news services to cable reports when an air raid is in progress and sirens have been sounded.

Prior to a conference yesterday correspondents were unable to cable such news abroad although it was being published in British papers.

Editorial protests were leveled against the censorship yesterday because it held up for nine hours descriptions of Friday's air battles in the London area from transmission to the United States and Canada.

TO RACE DURING WAR

British Government Backs Jockey Club Plans.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Horse racing will be resumed in Great Britain next month, the Jockey Club announced today.

The announcement said that "following consultations with the Government, the stewards of the Jockey Club are arranging to publish a list of fixtures for race meetings to start Saturday, September 14."

NAZIS SAY U-BOAT SANK 41,000 TONS

British Report Fewer Losses for Week of August 12.

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that Nazi submarines were continuing successful raids on British merchant vessels and reported that one had sunk 41,000 tons of shipping.

The communique also announced the sinking of the 4,559-ton armed British merchantman Ampleforth and of another steamship of 6,680 tons.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Nine British ships of 32,257 tons were lost during the week ending August 12, it was authoritatively stated today.

In addition, the report said, one 942-ton Allied ship and two neutral vessels, totaling 6,708 tons, were lost, making the week's total twelve ships, with aggregate tonnage of 39,907.

This was only slightly more than half of the acknowledged losses of 75,124 tons for the week ending August 5, which showed thirteen British ships, totaling 60,058 tons; a 1,298-ton Allied ship and five neutral vessels, with a total tonnage of 13,768 sunk.

No additional German shipping losses were reported.

Swedish Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The sinking of the 2,825-ton Swedish steamer Hedrun was disclosed today when survivors were brought to a west coast of England port. Eight persons were believed lost. Survivors said the ship was torpedoed without warning in the Atlantic.

Princess to Have Only Simple Birthday Cake

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Because of the war, Princess Margaret Rose will have only a plain sponge cake for her tenth birthday tomorrow.

Sugar rationing does not provide for the icing.

King George and Queen Elizabeth are expected to spend at least part of the day with their daughter and she will entertain a few of her friends at a picnic.

30.24 - 4451

DUBLIN, AUG. 20-AP-A 12-YEAR-OLD LIVERPOOL SCHOOLGIRL, MERYL REED, WAS PRAISED TONIGHT AS A HEROINE BY SURVIVORS OF A TORPEDORED JAMAICA-BOUND FREIGHTER WHO LANDED AT A NORTHERN IRELAND PORT SUNDAY NIGHT AFTER SPENDING 48 HOURS IN AN OPEN LIFEBOAT ON HEAVY SEAS.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS, SEVEN OF THEM REFUGEES EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES BY WAY OF JAMAICA, WERE RESCUED BY A YUGOSLAV FREIGHTER. SEVERAL SAID THE GIRL TOOK CARE OF HER 5X SMALL BROTHER AND SOME ORPHAN CHILDREN WHILE THEY WERE IN THE LIFEBOAT.

THE 5,000-TON FREIGHTER WAS ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING AND SUNK TWO DAYS AFTER LEAVING GREAT BRITAIN, THE SURVIVORS SAID. THIRTY-ONE OF THE FREIGHTER'S CREW ARE MISSING IN TWO OTHER LIFEBOATS.

TWO TORPEDOES STRUCK THE REFUGEE BOAT. THE KILLED SEVEN PERSONS AND BLEW AWAY THE STERN. THE SHIP SANK IN LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR.

30.24-4451

Red Air Force Vs. German?

London, Aug. 20 (AP)—Fear of Russia's air power eventually may compel Adolf Hitler to limit his aerial attacks on Britain, Prime Minister Winston Churchill suggested today in his war report to the House of Commons.

Speaking of the air battle for Britain, the Prime Minister said Hitler would continue the air onslaught "as long as he has the strength and as long as any preoccupations he may have in respect of the Russian air force allow him to do so."

This reference apparently was extemporaneous because it was not in the manuscript of Churchill's address distributed in advance to the press.

American Flyer Buried With Honors in England

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were draped over the coffin of the first American killed fighting with the Royal Air Force when Pilot Officer William Mead Lindsley Fiske of New York was buried today at Boxgrove, Sussex, with full military honors.

One wreath was sent by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production.

Fiske, 29 years old, leader of American Olympic bobsled teams, died on Saturday of injuries received in Friday's air fighting over England.

HORE-BELISHA SEES U.S.-BRITISH UNION

Envisions Merger Such as Was Urged on France.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary for War, raised in Commons tonight the possibility of an eventual union between the United States and the British Empire.

Speaking after Prime Minister Churchill had referred to a trend toward British-American co-operation as "rolling along like the Mississippi," Mr. Hore-Belisha declared:

"If that trend should lead to the same kind of consummation as we hoped for in the case of France, namely, an eventual common citizenship—all the evils of this war will have been worth while.

"What the Prime Minister said regarding our relations with the United States atones for many diplomatic omissions."

Planes Bomb Gibraltar

Missiles Fall Near Arsenal and Ship; Second Attack Driven Off

LA LINEA, Spain, Aug. 20 (AP).—The British fortress of Gilbarter was raided today by several planes which dropped bombs near the arsenal and the warship Resolution.

In a second attempted raid a single plane flew over the Rock but fled toward the sea under anti-aircraft fire.

5 Hits On Gibraltar

Algeciras, Spain, *Wednesday*, Aug. 21 (AP)—Enemy planes scored five direct hits or the center of Gibraltar, Britain's great rock fortress, starting a big fire early today in the fourth raid in twenty-four hours.

British anti-aircraft batteries for the first time brought down a plane as warships joined in the shooting.

The objective struck by the raiders was not immediately determined, but flames and smoke could be observed rising from the center of the rock long after the raiders had fled.

Death Penalty Revived in Norway

TRONDHEIM, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The death penalty, abolished in Norway sixty-five years ago, returned to this German-occupied country today with the execution of Carlos Santi, thirty-five-year-old Norwegian citizen of Italian parentage.

Santi was condemned to death by a German military court which convicted him of having murdered a German air force soldier during a quarrel in Santi's house.

Norway to Register Absentees' Property

OSLO, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—German officials here ordered today the registration of all enemy property in Norway—meaning all property belonging to Norwegians now in Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium or their colonies.

British Laud 'Our Fat Friends' The Balloons

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 20 — Britain's "fat friends," variously known also as "floating elephants" or "old floppies," or just plain barrage balloons, have won a pat on their broad backs from military experts.

Once dismissed with a laugh by many observers, the great, cable-tethered sausages now are credited with causing Nazi bombers to miss countless targets and with aiding R. A. F. fighters and ground gunners in bagging more than 500 German planes in the past week.

Point To Attacks

R. A. F. officials point to the persistent attacks by German pilots on the big balloons in answering questions as to whether they are effective.

"They are not doing that just for the fun of it," one air expert pointed out.

"They risk expensive Messerschmitt fighters to bring down a bag of rubberized cloth that can be patched up in a jiffy—unless it burns—and put right up in the air in a few hours.

"As a matter of fact the balloons with their trailing cables proved well worth their salt in the past week in [illegible]ng their assigned job—namely, protecting vulnerable points from dive bombers and in making raiders fly at the heights we want them to fly.

Have Less Sky To Watch

"The latter means that we have just that much less sky to watch. We can have our guns trained and our fighters patrolling at certain levels, thanks to our fat friends, the balloons."

The balloons have done a little direct damage, too. Several German planes—and some British—have tangled with their dangling cables and crashed.

Late last night, for example, an R. A. F. plane crashed in the London area after striking a barrage balloon cable. The pilot descended safely by parachute. A bakery set on fire by the plane was badly damaged.

Slow Up Ships

Barrage balloons were said to have done "fairly well" when hoisted from convoyed ships, but at the same time they have disadvantages at sea. They not only mark a convoy for German airmen but slow up the ships with their drag.

Nazi airmen have shot down lots of the balloons, which are strung along the coast, but ground crews quickly get out their big needles and paste for the patching job when there is no fire.

TURKEY REPORTED ASSURING GREECE

Ankara Believes Aid Will Be Swift in Event of War.

ANKARA, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The impression that Turkey will aid Greece unhesitatingly if she is attacked by Italy persisted among foreign observers here today, although Government spokesmen denied that any such assurance had been formally communicated to Greece.

The spokesmen said that the Turkish Charge d'Affaires at Athens had called on Premier John Metaxas yesterday, but only to express his government's condolences over the sinking of the Greek cruiser Helle last Thursday by a submarine of unidentified nationality.

Turkey and Greece are bound by a mutual assistance pact.

Relations between Italy and Greece have been strained since the killing of an Albanian minority leader, Daut Hoggia, some weeks ago.

Government spokesmen here expressed confidence that the Graeco-Italian difficulties soon would be settled amicably.

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Informed spokesmen said today that a two- member Greek trade commission would leave for Berlin on Friday to iron out the details of a recently signed Graeco-German trade agreement.

APOLOGIZE TO SWISS

British Regret Passage of R. A. F. Bombing Planes.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The British Government has expressed its deepest regrets to the Swiss Minister in London for violation of Swiss territory by British bombing planes en route to Germany and Italy, it was announced here today.

A British note apologized for air violations which caused air raid alarms in various parts of Switzerland Sunday night and yesterday morning and three nights last week.

The note did not specifically mention the bombs dropped on the Swiss side of Lake Constance on Sunday night-Monday morning, which cut telephone and telegraph lines when the British attacked German armaments plants along the lake.

The Swiss Minister, however, was informed that Royal Air Force pilots had been instructed to stay out of Swiss territory in flights to and from north Italian industrial centers and south German objectives.

TALKS DEADLOCKED ON TRANSYLVANIA

Rumanians and Hungarians Seek New Orders.

TURNU-SEVERIN, Rumania, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Rumanian and Hungarian leaders, deadlocked in their dispute over Transylvania, headed home today to consult with their respective governments in an effort to prevent collapse of negotiations for a compromise settlement.

Spokesmen said that the negotiators, who conferred here until the early hours of the morning, were far from an agreement, but held out a faint hope that an understanding might yet be reached.

Hungary has demanded two-thirds of the province she lost to Rumania after the world war be returned to her.

Prospects that the talks would be resumed shortly, however, were seen in the fact that most of the delegates remained here, only the leaders departing for their home capitals.

At nearby Craiova, meanwhile, Rumanian and Hungarian delegations were reported in agreement on all but minor points of Bulgarian demands for Southern Dobruja. A final decision on how much Bulgaria will pay for improvements made in the border area since it was taken over by Rumania since 1913 appeared to be the chief obstacle to full settlement.

Polish Prince Boards Clipper for America

LISBON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Among twenty-one passengers who left by clipper today for the United States were Prince Wladyslaw Sapieha of Poland, his wife, Princess Mathylda, and her American-born mother, Baroness Louise Bornemisza.

The Baroness, a Philadelphian, married a Hungarian nobleman and since had lived in Europe. She and the Prince and Princess are on their way to York Harbor, Me.

Camps for Bessarabia Germans

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Aug. 20 (AP)—An order issued by the leader of the German minority of 500,000 in Yugoslavia announced tonight that 250,000 Germans being repatriated from Bessarabia would spend an indefinite time in labor camps to be established by the Germans of this country. Bessarabia, formerly a Rumanian province, now belongs to Russia.

Legion Of Honor Purge Reported Due In France

German Radio Announces Rolls, Containing Names Of Americans, Will Be Cut

Berlin, Aug. 20 ((AP) Via Radio)—France has decided to "purge" the rolls of its swollen Legion of Honor which contains the names of many foreigners, including Americans, the German radio announced tonight in a dispatch from Vichy.

It quoted French radio officials as declaring:

"There are writers without readers, journalists without fame, actors without a public and heroes without glory on the legion list. If the institution is to be respected it must be thoroughly purged."

Red Cross to Distribute Canned Milk to Parisians

French Agencies Will Do Job; 220,000 Belgians Return

PARIS (via Berlin), Aug. 17 (delayed) (AP).—The American Red Cross announced today that it will distribute canned milk in Paris through two French agencies.

Payne Chatfield Taylor, European delegate of the Red Cross, will leave Paris soon for Berlin and Geneva to consult with authorities in the United States by telephone for the first time since the German occupation.

The Belgian Public Health Ministry has announced that nearly 220,000 Belgian refugees in France have been repatriated in special trains, in addition to others who have gone home by automobile and bicycle. Most of them were in the part of France unoccupied by German forces.

All Belgians should be repatriated by the end of October, officials said. About 45,000 refugees from Luxemburg have been sent home from northern France, and 15,000 others in the south of France are gradually being returned.

Scouts Report Soviet Fortifies Bering Island

Coast Guard Commander, After Alaskan Cruise, Denies Air Base Is Built On Big Diomede

Alameda, Cal., Aug. 20 (AP)—Reports that the U. S. S. R. has fortified Big Diomede Island, in the Bering Sea off Alaska, were discredited today by Commander Harold G. Bradbury, of the Coast Guard cutter Shoshone, just back from a patrol cruise of Alaskan waters.

"So far as I was able to see, there is no fortification whatsoever to rumors that Big Diomede is being fortified as an air and naval base by tthe Russians," Commander Bradbury said.

Big Diomede, Russian-owned, lies just a few miles west of the American-owned Little Diomede Island.

138 British Children Arrive At New York

Brought Over By Liner Samaria, Which Reaches Port Two Days Late

New York, Aug. 20 (AP)—The two-day overdue British liner Samaria reached New York harbor late today, bringing among its 680 passengers 138 British children slated for wartime adoption in American homes.

The children were the first group brought across the Atlantic under the sponsorship of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

It was learned the Cunard White Star liner had been delayed by fog and had stopped at Halifax before proceeding here. The children will be taken to the Children's Home of the Gould Foundation tomorrow. There they will undergo a rest period and medical examinations before being sent to their foster homes.

President Says Roy Howard Rejected Defense Help Bid

Asked Him To Go To South America On Fifth-Column Mission—Reasons For Refusal Given

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 20—President Roosevelt disclosed today that several months ago he asked Roy Howard, editor of the New York *World-Telegram*, to investigate fifth-column activities in Latin America and that Howard had declined.

During a press conference the President identified Howard as the private individual he had in mind when he said in his third-term acceptance address that, with one exception, the persons he had asked to help in the defense program had agreed to do so.

The President said he had asked Howard to go to South America by plane, on a forty-day trip, and meet editors and Government officials he knew when he represented the United Press there. Mr. Roosevelt said he asked Howard to talk to them confidentially, on behalf of the United States, and find out what their own personal opinions were on fifth-column activities.

But he said it was not true that he had asked Howard to set up a propaganda bureau in Latin America.

The President did not disclose why Howard had not accepted the assignment.

Howard's Side Given

Washington, Aug. 20 (AP)—G. B. Parker, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, today issued the following statement in connection with President Roosevelt's assertion that Roy Howard, chairman of the newspaper chain, had turned down an offer to help on the defense program:

"Mr. Howard is in the Far East for the Scripps-Howard newspapers. His trip will include Australia, China, Japan, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, and he plans to write for our papers his impressions of the critical Oriental situation.

"He could not be reached today but a check with his office gives what seems to me to be an adequate statement on the matter referred to in the Hyde Park Presidential conference Tuesday.

"In a letter to President Roosevelt dated last June 5 Mr. Howard said:

" 'While I fully appreciate the difficulty of any man appraising accurately his own competency, it is less difficult for one to judge his own incompetency.

" 'It has been twenty years since I spent any time in South America, other than a brief round trip by air. During those years I have lost contacts with the politics and the personalities of the continent. Statesmen and journalists with whom I formerly had contact have passed from the picture. As I speak neither Spanish nor Portugese, the establishment of new contacts would be a slow process.

" 'It would be erroneous to believe that my personal affairs played any part in my decision. No personal considerations ever have or ever will interfere with my rendering to you, or anyone in your position, any public service for which I am qualified. I am sure you must know that.

" 'So long as American democracy continues I believe that our press will have a function that is at the same time an obligaton. I believe that without attaching too much importance to my position in American journalism there is a modicum of reason for my belief that in such times as these I may be in a better position to render some service through a medium with which I have had forty years' experience, than through one with which I am wholly unfamiliar.' "

Jan Masaryk Asserts Continuance Of British Blockade Is Essential

New York, Aug. 20 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czecho-Slovak Government-in-exile, declared today that the British blockade should be sternly carried out against Germany despite the suffering of Europe's conquered peoples.

"It is not easy for me to say this," declared the 54-year-old Foreign Minister, speaking as an unofficial visitor in the United States.

"My own people are among those who may suffer. But to discontinue the blockade at this point would certainly be difficult to explain to the British, who are standing with their backs to the wall, fighting for the survival of civilization."

Masaryk, Czecho-Slovakian Minister to London for fifteen years before he resigned in protest against the Munich pact in 1938, said he believed no famine problem could arise in the conquered states if food stocks found there at the time of occupation were restored by the Nazis.

Device To Direct Torpedoes To Their Goal Offered To U. S.

Inventor Says German Government Made $200,000 Proposal, But Was Refused

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 20—Charles Courtney, master locksmith, today lifted a cardboard cover, exposed what looked like the inside of a radio and announced it was a device by which torpedoes could be directed through air and water—drawn to their goals by the human electricity of the victims.

The device could also be used, he said, to protect arsenals and the like from saboteurs and to flash warnings of attempted coastal invasions. It was perfected by him and Louis Junco, a Cuban engineer, over a four-and-one-half-year period and, said Courtney, it brought them an offer of $200,000 from the German Government only last Wednesday.

"But we will not sell," he asserted, "all we want to do is give this to the United States Government."

A former United States marine, Courtney is a collector of ancient and medieval locks and keys and once nearly lost his life as a diver attempting to salvage a British cruiser on the bottom of the North Sea. Last December, he told police, he had been attacked by three men and robbed of secret plans for "German magnetic mines" left in his shop by a customer.

In the presence of three army representatives and one from the navy, Courtney demonstrated his machine.

"You could put this unit in a torpedo, aim it at a ship carrying human beings, and it would keep after that ship no matter how it zig-zagged," Courtney claimed. "The humans would generate electricity, which would activate and steer the torpedo irresistibly to the ship. It's almost human."

"Suppose the ship that discharged one of your torpedoes has more humans on it than the enemy ship—wouldn't the torpedo turn around and blast the ship from which it was sent?" asked one observer.

"Yes," admitted Courtney, "but that would have to be worked out. That's a detail. After all, the basic principle is here. It's 'controlled induction.' "

His aerial torpedo, Courtney claimed, could also follow—by sound—a plane indefinitely so long as the motor was running and it carried a human being.

"But if the motor was shut off?"—asked a spectator.

"Then the torpedo would fall," Courtney replied, "but, of course, these are all details which will have to be worked out in laboratory."

Nazis Take Passports Of Captured Americans

Ambulance Drivers Warn That Credentials May Be Used By Spies To Enter Country

New York, Aug. 20 (AP)—Germany is taking United States passports away from all Americans captured in military operations, a group of returning ambulance drivers said today, adding, "Don't think they won't use our passports to get spies in here."

Spokesman for the group of drivers who were taken prisoner in France and who arrived home on the Portuguese ship Quanza was Arthur Stratton, of Clinton, Mass.

Most of the drivers were captured June 23 at Mont Repos, France. The Germans treated them fairly well billeting them with captured French officers, but took their passports. The men were released July 14.

Also in the group were William T. Ripley, 27, of Montclair, N. J., and Paul Brooks Willis, of Albuquerque, N. M. All were members of the General Pershing ambulance unit of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

Canadian Parliament Will Not Be Recalled

Special Session Not Needed In Setting Up Joint U. S.-Dominion Defense Board

Ottawa, Aug. 20 (AP)—The setting up of a joint defense board by the Canadian and American governments involves nothing which necessitates a special early reconvening of Parliament, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King stated tonight.

Unless something turns up, he said, Parliament will not meet before November 5, the date to which it adjourned two weeks ago.

That board, the Prime Minister emphasized, was fundamentally and essentially for the study of common defense-problems. He said it involved no commitments at present and it would merely study the merits and demerits of various defense proposals of mutual concern to the two governments and probably make some recommendations. Action on those recommendations would then depend on the governments at Washington and Ottawa.

U. S. SURPLUS ARMS REACH ENGLAND

600,000 Rifles and 500 Guns Pierce Blockade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill gave the first official word today of the safe arrival in England of surplus American Army munitions valued at $37,000,000 which the administration released nearly three months ago.

Over shipping routes kept secret, world war artillery, rifles, machine guns and ammunition have been moving to England since they were turned over to the British Government when the Allied armies were defeated in France.

The munitions included 600,000 Lee-Enfield rifles, more than 500 world war 75-millimeter field guns, a large number of machine guns and an undisclosed amount of ammunition.

The British Government negotiated for the purchase when the British forces in France were evacuated after losing the bulk of their equipment and England appeared to be in desperate need of weapons of all kinds to repel a threatened invasion.

The shipments were handled by the United States Steel Export Company under an arrangement whereby the company took title to the ordnance from the War Department to avoid a direct sale by this Government to Great Britain.

Although they were considered largely obsolete by modern standards, the weapons were described officially as usable.

Diamond Cutting Firm To Set Up in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The Commerce Department disclosed today a message from Russel M. Brooks, American Consul at Johannesburg, South Africa, saying that one of the largest diamond-cutting concerns in South Africa was organizing an American subsidiary to take over business formerly done in Antwerp, Amsterdam and London.

The report called the transfer "an important step in the general trend to make this country the world's diamond center."

Indian Prince Gives £100,000 for Planes

The Indian Prince of Hyderabad, reputedly the wealthiest person in the world, contributed £100,000 today to England to purchase fifty American fighting planes, according to a British broadcast heard here by NBC.

WELLES APPROVES BULLITT'S SPEECH

Acting Secretary Says Envoy Acted Commendably.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that it was highly desirable for an Ambassador such as William C. Bullitt to tell publicly of the dangers he foresaw for the United States on the basis of what he had seen in warring Europe. Mr. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, said on Sunday in a speech at Philadelphia that the United States was in danger of attack from Germany and he advocated the sale of destroyers to Great Britain.

The speech aroused a storm in the Senate, where Senator Clark, Democrat, of Florida, and others called it "very little short of treason." Mr. Bullitt was accused in senatorial speeches of seeking to promote a dictatorship and of urging American to enter the war.

Mr. Welles, asked for comment on the Bullitt speech at his press conference, said that this country clearly was going through a critical and grave period and that when an Ambassador who had been a witness to many events abroad during

the last few years wished to tell his own people of his feeling of danger, it seemed to him (Welles) that it was highly desirable that he do so. Copies of the speech were distributed through State Department channels.

HEAT BOTHERS DUKE

Windsors Seek House Close to Seashore in Nassau.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Oppressed by the heat of midsummer Nassau, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were reported today seeking a temporary home away from official Government House and close to the seashore.

One place mentioned in reports of their house-hunting was Shangri-La, palatial winter residence of Alexis Wenner-Gren, Swedish industrialist, where Greta Garbo was a guest last season. The estate is near the west end of Hog Island, across the harbor from Nassau proper and not far from Paradise Beach.

Government House, built 139 years ago on a hill in the heart of Nassau, is surrounded by cool, formal gardens, but the dense residential areas surrounding keep the coolest breezes away. A wing provides an executive office for Edward, the new Governor.

combat rather than a whole shipload in a submarine or naval bombing attack.

Plans for ferrying the fighting ships across the water, Col. Brooks explained, already have been carefully drawn.

"The planes," he said, "will be flown in groups from a well prepared base in Canada to a station in the British Isles. Naturally the planes will be transported as safely as possible, although that will take them a little further than the direct route, which is 1,985 miles.

"Each ship will have a pilot, co-pilot and radio operator. The lead ship will have more instruments and a celestial navigator."

Base pay offered is $500 for the pilot, $400 for co-pilot and $300 for radio operator.

According to Col. Brooks, the jobs are on a civilian basis but with salaries to be exempt from all British taxation. Two trans-Atlantic trips a month would be guaranteed and the crews would be flown back to the United States.

The ferrying job in England, at a base wage of $150 a week, is for flying ships from the factory to the field or from field to field in what is described as daylight and safety.

Col. Brooks is known to every veteran flyer in the Southwest. In 1937 he purchased airplanes and obtained pilots to organize the Honduras Air Force, which he headed in action against a group of revolutionists, who rose against President Tiburcio Carias.

Will Ferry Planes to England

Col. Brooks Offers American Flyers $500 to Take Aircraft From Canada.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—An offer of $500 per trip to all takers to ferry planes across the turbulent North Atlantic to England had the Oklahoma flying fraternity buzzing today.

Arriving unheralded, Col. William C. Brooks, flying soldier of fortune, outlined this proposition and two alternatives, according to aviators he interviewed. For the pilots he could not reach during his stay, he left interview blanks and posters.

The supplemental offers were: 1—Ferrying jobs in England and, 2—Commissions in the Canadian Royal Air Force with assurances that those enlisting would serve only as instructors and see no foreign service.

These offers bolstered reports current since the war began that England eventually would seek to ferry American-made ships across the ocean, taking a chance on losing only a few through crashes or

a Canadian interment camp in northern Ontario.

Fifth columnists, at least one of them a woman, were believed by Canadian authorities to have aided in the escape.

The prisoner, brought here from England, crawled to freedom through a three-foot high tunnel built directly under one of the guard rooms and braced efficiently by timber which police said was stolen piece by piece from workmen building additions to the camp barracks.

So carefully was the tunnel made that authorities believe a general escape may have been planned.

Perhaps most amazing of all was the discovery of a radio transmitting set concealed in the ceiling of the barracks over his bed, over which the prisoner apparently planned his escape with outside help. The tunnel extended fifty yards from an ice house in which the prisoner worked.

Police said that they were hunting for a car in which a woman driver was seen heading toward Toronto with a man who kept his face covered from passersby. The car previously had been seen parked in the vicinity of the camp for some hours.

GERMAN OFFICER FLEES IN CANADA

Radio May Have Aided in Escape From Camp.

SOMEWHERE IN ONTARIO, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—A young German officer, who speaks perfect English and who is described as dangerous, was at large today after a bold, perhaps radio-directed escape from

30.24-4453

30.24-4453

SOMEWHERE IN ONTARIO, AUG 20-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND HOME GUARDS SURROUNDED A SMALL WOODED AREA TONIGHT IN THE BELIEF THEY HAD TRAPPED A "DANGEROUS" YOUNG GERMAN NAVAL LIEUTENANT WHO TUNNELED HIS WAY TO FREEDROM FROM A WAR PRISONERS' CAMP YESTERDAY.

A PROVINCIAL CONSTABLE REPORTED STOPPING A CAR WHOSE DRIVER FLED INTO THE WOODS, SEVEN MILES FROM THE CAMP. THE CONSTABLE SAID THE DRIVER ANSWERED THE DESCRIPTION OF THE FUGITIVE, LIEUT.WERNER KOCHE, 28.

AUTHORITIES WHO DISCOVERED A CRUDELY-MADE RADIO SET CONCEALED IN THE CEILING OVER THE ESCAPED PRISONER'S BED AT FIRST BELIEVED IT WAS A TRANSMITTING SET BY WHICH HE CONTACTED OUTSIDE AID, BUT TECHNICIANS LATER SAID IT WAS ONLY A RECEIVER.

THE NOW ESCAPED OFFICER APPARENTLY BUILT THE SET FROM ODDS AND ENDS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT LEFT IN ONE OF THE BARRACKS BASEMENTS, AUTHORITIES SAID BUT ADMITTED ITS TUBES MUST HAVE BEEN SMUGGLED IN.

THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS BROUGHT FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND, PARACHUTISTS, SUBMARINE CREWS, AIRMEN, SAILORS AND PLAIN FANTRYMEN, ARE HOUSED IN CANADIAN INTERNMENT CAMPS.

SOMEWHERE IN ONTARIO--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ESCAPE XXX CAMPS.

UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT THE OFFICERS CANNOT BE FORCED TO WORK. IN THIS CAMP THEY SPEND THEIR TIME AT SPORTS AND STUDY.

ROWS OF BARBED-WIRE ENCIRCLE THE CAMP AND CANADIAN WAR VETERANS MAN MACHINE GUNS GUARDING ENTRANCES.

ORDINARY PRISONERS CUT WOOD AND BUILD ROADS, RECEIVING 50 CENTS A WEEK. THESE WAGES ARE PAID BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHICH IN TURN RECEIVES THE MONEY FROM GERMANY.

THE INTERNED MEN, WEAR SHORTS MOST OF THE TIME, AND MARCH TO THEIR SPORT CONTESTS UNDER GERMAN ORDERS, SINGING GERMAN SONGS. FORMAL MILITARY DRILL IS NOT PERMITTED.

PICTURES OF HITLER AND THE SWASTIKA ARE TABOO. ONE AMBITIOUS ARTIST-PRISONER ONCE DID A PICTURE OF HITLER BUT NOW CONFINES HIMSELF TO ANCIENT GERMAN HEROES FOR SUBJECTS.

ROLL CALL IS AT 7 A.M. WHEN THE PRISONERS DON THEIR UNIFORMS AND MAY WEAR MILITARY DECORATIONS. WHEN THE UNIFORMS OF ORDINARY PRISONERS WEAR OUT THEY ARE REPLACED WITH NAVY XLUE SUITS WITH TWO-INCH RED STRIPES DOWN THE TROUSER LEGS AND A BIG RED CIRCLE ON THE BACKS OF TH JACKETS.

THREADBARE GERMAN OFFICERS ARE ALLOWED TO CALL IN TAILORS TO MAKE THEM NEW UNIFORMS WITH MARKS IDENTIFYING THEM AS PRISONERS.

Day's Communiques of War Powers

British

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Three more enemy aircraft (in addition to those reported earlier) have been shot down today by our fighters, one of them by a Polish squadron of the Royal Air Force.

It is now established that eight more enemy aircraft were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire during the air fighting on Sunday, and that an enemy flying boat was shot down by anti-aircraft fire off the northeast coast shortly before midnight last night.

An Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry communique:

During this morning enemy activities over this country were comparatively slight. Bombs were dropped in two towns, one in Essex and the other in South Wales. In both places houses were hit and some persons were injured. A small number of these casualities were fatal. Bombs were also dropped on a South Wales port, the damage done being small.

This afternoon the enemy approached the southeast coast in stronger force and an East Anglian town was attacked, but no casualties so far have been reported and the damage was confined to broken windows.

The main objective of the afternoon attacks appears to have been an airdrome on the south coast, but the enemy showed no desire to press home the attack and very few of his aircraft succeeded in penetrating our defenses. No damage was done.

Reports received up to 5 p. m. show that three enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters, bringing the total for the day to four.

An Admiralty communique:

Skua aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm yesterday located and attacked two enemy transports of about 300 tons in Haugesund, Norway. Two direct hits with bombs were obtained on one of the transports.

Other Skua aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm carried out an attack on oil tanks north of Haugesund.

All aircraft returned safely.

An Air Ministry communique:

Blenheim aircraft of the Coastal Command caused many fires last night when they raided the airdrome at St. Omer in North France. The leader of the formation straddled the airdrome with his bombs. There was a big explosion on the ground, followed by several small ones. Fierce fires broek out. Further salvos of incendiary bombs increased the fires until most of the air field was cloaked in flame.

The Blenheims took the enemy completely by surprise. They found a flare path lighted in readiness for returning Nazi aircraft. One Blenheim pilot, mistaken for a German, was signaled to come in a nd land. He replied with a lead of bombs. The flare path and tarmac apron) in front of a line of hangars as revealed by the flashes of bombs were hit repeatedly.

A Blenheim which could not find its primary target was approaching Cap Gris Nez on the return journey when a concentration of German searchlights opened up on him. He dived and dropped all his bombs on them. The lights went out and fires started on the headland.

An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday our bombers carried out daylight reconnaissances over Holland and over the North Sea. An anti-aircraft position near Amsterdam and the airdrome at Flushing were bombed. One of our aircraft did not return.

During the night, thirty enemy airdromes in Germany and enemy-occupied territory were attacked. Other aircraft bombed the naval base at Kiel, an oil refinery at Hanover, the power station at Zschornewitz, north of Leipzig, and a number of key points on the enemy's line of communic tions in the Ruhr and northwest Germany.

Oil tanks at Ambes, near Bordeaux, were also successfully attacked. Two of our aircraft were lost in the operation.

An Air Ministry communique:

During the night enemy aircraft operated for the most part singly but over widespread areas of England and South Wales and also over a few districts in Scotland. Damage was done to houses and other property in some towns in northeastern England and the Midland and in a town in southwestern England. The majority of the bombs, however, fell in rural areas, causing very little damage. A number of casualties were caused, some of which were fatal.

Reports received of yesterday's operations confirm that another enemy aircraft was destroyed by our fighters, making the total five for the day. Three of our fighters were lost, but the pilots of two are safe.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 20 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

During the night of Aug. 18-19, our bombers attacked Derna, western Libya port. A salvo of bombs was observed to fall near a harbor jetty and shipping. Bombs were dropped on a camp and petrol dump at Bir El Gobbi air base and the El Gubbi Satellite airdrome also was attacked.

Yesterday three enemy aircraft approached to within thirty-five miles of Malta, but made off when our fighters went up. Later, another small force was reported, but it also turned away when our fighters took off.

Aircraft of the R. A. F. successfully covered the evacuation from British Somaliland.

Bombers attacked a petrol dump at Batie, Abyssinia. All bombs dropped in the target area.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (AP).—A high command communique:

Our submarines reported new successes. One U-boat sank the 5,576-ton (British) armed merchantman Ampleforth. Another downed a 6-800-ton enemy steamer. A third, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Cohauss, who already had reported as a partial result the sinking of 32,300 tons of shipping, now reports a total of 41,000 tons sunk.

During armed reconnaissances our air force effectively bombarded armament plants, gasoline tanks, railways, ports, airdromes and troop concentrations, especially in the Counties of Suffolk, Norfolk and Oxford.

At night our attacks were directed at airports in southern England as well as against port facilities and big oil tanks along the British and southwestern coast.

Enemy planes last night dropped bombs on residential sections and open fields at various places. Several civilians were killed or injured and several houses destroyed.

Thanks to the activity of our air protection service as well as local security operations, the damage caused at several places was quickly repaired.

Five enemy planes were shot down by pursuit planes and anti-aircraft. Two of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP).—A high command communique:

The last resistance of the enemy rearguard was broken yesterday afternoon, Aug. 19, and our troops occupied Berbera, the capital of British Somaliland. Before fleeing to their ships, the British set fire to a part of the city.

One entire camel corps, well armed and well equiped, gave itself up at our command at Hargeisa, surrendering and turning over its arms.

At Galabet, one of our battalions attacked by surprise and routed enemy formations, capturing munitions, animals and prisoners.

Enemy air raids at Neghelli, Mogadiscio, Bardia, Merca and Genale caused no casualties nor appreciable damage.

In Northern Africa the enemy bombed a hospital at Berna, causing one death and injuries to twenty-two among the patients.

A submarine of unknown nationality ran into one of our minefields in the Dodacanese Islands; a wide patch of oil at the place of the explosion led to the belief the vessel sank.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 20-AP-GEN. ALPHONSE GEORGES, WHO COMMANDED THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WAS RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE BY A DECREE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL TONIGHT. ---

LONDON, AUG. 20-AP-DOMINIONS SECRETARY LORD CWLDECOTE ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT BRITAIN, SINCE AUG. 8 HAD LOST 94 FIGHTER PILOTS AND 153 FIGHTER PLANES AS AGAINST GERMANY'S LOSS OF 699 FIGHTING AND BOMBINGS PLANES.

LONDON, AUG. 20-AP-BRITISH AND FRENCH GUNS DATING BACK TO THE YEARS OF WOODEN FRIGATES ARE BEING REMOVED FROM THE TOWER OF LONDON TO BE B BROKEN UP FOR MUNITIONS.

OTHER TOWER CANNON, DATING BACK TO 16TH CENTURY FIGHTING, HAVE BEEN EAR-MARKED ALSO FOR SCRAP. ----

BERLIN, AUG. 20-AP-VIA RADIO-INCREASED PRODUCTION OF THE SYNTHETIC FIBRE, "ZELL WOLLE," AND COTTON IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA WILL ENABLE GERMANS TO BUY MORE NIGHTSHIRTS AND SOCKS, THE GERMAN WIRELESS SAID TODAY.

NEW RATION CARDS CONTAINING 150 POINTS INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT 100 WILL BE ISSUED SEPT. 1--TOW MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

A PAIR OF WOMEN'S STOCKINGS WILL EAT UP ONLY FOUR POINTS INSTEAD OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE, NIGHTSHIRTS 19 X INSTEAD OF 25. ----

30.24 - 4455

30.24 — 4455

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's Speech on War's Progress and U. S. Defense Plans

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech today to the House of Commons follows:

Almost a year has passed since the war began. It is natural for us, therefore, to pause on our journey at this milestone and survey the dark, wide field. It is also useful to compare the first year of this second war against German aggression with its forerunner a quarter of a century ago.

Although this war is, in fact, only a continuation of the last, very great differences in its character are apparent. In the last war millions of men fought by hurling enormous masses of steel at one another. Men and shells was the cry and prodigious slaughter was the consequence.

In this war nothing of this kind has yet appeared. It is a conflict of strategy, of organization, of technical operators, science, mechanics and morale.

Year's Casualties Contrasted

The British casualties in the first twelve months of the great war amounted to 365,000. In this war British killed, wounded, prisoners and missing, including civilians, are about 92,000, but of these a large proportion are alive as prisoners of war. Throughout all Europe for one man killed or wounded in this first year perhaps five were killed or wounded in 1914-15.

The slaughter is but a fraction, but the consequences to the belligerents have been even more deadly. We have seen great countries with powerful armies dashed out of coherent existence in a few weeks. We have seen the French Republic and the renowned French Army beaten into complete and total submission with less than the casualties which they suffered in any one of half a dozen of the battles of 1914-18.

The entire body—it might almost seem at times the soul—of France has succumbed to physical effects incomparably less terrible than those which were sustained with fortitude and undaunted will-power twenty-five years ago.

Although up to the present the loss of life has been mercifully diminished the decisions reached in the course of the struggle are even more profound upon the fate of nations than anything which has ever happened since barbaric times.

Moves are made upon scientific and strategic boards, advantages are gained by mechanical means as the result of which scores of millions of men become incapable of further resistance, or judge themselves incapable of further resistance, and a fearful game of chess proceeds from check to mate by which the unhappy players seem to be inexorably bound.

Entire Populations Involved

There is another and far more obvious difference from 1914. The whole of the warring nations are involved—not only soldiers, but the entire population; men, women and children.

The fronts are everywhere. The trenches are dug in the towns and the streets. Every village is fortified. Every road is barred. The front line runs through the factories. The workmen are soldiers, with different weapons but the same courage.

There seems to be every reason to believe that this new kind of war is well suited to the genius and resources of the British Nation and Empire, and that once we get properly equipped and properly started a war of this kind will be more favorable to us than the somber mass slaughters of the Somme and Passchendaele.

If it is a case of whole nations fighting and suffering together, that ought to suit us, too, because we are the most united of all the nations, because we entered the war upon the national will and with our eyes open, because we have been nursed in freedom and individual responsibility and are the products, not of totalitarian uniformity, but of tolerance and variety.

If all these qualities are turned, as they are being turned, to the arts of war, we may be able to show the enemy quite a lot of things they have not thought of yet.

British Science Leads

Since the Germans drove out the Jews and lowered their technical standards, our science is definitely ahead of theirs.

Our geographical position, the command of the sea and the friendship of the United States, enables us to draw resources from the whole world and to manufacture weapons of war of every kind, but especially of the superfine kinds, on a scale hitherto practiced only by Nazi Germany.

Hitler is now sprawled over Europe. Our offensive springs are being slowly compressed, and we must resolutely and methodically prepare ourselves for the campaigns of 1941 and 194

Two or three years are not a long time, even in our short precarious lives. They are nothing in the history of nations. And when we are doing the finest thing in the world, and have the honor to be the sole champion of the liberty of all Europe, we must not grudge these years, or weary as we toil and struggle through them.

It does not follow that our energies in future years will be exclusively confined to defending ourselves and our possessions. Many opportunities may lie open to amphibious power, and we must be ready to take advantage of them.

Deeds, Not Words, Will Tell

One of the ways to bring this war to a speedy end is to convince the enemy, not by words but by deeds, that we have both the will and the means not only to go on indefinitely but to strike heavy and unexpected blows.

The road to victory may not be so long as we expect. But we have no right to count upon this. Be it long or short, rough or smooth, we mean to reach our journey's end.

It is our intention to maintain and enforce a strict blockade not only of Germany but of Italy, France and all other countries that have fallen into the German power.

I read in the papers that Herr Hitler has also proclaimed a strict blockade of the British islands. No one can complain of that. I remember the Kaiser doing it in the last war.

What, indeed, would be a matter of general complaint would be if we were to prolong the agony of all Europe by allowing food to go in to nourish the Nazis and aid their war effort, or to allow food to go in to the subjugated peoples which would certainly be pillaged off them by their Nazi conquerors.

There have been many proposals, founded on the highest motives, that food should be allowed to pass the blockade for the relief of these populations. I regret that we must refuse these requests.

Nazis' New Economy

The Nazis are boasting that they have created a new unified economy in Europe. They have repeatedly stated that they possess ample reserves of food and that they can feed their captive peoples.

In a German broadcast of June 27 it was said that while Mr. Hoover's plan for relieving France, Belgium and Holland deserved commendation, the German forces had already taken the necessary steps. We know that in Norway, when the German troops went in, there were food supplies to last for a year. We know that Poland, though not a rich country, usually produced sufficient food for her people.

Moreover, the other countries which Herr Hitler has invaded all held considerable stock when the Germans entered and are themselves very substantial food producers.

If all this food is not available now it can only be because it has been removed to feed the people of Germany and to give them increased rations there during the last few months. At this season of the year, and for some months to come, there is the least chance of scarcity, as the harvest has just been gathered in.

Foods Make War Materials

There is another aspect. Many of the most valuable foods are essential to the manufacture of vital war materials. Fats are used to make explosives, potatoes to make the alcohol for motor spirit. The plastic materials now so largely used for aircraft construction are made of milk.

If the Germans use these commodities to help them bomb our women and children, rather than to feed the populations who produce them, we may be sure that any imported food would go the same way, directly or indirectly, or be employed to relieve the enemy of the responsibilities he has assumed.

Let Hitler bear his responsibilities to the full, and let the peoples of Europe who groan beneath his yoke aid in every way the coming of the day when it will be broken. Meanwhile we can arrange in advance for the speedy entry of food into any part of the enslaved area, when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom.

We shall do our best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world, so that there will always be held out before the eyes of the peoples of Europe, including—I say it deliberately—the German Austrian peoples, the certainty that the shattering of the Nazi power will bring to them all immediate food, freedom and peace.

Cataract of Disaster

Rather more than a quarter of a year has passed since the new government came into power in this country. What a cataract of disaster has poured out upon us since then!

The trustful Dutch overwhelmed, their beloved and respected sovereign driven into exile, the peaceful city of Rotterdam the scene of a massacre as hideous as anything in the Thirty Years War, Belgium invaded and beaten down, our own fine expeditionary force, which King Leopold called to his rescue, cut off and almost captured, escaping, as it seemed, only by a miracle and with the loss of all its equipment; our ally France out, Italy in against us.

All France in the power of the enemy, all its arsenals and vast masses of military material converted to the enemy's use; a puppet government set up at Vichy which may at any moment be forced to become our foe; the whole western seaboard of Europe, from the North Cape to the Spanish frontier, in German hands; all the ports, all the airfields upon this immense front employed against us as potential springboards of invasion; the German air power, numerically so far outstripping ours, has been brought so close to our island that what we used to dread has come to pass, and the hostile bombers not only reach our shores in a few minutes and from many directions, but can be escorted by their fighters.

If we had been confronted at the beginning of May with such a prospect, it would have seemed incredible that at this point of a period of horror and disaster we should stand erect, sure of ourselves, masters of our fate and with the conviction of final victory burning unquenchable in our hearts.

Britain Stronger Than Ever

Few would have believed we could survive; none would have believed that we should today not only feel stronger, but should actually be stronger, than we have ever been before.

Let us see what has happened on the other side of the scales: The British nation and the British Empire, finding themselves alone, stood undismayed against disaster. No one flinched or wavered; nay, some who formerly thought of peace now think only of war. Our people are united and resolved as they have never been before. Death and ruin have become small things compared with the shame of defeat or failure in duty.

We cannot tell what lies ahead. It may be that even greater ordeals lie before us. We will face whatever is coming to us. We are sure of ourselves and of our cause. Here, then, is the supreme fact.

Meanwhile we have not only fortified our hearts but our island. We have rearmed and rebuilt our armies in a degree which would have been deemed impossible a few months ago. We have ferried across the Atlantic, thanks to our friends over there, an immense mass of munitions of all kinds—cannon, rifles, machine guns, cartridges and shells—all safely landed without the loss of a gun or a round. The output of our own factories, working as they have never worked before, has poured forth.

2,000,000 Men Armed

The whole British Army is at home. More than 2,000,000 determined men have rifles and bayonets in their hands tonight, and three-quarters of them are in regular military formations. We have never had armies like this in our island in time of war. The whole island bristles against invaders from the sea or from the air.

As I explained to the House in the middle of June, the stronger our army at home the larger must be the invading expedition; and the larger the invading expedition the less difficult will be the task of the navy in detecting its assembly and in intercepting and destroying it on passage, and the greater would be the difficulty of feeding and supplying the invaders if ever they landed in the teeth of continuous naval and air attack upon their communications.

As in Nelson's day, the maxim holds—our first line of defense is the enemy's ports. Now air reconnaissance and photography have brought to an old principle a new and potent aid.

Our navy is far stronger than at the beginning of the war. The great flow of new construction set on foot at the outbreak is now beginning to come in. We hope our friends across the ocean will send us a timely reinforcement to bridge the gap between the peace flotillas of 1939 and the war flotillas of 1941.

Situation on the Seas

The seas and oceans are open. The U-boats are contained. The magnetic mine is mastered.

The merchant tonnage under the British flag after a year of unlimited U-boat war, after eight months of intensive mining attack, is larger than when we began. We have, in addition, under our control, 4,000,000 tons of shipping from the captive countries, which has taken refuge here or in the harbors of the empire.

Our stocks of food of all kinds are many times as great as in the days of peace.

Why do I say all this? Not, assuredly, to boast; not to give the slightest countenance to complacency. The dangers we face are still enormous. But so are our advantages and resources.

I recount them because the people have a right to know that there are solid grounds for the confidence we feel, and that we have good reason to believe ourselves capable, as I said in a very dark hour two months ago, of continuing the war, if necessary alone, if necessary for years.

I say it because the fact that the British Empire stands invincible and that nazidom can still be resisted will kindle again the spark of hope in the breasts of hundreds of millions of downtrodden or despairing men and women throughout Europe and far beyond its bounds, and that from these sparks there will presently come a cleansing and devouring flame.

The Present Great Battle

The great air battle which has been in progress over this island for the last few weeks has recently attained a high intensity. It is too soon to attempt to assign limits either to the scale or duration of the great air battle. We must certainly expect that greater efforts will be made by the enemy than any he has so far put forth. Hostile air fields are still being developed in France and the low countries and the movement of squadrons and material for attacking us is still proceeding.

It is quite plain that Herr Hitler could not admit defeat in his air attack on Great Britain without most serious injury. If, after all these boastings and blood-curdling threats and lurid accounts trumpeted round the world of the damage he has inflicted, of the vast numbers of our air force he has shot down, so he says, with so little loss to himself; after tales of panic-stricken British couched in their holes, cursing the plutocratic government which has led

them to such a plight—his whole air onslaught were forced tamely to peter out, the Fuehrer's reputation for veracity of statement might be seriously impugned.

We may be sure, therefore, that he will continue as long as he has the strength and as long as any preoccupations he may have in respect of the Russian air force allow him to do so.

Fighting Favors British

On the other hand, the conditions and course of the fighting have so far been favorable to us.

I told the House two months ago that whereas in France our fighter aircraft were wont to inflict a loss of two or three to one upon the Germans, and in the fighting at Dunkirk, which was a kind of no man's land, of about three or four to one, we expected that in an attack on this island we should achieve a larger ratio. This has certainly come true.

It must also be remembered that all the enemy machines and pilots which are shot down over our island or the seas which surround it are either destroyed or captured, whereas a considerable proportion of our machines and also of our pilots are saved, and soon again come into action.

A vast and admirable system of salvage directed by the Ministry of Aircraft Production ensures the speediest return to the fighting line of damaged machines and the most provident and speedy use of all the spare parts and material.

At the same time the splendid—nay, astounding—increase in the output and repair of British aircraft and engines, which Lord Beaverbrook has achieved by a genius of organization and drive which looks like magic, has given us overflowing reserves of every type of aircraft and an ever-mounting stream of production, both in quantity and quality.

Nazi Output Far Exceeded

The enemy is, of course, far more numerous than we are. But our new production already largely exceeds his, and the American production is only just beginning to flow in. Our bomber and fighter strength after all this fighting is larger than it has ever been.

We hope and believe that we shall be able to continue the struggle indefinitely and as long as the enemy pleases; and the longer it continues the more rapid will be our approach, first toward that parity and then into that superiority in the air upon which, in a large measure, the decision of the war depends.

The gratitude of every home in our island, in our empire, and indeed throughout the world, except in the abodes of the guilty, goes out to the British airmen who, undaunted by odds, unwearied in their constant challenge and mortal danger, are turning the tide of world war by their prowess and by their devotion. Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.

All hearts go out to the fighter pilots whose brilliant actions we see with our own eyes day after day; but we must never forget that all the time, night after night, month after month, our bomber squadrons travel far into Germany, find their targets in the darkness by the highest navigational skill, aim their attacks—often under the heaviest fire, often with heavy loss—with deliberate, careful discrimination, and inflict shattering blows upon the whole of the technical and war-making structure of the Nazi power.

On no part of the Royal Air Force does the weight of the war fall more heavily than on the daylight bombers, who will play an invaluable part in the case of invasion and whose unflinching zeal it has been necessary in the meanwhile, on numerous occasions, to restrain.

We are able to verify the results of bombing military targets in Germany, not only by reports which reach us through many sources, but also by photograph.

Air the Way to Victory

I have no hesitation in saying that this process of bombing the military industries and communications of Germany, and the air bases and storage depots from which we are attacked—and which will continue upon an ever-increasing scale until the end of the war and may in another year attain dimensions hitherto undreamed of—affords one, at least, of the surest, if not the shortest, of all the roads to victory.

Even if the Nazi legions stood triumphant on the Black Sea, or indeed upon the Caspian; even if Hitler was at the gates of India, it would profit him nothing if at the same time the entire economic and scientific apparatus of German war power lay shattered and pulverized at home.

The fact that the invasion of this island upon a large scale has become a far more difficult operation with every week that has passed since we saved our army at Dunkirk, and our very great preponderance of sea power, enable us to turn our eyes and to turn our strength toward the Mediterranean and against that other enemy who, without the slightest provocation, coldly and deliberately, for greed and gain, stabbed France in the back in the moment of her agony and is now marching against us in Africa.

The defection of France has, of course, been deeply damaging to our position in what is called, somewhat oddly, the Middle East. In the defense of Somaliland, for instance, we had counted upon strong French forces attacking the Italians from Jibuti. We had counted also upon the use of the French naval and air bases in the Mediterranean, and particularly upon the North African shore.

French Could Have Fought On

We had counted upon the French Fleet. Even though Metropolitan France was temporarily overrun there was no reason why the French Navy, substantial parts of the French Army, and the French Empire overseas should not have continued the struggle at our side.

Shielded by overwhelming seapower, possessed of invaluable strategic bases and of ample funds, France might have remained one of the great combatants in the struggle. By so doing, France would have preserved the continuity of her life and the French Empire might have advanced with the British Empire to the rescue of the independence and integrity of the French motherland.

In our own case, if we had been put in the terrible position of France—now happily impossible, although of course it would have been the duty of all war leaders to fight on here to the end—it would also have been their duty, as I indicated in my speech of June 4, to provide as far as possible for the naval security of Canada and our Dominions, and to make sure they had the means to carry on the struggle from beyond the oceans.

Most of the other countries that have been overrun by Germany for the time being have perservered valiantly and faithfully. The Czechs, the Poles, the Norwegians, the Dutch, the Belgians are still in the field, sword in hand, recognized by Great Britain and the United States as the sole representative authorities and lawful governments of their respective States.

Crime of "Men of Vichy"

That France alone should lie prostrate at this moment is the crime, not of a great and noble nation, but of what are called the men of Vichy.

We have profound sympathy with the French people. Our old comradeship with France is not dead. In General de Gaulle and his gallant band that comradeship takes an effective form. These free Frenchmen have been condemned to death by Vichy, but the day will come, as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow, when their names will be held in honor and graven in stone in the streets and villages of a France restored in a liberated Europe into its full freedom and ancient fame.

But this conviction which I feel of the future cannot affect the immediate problems which confront us in the Mediterranean and in Africa.

It had been decided some time before the beginning of the war to defend the protectorate of Somaliland. That policy was changed when the French gave in, and when our small forces there—a few battalions, a few guns—were attacked by all the Italian troops—nearly two divisions—which had formerly faced the French at Jibuti. It was right to withdraw our troops virtually intact for action elsewhere.

Far larger operations no doubt impend in the Middle East theatre and I shall certainly not attempt to discuss or prophesy about their probable course. We have large armies and many means of reinforcing them. We have the complete sea command of the Eastern Mediterranean. We intend to do our best to give a good account of ourselves and to discharge faithfully and resolutely all our obligations and duties.

Promises to Allies

A good many people have written to me to ask me to make on this occasion a fuller statement of our war aims and of the kind of peace we wish to make than is contained in the very considerable declaration which was made early in the Autumn.

Since then we have made common cause with Norway, Holland and Belgium. We have recognized the Czech government of Dr. Benes, and we have told General de Gaulle that our success will carry with it the restoration of France.

I do not think it would be wise at this moment, while the battle rages and the war is still in its earlier stage, to embark upon elaborate speculation about the future shape which should be given to Europe or the new securities which must be arranged to spare mankind the miseries of a third world war.

The ground is not new. It has been frequently traversed and explored and many ideas are held in common by all good men and all free men. But before we can undertake the task of rebuilding we have not only to be convinced ourselves but convince all other countries that the Nazi tyranny is going to be finally broken.

The right to guide the course of world history is the noblest prize of victory. We are still toiling up the hill. We have not yet breasted the crest line. We cannot survey the landscape or even imagine what its condition will be in that longed-for hour.

The task which lies before us immediately is at once more simple and more stern. I hope, indeed, I pray, that we shall not be found unworthy of our victory if after toil and tribulation it is granted to us. For the rest we have to gain the victory.

There is, however, one direction in which we can see a little more clearly ahead. We have to think not only for ourselves but for the lasting security of the cause and principles for which we are fighting.

Air Bases for United States

Some months ago we came to the conclusion that the interests of the United States and of the British Empire both required that the United States should have facilities for the naval and air defense of the Western Hemisphere against the attack of a Nazi power which might have acquired temporary but lengthy control of a large part of Western Europe and its resources.

We have therefore decided, spontaneously and without being asked or offered any inducement, to inform the Government of the United States that we should be glad to place such defense facilities at their disposal by leasing suitable sites in our transatlantic possessions for their greater security against the unmeasured dangers of the future.

The principle of association of interests for common purposes between Great Britain and the United States had developed even before the war in the various agreements reached about certain small islands in the Pacific Ocean which have become important as air-fueling points. In all this line of thought we found ourselves in very close harmony.

Presently we learned that anxiety was also felt in the United States about the air and naval defense of their Atlantic seaboard, and President Roosevelt has made it clear that he would like to discuss with us and with the Dominion of Canada and with Newfoundland the development of American naval and air facilities in Newfoundland and in the West Indies.

No Transfer of Sovereignty

There is of course no question of any transference of sovereignty or of any action being taken against the wishes of the various colonies concerned, but for our part His Majesty's Government is entirely willing to accord defense facilities to the United States on a ninety-nine-year lease-hold basis, and we feel sure that our interests no less than theirs and the interests of the colonies themselves and of Canada and Newfoundland will be served thereby.

Undoubtedly this process means that these two great organizations of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage.

For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings. No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on in full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days.

LONDON, AUG. 20-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY TODAY TO DIRECT TRAFFIC IN 40 BRITISH PORTS WITHOUT AUTHORITY FROM LONDON IN EVENT OF INVASION.

THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT SET UP EMERGENCY COMMITTEES IN EACH PORT AND EMPOWERED DIVISIONAL PORT CONHROLLERS TO ACT IN CASE OF A BREAKDOWN IN COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MINISTRY'S PROPOSALS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN MADE SO AS TO ENSURE THAT NO BOTTLENECK WOULD EXIST WHICH WOULD SLOW DOWN THE FLOW OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS, RAW MATERIALS AND MUNITIONS OR THE EQUALLY IMPORTANT FLOW OF EXPORTS.

30.24 - 4457

30.24 - 4457

LONDON, AUG.20-(AP)-A GROUP OF CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT INTRODUCED A MOTION TONIGHT ASKING THE GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE THE 99-YEAR PERIOD FOR WHICH BRITAIN IS READY TO LEASE SOME OF ITS WESTERN HEMISPHERE TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES FOR DEFENSE BASES.

A SHORTER PERIOD OF FROM 15 TO 21 YEARS WAS SUGGESTED AS BEING "OF SUFFICIENT DURATION TO PROTECT THE UNITED STATES AGAINST NAZI AGGRESSION AND TO ALLOW A REASONABLE PERIOD AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF WAR FOR THE READJUSTMENT TO PRE-WAR CONDITIONS."

LONDON, AUG. 20-(AP)-GERMANY HAS FOOD ENOUGH TO FEED HER VANQUISHED, HUGH DALTON, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HE SAID THE REICH HAD ABOUT 7,000,000 TONS OF BREAD GRAINS IN GERMANY ITSELF, AND SOME 2,000,000 TONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES. HOWEVER, HE ADDED, THE GERMANS HAVE SET UP A VIRTUAL ONE-WAY TRAFFIC FOR THE REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM UN-OCCUPIED TO OCCUPIED FRANCE.

DALTON SAID STEPS WERE BEING TAKEN TO INFORM NEUTRALS OF THIS SITUATION.

LONDON, AUG.20-(AP)-THE SECOND CONTINGENT OF AIRMEN FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA TO REACH ENGLAND SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR HAS ARRIVED SAFELY, IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY TODAY. THE NUMBER WAS UNDISCLOSED.

BERLIN, AUG.20--BERLIN RESIDENTS SOUGHT REFUGE IN UNDERGROUND SHELTERS EARLY TODAY AS SHRIEKING SIRENS WARNED THAT ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE APPROACHING THE CAPITAL FOR THE FOURTH TIME SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

FAINT SOUNDS OF CANNONADING WERE HEARD FAR TO THE WEST BUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AROUND THE CITY ITSELF REMAINED SILENT AND THE ALARM WAS LIFTED AFTER AN HOUR AND 40 MINUTES WITHOUT INCIDENT.

AUTHORIZED SPOKESMEN SAID LATER BRITISH PLANES HAD APPROACHED BERLIN BUT HAD NOT REACHED THE CAPITAL.

THE HIGH COMMAND, MEANWHILE, INDICATED A LULL IN THE NAZI AERIAL OPERATIONS AGAINST ENGLAND--PERHAPS BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER--AND OFFICIAL QUARTERS PLACED INCREASING EMPHASIS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BLOCKADE BEING TIGHTENED AROUND THE ISLAND.

(REPORTS FROM LONDON DESCRIBED FLYING CONDITIONS LAST NIGHT AS IDEAL AND SAID BRITISH BOMBERS HAD HEAVILY ATTACKED GERMAN BASES ALONG THE FRENCH COAST, NOTABLY AT BOULOGNE, BUT ONLY A FEW SCATTERED NAZI BOMBERS APPEARED OVER ENGLAND.)

GERMAN MILITARY OBSERVERS CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED THE BLOCKADE WOULD BE "A COMPLETE SUCCESS." IT NEED NOT NECESSARILY START WITH SPECTACULAR ACHIEVEMENTS, THESE OBSERVERS SAID, BUT THEY EXPRESSED CONVICTION IT WOULD PROVE A NOOSE INEXORABLY TIGHTENING TO CHOKE OFF ENGLAND'S SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND WAR MATERIALS.

THE BORSEN ZEITUNG, DECLARING ENGLAND MUST IMPORT FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE, SAID "THE ISLAND FACES EXTRAORDINARY DANGER."

"IT ISN'T EVEN NECESSARY TO SINK EVERY SHIP," THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED. "IT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAT THE SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION MACHINERY OF THE ISLAND BE DISLOCATED."

VARIOUS POSSIBLE MEASURES WHICH THE ENGLISH MIGHT TAKE TO BREAK THE BLOCKADE WERE DISCUSSED BY GERMAN COMMENTATORS AND DISMISSED ONE BY ONE.

IT WAS CONCEDED THE BRITISH NAVY MIGHT BE ABLE TO LIMIT EFFECTIVELY THE OPERATIONS OF GERMAN MINE LAYING SHIPS, BUT THEY WERE GIVEN LITTLE CHANCE OF PREVENTING THE LAYING OF MINES BY THE NAZI AIR FORCE.

THE GERMANS ARGUED THAT IF THE BRITISH STRENGTHENED THEIR CONVOYS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST SUBMARINES THE LARGE SHIP CONCENTRATIONS WOULD ONLY BE BETTER TARGETS FOR NAZI WARPLANES. ON THE OTHER HAND IT WAS HELD, MERCHANT SHIPS WOULD BE MORE EASILY PICKED OFF BY SUBMARINES IF THE BRITISH SCATTERED THEM TO THWART AERIAL ATTACK.

BRITISH ATTEMPTS TO DIVERT ALL THE ISLAND'S SEA BORNE COMMERCE TO WESTERN OR NORTHERN PORTS WOULD NOT SOLVE THE BLOCKADE PROBLEM BECAUSE THESE PORTS ARE INADEQUATE TO HANDLE THE ENTIRE FLOW OF NECESSARY TRAFFIC, GERMANS MAINTAINED.

ENGLAND'S MOST DISTANT HARBORS ARE NOT ONLY WITHIN EASY REACH OF GERMAN BOMBERS, COMMENTATORS SAID, BUT ARE SO FAR REMOVED FROM THE HEART OF INDUSTRIAL BRITAIN THAT THEIR USE WOULD OVERTAX THE CAPACITIES OF RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION.

REPORTS ON YESTERDAY'S AERIAL ACTIVITIES SAID THE OPERATIONS OF THE NAZI AIR FORCE OVER ENGLAND WERE LARGELY CONFINED TO RECONNAISSANCE.

ONLY TWO BRITISH PLANES WERE LISTED AS SHOT DOWN DURING THE DAY. A THIRD WAS REPORTED DAMAGED, BUT WAS NOT OFFICIALLY RECORDED AS DESTROYED.

BERLIN, AUG 20-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB IN A DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS SAID TONIGHT A STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM ANNOUNCED ONLY 155,189 BELGIAN GOLD FRANCS REMAIN OF 21,700,000,000 IN THE STATE'S POSSESSION BEFORE THE GERMAN INVASION.

IT ASSERTED VAST FUNDS WERE TAKEN ABROAD BY THE FLEEING GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT.

(THE LAST QUOTATION OF THE BELGA, EQUIVALENT TO FIVE FRANCS, IN

BERLIN, AUG. 20-(AP VIA RADIO)-AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY AT LEAST SIX PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 25 INJURED IN THE RUINS OF FOUR HOUSES DESTROYED BY BRITISH BOMBERS IN A RAID LAST NIGHT ON "THE RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF A MAJOR TOWN IN THE RUHR."

A "WHOLE ROW OF HOUSES" WAS DECLARED DESTROYED IN ANOTHER TOWN OF 30,000, WITH MANY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

BERLIN, AUG. 20-(AP)-THE REICHSBANK STATEMENT AS OF AUG; 15 SHOWED (IN THOUSANDS OF REICHSMARKS):

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE 77,683, DECREASE 103

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND CHECKS 12,484,343, DECREASE 86,660

SECURITIES 64,717, DECREASE 32,806

OTHER ASSETS 1,578,920, DECREASE 82,692

CIRCULATION 12,324,713, DECREASE 195,525

SIGHT DEPOSITS 1,661,283, INCREASE 11,151

RESERVE RATIO 0.63 PER CENT.

BANK RATE 3 1/2 PER CENT.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 20-(AP)-DISSOLUTION OF TWO LARGE FREEMASONRY LODGES, "THE GRAND LODGE OF FRANCE" AND "THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE," WAS DECREED TODAY.

THE ORDER WAS ISSUED UNDER AUTHORIZATION OF THE RECENTLY APPROVED LAW FOR DISSOLUTION OF SECRET SOCIETIES WHICH THE GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS EXERCISED AN INFLUENCE HARMFUL TO FRANCE, ESPECIALLY UNDER THE REGIMES IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE PRESENT ONE.

PROPERTY OF THE DISSOLVED LODGES WAS ORDERED SEIZED. IT WILL BE LIQUIDATED FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHARITY FUNDS.

SECRET COURT HEARINGS MEANWHILE ARE PROCEEDING IN RIOM FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLACING FORMAL CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS TO BE TRIED FOR RESPONSIBILITY IN FRANCE'S UNPREPAREDNESS AND FOR LEADING THE COUNTRY

30.24-4459

INTO WAR.

A MARSEILLE DISPATCH SAID FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER JEAN ZAY ARRIVED THERE FROM NORTH AFRICA AND WAS ESCORTED IMMEDIATELY BY THE POLICE CAPTAIN TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE LOCAL MILITARY COMMAND.

AN ORDER PUBLISHED TODAY DISMISSED TWO HIGH OFFICERS OF THE SURETE NATIONALE FOR UNDISCLOSED REASONS. THE MEN ARE M.COMBES, DIRECTOR OF SECRET POLICE CHARGED WITH SUPERVISION OF FOREIGNERS, AND M.DUBOIS, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF POLICE AND GENERAL AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION OF THE SURETE NATIONALE.

VICHY,AUG 20-(AP)-ALL RAILROAD TRAFFIC BETWEEN OCCUPIED AND UN-OCCUPIED FRANCE HAS BEEN SUSPENDED BY ORDER OF GERMAN AUTHORITIES IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY. NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR THE ACTION.

VICHY-FIRST ADD RAILROADS XXX THE ACTION.

RAILWAY AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE TWO ZONES WERE FORBIDDEN IN THE GERMAN ORDER FOR THE COASTAL STRIP OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY BETWEEN TOURS AND THE SPANISH BORDER.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACROSS THE ZONE FRONTIER BETWEEN TOURS AND THE SWISS BORDER STILL IS PERMITTED.

(SIMILAR SUDDEN INTERRUPTIONS OF TRAFFIC BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED AS SIGNS OF IMPENDING LARGE SCALE MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS. PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON GERMAN RAILWAYS WAS SUSPENDED JUST BEFORE THE INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES LAST MAY.)

VICHY,FRANCE,AUG.20-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS PRINTED DISPATCHES ON AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C.BULLITT'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH WITHOUT ENTERING INTO DETAIL.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE BREVITY OF EDITORIAL COMMENT APPEARING ON THE SPEECH, IN WHICH BULLITT ADVOCATED GIVING AMERICAN AID TO THE BRITISH FLEET, WAS THAT PRINTED IN L'AVENIR OF CLERMONT-FERRAND:

"THE FACT THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO RESORT TO SUCH PUBLIC SPEECHES SHOWS THAT AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION IS NOT YET ENTIRELY IN ACCORD ON THE SUBJECT OF RENDERING MASSIVE AID TO ENGLAND, WHICH WOULD IMPLY AT LEAST PARTIALLY A RENUNCIATION OF IMMEDIATE DIRECT DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC ITSELF."

ROME,AUG 20-(AP)-THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED ALL NEUTRALS TONIGHT THAT THEIR SHIPS SAILING WITH 30 MILES OF ENEMY (BRITAIN'S) COASTS DID SO "AT THEIR RISK AND DANGER."

THE NOTE SAID ITALY DECLINED ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES TO ANY SHIP IGNORING THIS WARNING.

(THE ITALIAN ACTION FOLLOWED GERMANY'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON SATURDAY OF A "TOTAL BLOCKADE" OF BRITAIN.)

ROME, FIRST ADD ITALIAN SHIP WARNING XXX OF BRITAIN.)

THE NOTE CITED MARITIME STRIPS ALONG THE COASTS OF ALL BRITISH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES, CALLING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO AREAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, RED SEA, GULF OF ADEN, EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

"EVERY SHIP" NAVIGATING THESE ZONES, THE NOTE SAID, EXPOSES ITSELF TO "DESTRUCTION BY MINES AND OTHER MEANS USED IN WAR."

BALBOA,CANAL ZONE,AUG 20-(AP)-THE BRITISH LINER RANGITIKI, CARRYING 170 BRITISH CHILDREN FROM THE WAR ZONE, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR NEW ZEALAND.

RIO DE JANEIRO,AUG 20-(AP)-THE BRAZILIAN STEAMER CAYRU ARRIVED TONIGHT FROM RECIFE, BRAZIL, WITH 17 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER SARITA, TORPEDOED AND SUNK LAST MONTH OFF THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

THE ENTIRE CREW OF 29 WAS RESCUED BY THE BRITISH FREIGHTER DUNSTAN AND BROUGHT TO RECIFE.

TWELVE LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOARD THE BRAZILIAN STEAMER BUARQUE.

WASHINGTON,AUG.20-(AP)-THE SENATE HEARD AN ACCUSATION TODAY THAT A SINGLE "STUBBORN" MAN, "EITHER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OR SOMEONE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT," HAD REFUSED TO CHANGE THE COURSE OF THE REFUGEE SHIP AMERICAN LEGION AND THEREBY HAD RISKED A PRO-VOCATIVE INCIDENT THAT MIGHT HAVE "PRECIPITATED THIS COUNTRY INTO WAR IN A WEEK."

THE ACCUSER, SENATOR BONE (D-WASH), SPOKE WHILE THE ARMY TRANSPORT BEARING 897 PASSENGERS HEADED FOR NEW YORK, APPARENTLY SAFELY BEYOND THE WATERS OFF SCOTLAND WHICH GERMANY HAD WARNED WERE MINE-INFESTED AND HIGHLY DANGEROUS.

"SOMEONE IS RISKING THE LIVES OF 900 HUMAN BEINGS ABOARD THAT VESSEL," BONE TOLD THE SENATE, "IF THAT VESSEL IS BLOWN SKYWARD THE CHARGE WILL BE MADE THAT SHE WAS TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE."

HE SUGGESTED THAT CONGRESS INVESTIGATE WHY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR OTHER OFFICIALS INSISTED THAT THE VESSEL, WHICH LEFT PETSAMO, FINLAND, FRIDAY NIGHT, HAD PERSISTED IN A COURSE THROUGH THE MINED AREA IN THE FACE OF THE GERMAN WARNING.

SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) INTERRUPTED BONE TO SAY THAT THE LATTER'S REMARKS WOULD "GIVE AID AND COMFORT" TO NATIONS THAT MIGHT WANT TO SINK THE SHIP.

BONE REPLIED THAT HE WAS TIRED OF HEARING AIDING-THE-ENEMY ARGUMENTS AND ADDED THAT THE "SENATOR FROM FLORIDA WANTS TO GO TO WAR AND HAS SAID SO."

"THE SENATOR TELLS A FALSEHOOD WHEN HE MAKES THAT STATEMENT," PEPPER REPLIED HEATEDLY.

BOTH SENATORS LATER APOLOGIZED FOR THEIR REMARKS.

REP.ROGERS (R-MASS) COMMENTED TO REPORTERS THAT IN REFUSING TO CHANGE THE VESSEL'S ROUTE, THE ADMINISTRATION SHOWED THAT IT PREFERRED THAT THE SHIP BE "BLOWN UP BY THE GERMANS RATHER THAN THE BRITISH."

"THE ONLY POSSIBLE REASON FOR NOT CHANGING HER COURSE," SHE SAID, "IS THAT THE BRITISH HAD MINED THE WATERS NEAR ICELAND WHILE THERE WERE GERMAN MINE FIELDS NEARER GREAT BRITAIN."

IF THE SHIP IS BLOWN UP, SHE ADDED, "THE TRAGEDY WILL NEVER BE EXCUSED, AND THE ADMINISTRATION WILL BE HELD STRICTLY ACCOUNTABLE."

NAVY OFFICIALS DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE SHIP'S WHEREABOUTS, BUT AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IT WAS SAID THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY NEWS TO THE CONTRARY, THE VESSEL WAS ASSUMED TO BE SAFE.

ON THE BASIS OF UNOFFICIAL CALCULATIONS, THE SHIP WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE PASSED THROUGH THE "DANGER ZONE" DURING THE NIGHT AND MORNING.

A GERMAN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN, ASSERTING HE HAD NO OFFICIAL INFOR-MATION, EXPRESSED "HOPE" THAT THE VESSEL WAS SAFELY THROUGH THE AREA DESCRIBED BY THE EMBASSY AS INFESTED WITH UNCONTROLLED MINES THAT CONSTITUTED A "GRAVE DANGER."

NAVY OFFICIALS INDICATED A STATEMENT MIGHT BE ISSUED LATER WHEN THE SHIP WAS KNOWN TO BE WELL OUT OF DANGER. SHE IS BOUND FOR NEW YORK

30.24-4461

WITH 897 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA OF NORWAY, HER THREE

SHIP WAS KNOWN TO BE WELL OUT OF DANGER. SHE IS BOUND FOR NEW YORK WITH 897 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA OF NORWAY, HER THREE CHILDREN, AND MRS.J.BORDEN HARRIMAN, AMERICAN MINISTER TO NORWAY. THE SHIP LEFT PETSAMO, FINLAND LAST FRIDAY.

AMID THE TENSION OVER THE AMERICAN LEGION'S COURSE, SUMNER WELLES, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, DISCLOSED THAT CONVERSATIONS HAD BEEN UNDER WAY WITH GREAT BRITAIN REGARDING THE POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN TO THE UNITED STATES IN AMERICAN SHIPS.

HE WOULD NOT SAY WHETHER THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD ANY IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR SENDING SHIPS SHOULD LEGISLATION MODIFYING THE NEUTRALITY ACT BECOME LAW. SUCH LEGISLATION AWAITS ONLY HOUSE ACTION ON MINOR SENATE AMENDMENTS BEFORE GOING TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE SEVERITY OF GERMANY'S WARNING IN THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION MADE IT DOUBTFUL THAT BERLIN WOULD GUARANTEE SAFE CONDUCT FOR ANY AMERICAN VESSELS TO ENTER THE COMBAT ZONE TO EMBARK BRITISH REFUGEE CHILDREN.

UNDER THE LEGISLATION, SAFE CONDUCT GUARANTEES FROM ALL THE BELLIGERENTS ARE REQUIRED BEFORE VESSELS COULD BE SENT.

WELLES SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DISCUSSIONS HAD BEEN MAIN

WELLES SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DISCUSSIONS HAD BEEN MAINLY WITH THE MARSHALL FIELD ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK BUT HE UNDERSTOOD THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON ALSO HAD DEALT DIRECTLY WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

30.24-4461

BERLIN, AUG. 20-(AP VIA RADIO)--THE GERMAN WIRELESS SAID TONIGHT THAT "AMERICAN QUARTERS" HAD OFFERED THE "ARGUMENT" OF A FOOD SHORTAGE AS THE EXPLANATION OF THE HOMEWARD COURSE TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES REFUGEE SHIP AMERICAN LEGION, AND THAT THIS HAD RAISED THE QUESTION IN BERLIN:

"WHY, THEN, WAS A COURSE THROUGH THE (MILITARY) OPERATION ZONE CHOSEN WHICH WAS BY SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES LONGER THAN THE COURSE FOLLOWED ON THE OUTBOUND TRIP?"

THIS AND OTHER ASSERTIONS WERE INCLUDED, THE RADIO INDICATED, IN A NOTE PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY. THE BROADCAST CONTENDED:

THAT THE BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE "POINTED OUT" TO THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN BERLIN THAT THE VESSEL WAS "EXPOSING ITSELF TO THE DANGERS CONNECTED WITH TAKING THIS COURSE, PARTICULARLY THE DANGER OF MINES."

THAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE "ADVISED X X X A LESS DANGEROUS COURSE," AND IN ANY CASE STATED THAT "NOTIFICATION OF THE FINAL COURSE MUST BE GIVEN TO BERLIN BY AUG. 15, NOON, BY THE LATEST."

THAT BERLIN WAS NOT NOTIFIED "BEFORE AUGUST 16 THAT THE ORIGINALLY-CHOSEN COURSE THROUGH THE OPERATION AREA WOULD BE FOLLOWED."

"AMERICAN QUARTERS," IT WAS ADDED, "DECLARE THAT A SHORTAGE OF FOOD ABOARD THE TRANSPORTER (THE AMERICAN LEGION) CAUSED UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES NOT TO TAKE THE GERMAN ADVICE TO TAKE THE HOME JOURNEY ON THE SAME COURSE AS TO PETSAMO."

WILMINGTON, CALIF., AUG. 20-(AP)-DR GERHARD A. WESTRICK, TRADE COUNSELOR TO THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON, SAILED FOR HOME ON THE JAPANESE MOTORSHIP NITTA MARU YESTERDAY.

WITH HIM WERE MRS. WESTRICK, THEIR TWO SONS FRED PETER AND NICOLOSS, AND HIS ASSISTANT, BARONESS IRMGARD VON WAGENHEIM.

DR. WESTRICK HAS BEEN THE CENTER OF [illegible]CH PUBLICITY SINCE DISCOVERY THAT HE HAD BEEN LIVING AT A SCARSDALE, N.Y., MANSION AND HAD ENTERTAINED PROMINENT AMERICANS.

DR. WESTRICK DECLINED TO TALK WITH REPORTERS. FROM OTHER SOURCES IT WAS LEARNED THAT HE WAS EN ROUTE TO GERMANY VIA JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, AUG. 20-(AP)-CAPT.HAROLD H.BALFOUR, BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR, BRANDED TODAY AS "COMPLETE LIES" GERMAN CLAIMS OF THE NUMBER OF DEFENSIVE AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN RAIDS ON ENGLAND AND DECLARED THAT DAMAGE TO BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PLANTS SO FAR HAD BEEN "OF A MINOR CHARACTER."

"THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS GOT ITS TAIL WELL UP," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW AS HE DISEMBARKED FROM A PLANE FROM MONTREAL.

"WE ARE INFLICTING CASUALTIES ON THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN SUCH PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF PLANES THEY SEND OVER THAT PERSONALLY I DON'T BELIEVE THAT ANY AIR FORCE CAC CONTINUE TO SUSTAIN THEM AND STILL MAINTAIN ITS MORALE AND ABILITY TO ATTACK."

AIR PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND, HE SAID, WAS REGARDED AS "INCREASING AND SATISFACTORY."

BALFOUR ARRIVED AT MONTREAL ON THE BRITISH FLYING BOAT CLARE LAST THURSDAY AND CAME TO THIS COUNTRY TO DISCUSS WITH LORD LOTHIAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TRANSATLANTIC PLANE PLANS. HE SAID HE ALREADY HAD DIUCUSSED GENERAL AIR TRAINING PLANS WITH CANADIAN AUTHORITIES AND WOULD RETURN SOON TO ENGLAND BY AIR.

The War Today - Dewitt MacKenzie.

ENGLAND'S CLAIM THAT THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF BRITISH SOMALILAND IS LACKING IN STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE MUST HOLD GOOD IN A BROAD SENSE SO LONG AS KING GEORGE'S NAVY CONTINUES TO CONTROL THE RED SEA AND ITS APPROACH THROUGH THE GULF OF ADEN, THEREBY SAFEGUARDING THE ARTERIAL SUEZ CANAL.

POSSESSION OF INHOSPITABLE SOMALILAND, WITH ITS FIERCE WARRIOR TRIBES, MAY PROVE A MIXED BLESSING TO SIGNOR MUSSOLINI. HOWEVER, THE BRITISH CHARACTERIZATION OF HIS VERY CONSIDERABLE ACHIEVEMENT AS "AN EMPTY VICTORY" STRIKES ME AS BEING RATHER OVERDRAWN AND SAVORING A BIT OF THE FOX AND THE HIGH-HANGING GRAPES.

THIS BRITISH DEFEAT MAY EASILY HAVE AN ADVERSE INFLUENCE ON ENGLAND'S PRESTIGE IN THE NEAR EAST--AND THAT IS IMPORTANT. POSSESSION OF SOMALILAND ALSO CONSOLIDATES ITALY'S POSITION IN EAST AFRICA, GIVES ADDED PROTECTION TO ALL ITS TERRITORIES IN THAT REGION, AND BRINGS IT A STEP NEARER ITS AMBITION TO SEAL THE SOUTHERN END OF THE RED SEA, THUS SEVERING BRITAIN'S VITAL CONNECTION WITH THE FAR EAST.

WHILE WE ARE DEALING WITH OPERATIONS AFFECTING THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN I WANT TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE. THERE'S ENOUGH HIGH EXPLOSIVE IN THIS SITUATION TO BLOW A VERY CONSIDERABLE HOLE IN THE HITLERIAN BLITZKRIEG AGAINST ENGLAND IF MUCH MORE HEAT IS APPLIED.

GREEK BELIEF THAT MUSSOLINI IS PREPARING TO DEMAND TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS HAS CREATED A POSITION WHICH COULD EASILY DEVELOP INTO WAR IN THE BALKANS. THAT IS ONE OF THE THINGS WHICH HERR HITLER WANTS LEAST OF ALL TO HAPPEN AT THIS CRUCIAL JUNCTURE, AND ONE OF THE THINGS WHICH WOULD PLEASE JOHN BULL NO END, ESPECIALLY RIGHT NOW WHILE HE FINDS THE GOING TOUGH.

30.24-4463

30,24-4463

BECAUSE OF THIS PECULIAR STATE OF AFFAIRS, IN WHICH ONE MEMBER OF THE AXIS PARTNERSHIP SEEMS TO BE PULLING AGAINST THE OTHER, IT IS GIVEN TO WONDER WHETHER SIGNOR MUSSOLINI IS HAVING A LITTLE ADVENTURE ON HIS OWN AT THE EXPENSE OF HIS ALLY. IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT HITLER WOULD ACQUIESCE IN ANYTHING WHICH WOULD JEOPARDIZE HIS INTERESTS JUST AS HE IS GETTING READY FOR THE KILL IN ENGLAND.

ASTUTE GENERAL ("LITTLEJOHN") METAXAS, THE GREEK TOTALITARIAN CHIEF, HAS BEEN SITTING MIGHTY TIGHT AND SAYING NOTHING, FOR HIS SWORN PROTECTOR, ENGLAND, IS IN TOO MUCH DANGER FROM THE BLITZKRIEG TO GIVE HIM SUPPORT RIGHT NOW. THE ITALIAN SUCCESS IN BRITISH SOMALILAND WILL TEND TO MAKE HIM EVEN MORE CAUTIOUS IN CHALLENGING ITALY.

IT'S A FAIR BET, HOWEVER, THAT SHOULD DER FUHRER FAIL IN HIS EFFORT TO CRUSH ENGLAND, AND HIMSELF RECEIVE A SETBACK, THE HARDHITTING METAXAS WOULD BE INCLINED TO TELL IL DUCE RIGHT WHERE TO GO--AND THEN THE FIREWORKS WOULD START. WHAT WITH RUMANIA BEING BESET BY BOTH BULGARIA AND HUNGARY FOR TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS, AND BULGARIA EAGER FOR ACCESS TO THE AEGEAN SEA ACROSS GREEK SOIL, THE BALKANS ARE ALL SET FOR AN UPHEAVAL. METAXAS, WHILE NOT TALKING, IS PREPARING FOR POSSIBLE WAR, AS AN OLD SOLDIER MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO DO.

THE ITALO-GREEK IMBROGLIO IS STILL IN THE STAGE OF UNDERGROUND RUMBLING. THE THING STARTED WITH ITALIAN CHARGES THAT THE GREEKS WERE PROVIDING THE BRITISH WITH NAVAL BASES. THE FASCIST PRESS PUT LOOSE A BARRAGE AGAINST GREECE.

LAST WEEK THERE WAS AN AERIAL ATTACK ON TWO GREEK DESTROYERS, AND ITALY REPORTEDLY APOLOGIZED FOR THIS. THE GREEK CRUISER HELLE WAS SUNK IN HOME WATERS BY A SUBMARINE OF "UNKNOWN" NATIONALITY. AND THE GREEKS THOUGHT THEY SAW A GREAT WHITE LIGHT WHEN AN ITALIAN SPOKESMAN INDICATED THAT MUSSOLINI WOULD DEMAND SLICES OF BOTH GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA ON BEHALF OF HIS ANNEXED TERRITORY OF ALBANIA IN AN EVENTUAL GENERAL SETTLEMENT. THE NEXT DAY THE NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO DI ROMA SAID THAT THE ITALIAN CLAIMS INCLUDED THE GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU AND THE DALMATIAN COAST, ONE OF YUGOSLAVIA'S MOST PRIZED POSSESSIONS.

GREECE LONG HAS FEARED THAT MUSSOLINI WOULD PICK OFF PART OF HER TERRITORY, AND THIS ANXIETY HAS GREATLY INCREASED SINCE IL DUCE ANNEXED ALBANIA AND TURNED THAT LITTLE COUNTRY INTO AN ARMED CAMP RIGHT UP AGAINST THE BORDERS OF BOTH GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

TURKEY ALSO HAS LIVED IN CONSTANT EXPECTATION THAT ITALY MIGHT REACH FOR PART OF ASIA MINOR, AS I HAD EMPHASIZED TO ME WHEN I VISITED THE BALKANS AT THE END OF 1938. BECAUSE OF THIS POSITION GREECE AND TURKEY HAVE A COMMON BOND IN CASE OF EVENTUALITIES.

NEW YORK, AUG. 20--(AP)--THE OCCUPATION OF BERBERA, CHIEF PORT OF BRITISH SOMALILAND, BY THE ITALIANS IS POSSIBLY A STRATEGIC MOVE ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH FORCES TO SHIFT THEIR BASE OF OFFENSIVE TO THE SEA.

THE GEOGRAPHY SURROUNDING THAT SULTRY OUTPOST OF A BLEAK AFRICAN DESERT COLONY IS SUCH THAT THE BRITISH COULD CARRY ON THEIR WARFARE WITH FAR MORE EFFECTIVENESS FROM THEIR BATTLE FLEET THAN THEY COULD IN TRYING TO DEFEND ON LAND THIS SMALL TOWN WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT BY THE EGYPTIANS.

THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN SPEEDING ACROSS THE GULF OF ADEN, FROM THE NAVAL CONCENTRATION THERE GUARDING THE MOUTH OF THE SUEZ, A DETACHMENT OF GUNCRAFT WHICH SHOULD BE ABLE TO RAZE BERBERA.

BERBERA IS A TOWN OF NORMALLY ABOUT 20,000 PEOPLE, EXCEPT DURING THE DRY SEASON, WHEN IT IS SWELLED BY TRADERS SWARMING IN FROM THE INTERIOR WITH THEIR STOCKS OF OSTRICH FEATHERS, SHEEP AND GOATS, LION SKINS, SALT AND RESIN. DURING THIS SEASON, DUE BOTH TO THE DESERT DEPRESSION AND THE DRYING PRODUCTS IN THE MARKET, THE TOWN IS SUFFUSED WITH A STENCH AND TORRID HEAT WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNOR GENERAL ONCE DESCRIBED AS A CLIMATE THAT "CAN BE TOLERATED IF NECESSARY."

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD BARRON'S SOMALILAND XXX NECESSARY."

ABOUT 10 MILES BACK OF BERBERA, RUNNING ALMOST IN A SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND THE TOWN, IS A RANGE OF HILLS, MOSTLY OF A TOUGH VOLCANIC FORMATION, THROUGH WHICH CARAVANS MUST PASS TO THE DESERT BY WAY OF NARROW CANYONS. IF THE BRITISH SHOULD START BOMBARDING FROM THE SEA, THE ITALIANS WOULD BE HARD PRESSED IF THEY TRIED TO RETREAT QUICKLY THROUGH THE HILL PASSES BACK INTO THE DESERT. BERBERA MUST ALSO DEPEND UPON ITS WATER SUPPLY FROM THESE HILLS.

BRITISH SOMALILAND, LIKE FRENCH SOMALILAND, IS MOSTLY DESERT, COMPOSED OF MILES OF FLAT SAND, THORNY BUSH, PESTIFEROUS FLIES AND POISONOUS INSECTS. THE ONLY CONTINUALLY PRODUCTIVE VEGETATION IS AROUND THE OASIS HAVENS ON THE CARAVAN ROUTES. BEFORE THE JIBUTI-ADDIS ABABA RAILROAD WAS BUILT, THE MAIN LINE OF TRAVEL INTO ETHIOPIA WAS ON THE CARAVAN ROUTE THAT RAN FROM BERBERA DOWN THROUGH HARAR AND JIJIGA INTO EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE'S FORMER CAPITAL. DURING THE ITALIAN-ETHIOPIAN WAR THIS ANCIENT CARAVEN ROUTE WAS REVIVED AS A MAJOR LINE OF TRAVEL AND ACROSS IT WAS CARRIED MOST OF THE SUPPLIES SENT TO THE NEGUS' TROOPS.

BRITISH SOMALILAND HAS NEVER BEEN FINANCIALLY PRODUCTIVE, ABOUT THE ONLY ONES WHO WON FINANCIAL REWARDS BEING THE HINDU TRADERS WHO CONTROL MOST OF THE MINOR COAST COMMERCE. ABOUT THE ONLY IMPORTS ARE COTTON SHEETINGS WHICH THE NATIVES USE FOR THE LONG SHAWLS THEY DRAPE ABOUT THEMSELVES AS PROTECTION AGAINST THE DESERT SUN. MOST OF THIS SHEETING USED TO BE IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, BUT IN THE PAST TEN YEARS IT HAS COME FROM HINDU AND JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

THIS ISN'T THE FIRST TIME THE BRITISH HAVE WITHDRAWN IN SOMALILAND. IN 1910 THEY WITHDREW FROM THE INTERIOR TO A FEW COAST STATIONS WHEN THE "MAD MULLAH," A NATIVE LEADER, WENT ON THE WAR PATH. AGAIN, DURING THE WORLD WAR THEY WITHDREW TO THE COAST SEVERAL TIMES WHEN THE NATIVES WERE INCITED TO REVOLT.

(ADVANCE) BERLIN--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--"HALLO!"

THAT CHALLENGE NOW COMES IN A FEMININE VOICE FROM THE BLACKOUT THAT PALLS GERMANY'S CAPITAL.

WATCHWOMEN ARE REPLACING WATCHMEN.

ON TRAINS, STREETCARS AND OTHER CONVEYANCES THESE WOMEN, DRESSED IN NATTY UNIFORMS, TRAVEL TO THEIR NIGHTLY CHORES.

ALTHOUGH THIEVERY AND ROBBERY HAVE BEEN CUT TO THE MINIMUM BY THE INFLICTION OF DEATH PENALTIES, THE PRACTICE OF STANDING WATCH OVER PROPERTIES IS CARRIED OUT AS OF OLD--EXCEPT THAT MANY WOMEN ARE ENLISTING FOR THAT SERVICE.

AND IT IS NO MEAN TASK FOR A WOMAN, WHO, LOADED WITH CONTROL LOCKS, KEY SATCHEL, LUNCH PAIL AND VARIOUS OTHER ACCESSORIES AND ACCOUTRE-MENTS, TRUDGES MONOTONOUSLY UP AND DOWN FIVE OR SIX FLIGHTS OF STAIRS.

YOUNGER WOMEN ARE IN THE MAJORITY AS STREETCAR CONDUCTORS, MUNITIONS WORKERS AND SALESLADIES, BUT THE MIDDLE-AGED SEEM TO HAVE FIRST CALL ON THE WATCHMEN'S JOBS. AT LEAST, FOUR OF THEM INTERVIEWED AT RANDOM,

30.24-4465

30.24-4465

WERE ADULTS DURING THE WORLD WAR.

TWO OF THE FOUR HAVE HUSBANDS AT THE FRONT AND CHILDREN AT HOME.

"I WAS A STREETCAR OPERATOR DURING THE WORLD WAR" ONE OF THEM SAID "AND THERE I LEARNED THE BUSINESS."

ANOTHER SAID SHE WAS WITH THE RED CROSS IN THE LAST WAR "AND I PROVED I COULD HANDLE A RESPONSIBLE POST."

A210

IN THE COURSE OF THEIR WORK IN THIS EMERGENCY THEY HAVE BEEN CALLED UPON, THEY SAID, "TO PROVE THAT THEY WERE NOT AFRAID OF STRANGE NOISES AT NIGHT." SUCH THINGS AS RATS SKITTERING ACROSS DARK HALLWAYS AND PERHAPS AN INEBRIATE IN A STATE OF COLLAPSE AT HIS DOORWAY ARE PART OF THE NIGHT'S ROUTINE.

IN THIS CITY OF FOUR MILLIONS, MORE AND MORE INDUSTRIAL, BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES ARE BEING PLACED UNDER THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE FEMININE WATCHMEN. THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE CONFINED TO CIVILIAN AREAS. THEY GO UNARMED. IN AND AROUND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ARMED MEN HANDLE THE JOB.

THE WOMEN GO TO WORK AT 10 P.M. (BEFORE DUSK IN BERLIN AT THIS SEASON) AND REMAIN ON DUTY UNTIL 6 A.M., LONG AFTER DAWN.

(ADVANCE) VICHY, AUG. 20-(AP)-PAINTERS HURRIEDLY DAUBED THE FINAL RED, WHITE AND BLUE STRIPES ON NEW SENTRY BOXES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE PAVILLION SEVIGNE, FOR MANY YEARS ONE OF VICHY'S COMFORTABLE, QUIET HOTELS.

STEEL-HELMETED GUARDS MARCHED UP TO ASSUME NEW DUTIES AND, WITH FIXED BAYONETS, WENT ON GUARD IN EACH CANDY-STRIPED HUT.

A MOTOR CAR DROVE THROUGH THE ENTRANCE.

THE GUARDS SALUTED.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES SPRYLY DESCENDED AND ENTERED THE DOORWAY OF THE HOTEL.

...PHILLIPE PETAIN, MARSHAL OF FRANCE, AND CHIEF OF THE NEWLY REVAMPED FRENCH STATE (SUCCEEDING THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE) HAD ENTERED THE TEMPORARY FRENCH "WHITE HOUSE", SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH, DRIVEN FROM PARIS BY THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, HAS ESTABLISHED ITSELF IN THIS FAMOUS WATERING PLACE.

IN THE PAVILLION, ONCE THE HOME OF THE MARQUIS OF SEVIGNE, THE 84-YEAR OLD HERO OF THE WORLD WAR, RECALLED FROM RETIREMENT IN FRANCE'S GREATEST HOUR OF NEED, PRESIDES OVER THE CABINET, AND FROM THEIR CONFERENCES COME THE DAILY DECREES WHICH ARE CHANGING THE GOVERNMENT, LIFE AND DESTINY OF FRANCE.

TO REACH THE PAVILLION SEVIGNE YOU WALK DOWN THE BOULEVARD DES ETATS UNIS, A REMINDER OF FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP IN THE WORLD WAR, AND ON ACROSS AVENUE ARISTIDE BRIAND.

THE PAVILLION IS A PICTURESQUE STRUCTURE OF QUEER SHAPE SET IN A PARK BORDERED BY FOUR NARROW OLD-WORLD STREETS.

BETWEEN IT AND THE NEARBY ALLIER RIVER IS A NARROW STRIP OF PARK WITH GREEN WOODEN BENCHES ON WHICH TOWNSPEOPLE, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, REFUGEES AND SOLDIERS SIT WATCHING AND FEEDING THE SWANS IN A SMALL POND.

VICHY, ALTHOUGH ONE OF FRANCE'S MOST POPULAR RESORT CITIES, HAS NO CONEY ISLAND, NO BOARDWALK, NO "WHITE CITY". ABOUT THE NEAREST THING TO SUCH ATTRACTIONS IS AN ESTABLISHMENT HERALDED BY A LARGE WINDOW SIGN, "J.FLAMBARD, L'INCOMPARABLE CHIROMANCIEN" WITH GIGANTIC DRAWINGS OF PALMS AND AN INVITATION TO GO INSIDE, HAVE YOUR PALM READ, AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE "RADIO ACTIVE ASTRALS".

RUE SEVIGNE, RUE DE LA PORTE VERRIER AND RUE D'ALLIER WHICH BOUND THE PAVILLION ON THREE SIDES IN JAGGED MANNER, ARE CROWDED WITH SMALL HOTELS LEANING AGAINST ONE ANOTHER, A RESTURANT, A GARAGE, AND A CLEANING AND PRESSING SHOP.

ON DOWN THE BOULEVARD A FEW STEPS THE MARSHAL OR THE CABINET MET GET A DRINK OF VICHY WATER AT THE CELESTINS SPRING, SET IN A PAVILION FILLED WITH CHATTING PEOPLE AWAITING THE PROPER HOUR TO TAKE THEIR NEXT DRINK IN THE "CURE."

BEFORE THE CELESTINS IS A SIDEWALK BAZAAR WITH HALF A DOZEN STALLS IN WHICH YOU CAN HAVE YOUR HOROSCOPE CAST, HAVE "YOUR NERVOUS CONDITION TESTED" BY HOLDING CURIOUS SHAPED GLASS TUBES CONTAINING GREENISH-YELLOW AND BLOOD-RED LIQUIDS, AND PURCHASE LITTLE CELLULOID BOATS AND FROGS THAT SKIM AROUND IN A SHALLOW PAN, PROPELLED BY CHEMICAL CAPSULES ATTACHED BEHIND.

NAZIS USE AIR TORPEDOES IN NEW RAIDS ON BRITAIN; WORKERS' HOMES RUINED

Many Civilians Buried In Wreckage Of Houses In Southeastern Town—R. A. F. Keeps Up Attacks On Enemy Bases Across Channel

Dublin, Aug. 21—The British collier Prestatyn Rose arrived here today sixteen hours after being engaged in a combat with three German bombing planes in the Irish Sea.

The crew said more than fifty bombs were dropped. None took effect, but the 1,151-ton ship was damaged by machine-gun fire.

The attack occurred off Tuskar Rock at the entrance to the Irish Sea. Three aerial torpedoes were launched at the ship, crewmen said—one of which passed directly underneath her.

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Aug. 21 — Aerial torpedoes — propeller-stemmed cylinders of destruction—were loosed by Nazi bombers tonight in attacks which smashed houses by the row and buried uncounted victims in the ruins.

The torpedoes were hurled, along with shriek bombs, at one southeast town after a day of ceaseless hit-and-run attacks by lone Nazi raiders while the Royal Air Force kept up its steady counter-punching at German bases.

Whole Row Of Cottages Smashed

A whole row of eight little workers' cottages was smashed into a tangle of debris where the torpedoes were launched horizontally. Numerous other residences were wrecked.

One old woman just put to bed by her son was in a house ripped to splinters by the explosion. The son alone crawled from the wreckage.

Not one brick was left upon another where the adjoining house had stood.

Dig Into Ruins For Injured

Late into the night, firemen and rescue squads dug into the ruins for bodies. Beneath other homes voices were heard faintly and rescuers believed they might find some still alive who had sought shelter in basements and were trapped.

"I saw a bomber sweep down from the clouds," one witness related. "It had its engines shut off and as it dived I saw a huge black bomb shaped like a torpedo leave the plane. As the torpedo dropped, the plane seemed to shoot up into the air as though after releasing a heavy load."

Explosion Shakes Whole Town

The witness said the explosion "shook the whole town." Its crater was more than thirty feet long.

Customarily, aerial torpedoes are launched at sea from planes diving close to their targets.

Another raider splattered a southwestern town with six bombs which killed one man in a garden, smashed a row of stores and wrecked an empty school air-raid shelter.

Solitary Nazi raiders appeared here and there along the southeast coast; over the industrial Midlands, over Wales and northeast England.

The Air and Home Security Ministries said inhabitants of one town were machine-gunned.

Late in the day the British declared that the new Nazi campaign had failed in its apparent aim of avoiding losses by not using big concentrations of raiding planes.

15 Nazis Reported Bagged

Up to that time, it was said unofficially, fifteen German planes had been shot down during the day. Officially, thirteen were claimed for certain.

An American-built plane used by the R. A. F. coastal command was said to have won a running fight with seven enemy fighter planes today after it had dive-bombed two enemy ships in the North Sea.

The Hudson was hit by machine-gun fire and cannon shells and two members of the crew were wounded. One enemy plane was downed.

Skims Surface Of Sea

"The pilot skimmed sea-surface during most of the fight, maneuvering his aircraft so that all its guns were brought into action in turn as Messerschmitts assailed him," the Air Ministry said.

Just how successful had been the characteristic British counterattack with long-range R. A. F. bombers was not disclosed.

In an evening communique the Air Ministry said merely that in daylight raids "airdromes in enemy-occupied territory" had been attacked—in obvious pursuit of the now-established British strategy to blow up or constantly harry every sort of German-held base that might be helpful when and if the invasion by troops is begun.

Attack Two Destroyers

It was disclosed, too, that British coastal command aircraft had bombed two German destroyers in the North Sea yesterday, damaging one and themselves suffering no loss.

The greatest damage wrought by the Nazi raiders in day-long attacks on Britain was in the Midlands, where bombs smashed a heavily-populated residential and shopping area. One person was killed.

Some Britons, taking comfort from the fact that the Nazis were now arriving on a "sneak-in" tactic rather than in bold waves as formerly, declared it meant that the British now had the offensive in the air war.

They mentioned the growing scope of British counterattacks as proof.

Says British Will Attack

Tonight, Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, declared in a broadcast that Britain will throw all her resources into an offensive "in the months to come" in order to "cleanse the continent of Europe of the stain and horror of gangster rule."

He said the people of Britain had a right to be encouraged by British Air Force activities, but he warned them they must not think that the danger "of invasion or of massed attacks from the air is past."

The move to "sally forth from our fortress" in an offensive, he said, would require a stepped-up war effort.

"We have every good reason for abundant gratitude to our friends in America for their moral sympathy and material support," he aded, "but it is on ourselves that we must rely."

Notwithstanding the "heavy casualties inflicted on the German air force," he went on, "only a small fraction of their heavy bomber force has yet been engaged."

To Keep Free Press

To a people burdened by increasing war restrictions Sir Archibald gave this message as authorized by Prime Minister Churchill:

"It is the intention of his Majesty's Government to preserve in all essentials a free Parliament and a free press, that all those emergency measures which restrict the liberty of the subject shall disappear with the passing of the emergency."

Sir Archibald said that a tabulation tonight showed that since August 8 Britain lost both in home defense and "in our extensive operations over Germany 194 aircraft against the Germans' 709."

Britain, he said, was "now the main and sole obstacle to the achievement of Hitler's aims and those of his Sancho Panza, Mussolini; we are the target of their concentrated attack."

30.24-4467

30.24-4467

"Only a handful of R. A. F. airmen," he added, "stand between Hitler and domination of the world."

U. S. Officers Unfamiliar With Land-Air Torpedoes

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP)—Officers in both the army and navy ordnance bureaus said tonight that they were totally unfamiliar with aerial torpedoes for land bombing such as Nazi planes were reported to have loosed over England.

Rear-Admiral William R. Furlong, naval ordnance chief, said that if the missiles were correctly described, "this is certainly a new weapon."

Navy planes lay torpedoes which propel themselves through water, similar to those launched by warships, but Admiral Furlong explained that if they were dropped over land they would fall vertically to the ground. It had been suggested that the German planes were jettisoning their cargo of torpedoes before heading home.

Plane And Engine Plants In Midland Area Bombed

Berlin, Aug. 21 (AP)—Airports and motor factories in middle England and harbors on the east coast were bombed today in what German sources called an interval of "armed reconnaissance."

Fires and explosions were observed in the bombed factories after the raid, German reports said, and at one of the airports five British planes on the ground were destroyed.

Unfavorable weather prevented mass daylight raids, DNB said. In widespread raids last night, however, great damage was reported inflicted on airdromes, harbors and industrial plants in southern and middle England.

In a raid on Great Yarmouth a British warship was bombed, the high command said, and off the north coast of Ireland a 12,000-ton merchantman was sunk, while in the more distant reaches of the North Atlantic three other merchant ships were hit.

Bomb Attacks At Sea

The German wireless said that successful bombing attacks on an unstated number of British merchantmen far off the Irish north coast had been reported for the first time in an army bulletin.

It was added that they were freighters carrying food from the United States on a scheduled course north of Ireland and through the north channel and the Irish Sea.

The attacks, said the wireless, occurred more than one hundred miles off Tory Island, which itself is ten miles northwest of the Irish mainland, and the fact that they were possible "shows clearly the extraordinary strategic advantage possessed by Germany."

GERMANS SHIFT AERIAL TACTICS TO HALT LOSSES

Single Raiders Sent Over England on Hit-run Assignments.

BUT 15 ARE SHOT DOWN

R. A. F. Reports Striking Back at Enemy—Two Destroyers Are Bombed at Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—German planes stabbed at Great Britain today in hit-and-run raids over England and Wales and were answered by British bombs falling on Nazi airdromes across the Channel. Airdromes also were the Germans' favorite targets.

The ceaseless Nazi aerial invasion brought a change in tactics—darting attacks by individual planes, where only a few days ago they had come in roaring hundreds.

Solitary raiders appeared here and there along that "Corner of Hell," the southeast coast over the industrial midlands, over Wales and over northeast England.

There were civilian dead and many civilian wounded, but as always, their number was not stated. The Air and Home Security Ministries said inhabitants of one town were machine-gunned.

15 Nazi Planes Downed.

Late in the day the British declared that the new Nazi campaign had failed in its apparent aim of avoiding losses by not using big concentrations of raiding planes.

Up to that time, it was said unofficially, fifteen German planes had been shot down during the day. Officially seven were claimed for certain.

Just how successful had been the characteristic British counter-attack with long-rangeR. A .F. bombers was not disclosed.

In an evening communique the Air Ministry said merely that in daylight raids airdromes in enemy-occupied territory had been attacked—in obvious pursuit of the British strategy harrying every German-held base that might be helpful if the invasion by troops is begun.

It was disclosed, too, that British coastal command aircraft had bombed two German destroyers in the North Sea yesterday, damaging one and themselves suffering no loss.

Three Flyers Captured.

German sources said that airports and motor works in Middle England and ports on the east coast were bombed today.

Fires and explosions were observed in the motor plants, these sources said. The Germans claimed to have destroyed five British planes on the ground.

One Dornier fell in flames at a southeast village and its crew of three landed by parachute three miles away. Two of the flyers gave themselves up to farm workers. The third was captured by a farmer's wife and her fourteen-year-old son, who carried his father's home guard rifle.

The greatest damage was reported from the highly industrialized Midland counties.

Children were among the dead and injured there. Rescue squads searched the wreckage of four houses, almost completely destroyed, for further victims. Half a dozen other buildings were damaged.

Some children playing in a public park ran for an air-raid shelter at the gates when the alarm sounded. Waiting under cover, they made so much noise with their singing that they failed to hear the all-clear signal when the raid was over.

Berlin Reports Wide Damage.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today widespread damage done to airdromes, harbors and industries in southern and middle England in a series of night raids, but sent only scattered planes to make armed reconnaissance and photographic flights across the channel in daylight operations today. The number of day flights was small because of the unfavorable weather, said DNB, the official news agency.

The airports of Manby, near Grimsby, and Leamington, near Birmingham, were bombed today, German sources said.

The High Command's communique on earlier activities said that air attacks had been made at Cambridge, Eastchurch, the site of an airdrome near the Thames estuary; Manston, the location of an important airport, and Deal.

Blows were also struck, the High Command said, at the harbor and rail terminal of Lowestoft and on warehouses and switches at Exeter.

The High Command said a warship off Great Yarmouth, and the harbor facilities of that port were bombed.

At Chelmsford, a factory center, the Germans said, big explosions were heard. The harbor and wharves of Faversham, Burryport and Pembroke were also attacked and some small ships sunk.

Off the north coast of Ireland, the communique added, a 12,000-ton merchant ship was sunk by direct hits.

A munition factory in Suffolk and a rail center at Southwold were also attacked, the communique said.

First Lieut. Anton Schuster, 22 years old, reported to headquarters today that he shot down four Hurricanes in two minutes in a fight over Dover on Sunday.

Single dive bombers able to sneak in behind the clouds and come screaming down stood almost as good a chance of hitting military objectives, some observers pointed out, as large formations harried from the moment they crossed the coast.

Wales Also Is Attacked.

Although the Germans concentrated on the southeast coast, numbers of single raiders were reported over the Midlands, the Welsh coastal areas and northeast England.

Five bombs were dropped on South Wales towns. The damage and the number of casualties caused were not learned. Several planes took part in these raids.

The greatest damage was reported from the highly industrialized Midland counties.

Children were among the dead

Blows were also struck, the High Command said, at the harbor and rail terminal of Lowestoft and on warehouses and switches at Exeter.

The High Command said a warship off Great Yarmouth, and the harbor facilities of that port were bombed.

At Chelmsford, a factory center, the Germans said, big explosions were heard. The harbor and wharves of Faversham, Burryport and Pembroke were also attacked and some small ships sunk.

Off the north coast of Ireland, the communique added, a 12,000-ton merchant ship was sunk by direct hits.

A munition factory in Suffolk and a rail center at Southwold were also attacked, the communique said.

Flamed Like a Volcano.

LA LINEA, Spain, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Rock of Gibraltar flamed like a volcano early today after raiding warplanes had dropped bombs on the fortress guarding the western gate of the Mediterranean.

In the pre-dawn darkness the flames could be seen spreading down from the top of the Rock—where long-range batteries had apparently been hit—toward the town where alarms were sounded to summon residents to shelter.

Two bombs had apparently set fire to ammunition dumps near the batteries.

From here and from Algeciras, Spain, across the bay from Gibraltar, the fire could be clearly seen racing down the Rock.

Germans Shift Tactics in Air

Send Single Raiders to Attack Britain After Losses in Massed Bombings.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Germany's air force made scattered solo raids on England today, striking its heaviest blows in the southeast, where one coast resort was bombed twice in the early afternoon.

German sources said that airports and motor works in Middle England and ports on the east coast were bombed today.

Fires and explosions were observed in the motor plants, these sources said. The Germans claimed to have destroyed five British planes on the ground.

Almost constant patrols of Spitfires and Hurricanes were kept in the air as reports indicated a change in German tactics from mass raids to scattered hit-and-run attacks by individual bombers.

Single Raiders Hard to Reach.

British experts declared that the Germans might have decided on a change of tactics to avoid the heavy losses suffered during massed raids, with large formations of planes.

The British admitted that it was difficult to reach the individual German planes before they had dropped their bombs. They said that masses of planes, on the other hand, made perfect targets for both anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes.

and injured there. Rescue squads searched the wreckage of four houses, almost completely destroyed, for further victims. Half a dozen other buildings were damaged.

Some children playing in a public park ran for an air-raid shelter at the gates when the alarm sounded. Waiting under cover, they made so much noise with their singing that they failed to hear the all-clear signal when the raid was over.

Berlin Reports Wide Damage.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today widespread damage done to airdromes, harbors and industries in southern and middle England in a series of night raids, but sent only scattered planes to make armed reconnaissance and photographic flights across the channel in daylight operations today. The number of day flights was small because of the unfavorable weather, said DNB, the official news agency.

The High Command's communique on earlier activities said that air attacks had been made at Cambridge, Eastchurch, the site of an airdrome near the Thames estuary; Manston, the location of an important airport, and Deal.

SPANIARDS SAY ROCK LOOKED LIKE VOLCANO

British Report Flames Soon Extinguished—R. A. F. Flyers Strike Savagely at Vital German Centers.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Britain's great fortress of Gibraltar was raided twice today by enemy planes. Bombs started a small fire which was quickly brought under control, a communique said.

"During the night enemy aircraft bombed Gibraltar twice," the communique declared. "In the first raid bombs dropped in the sea, but an aircraft was brought down in the sea off Europa Point.

"In the second raid bombs dropped on the Rock, causing a small fire, which was quickly brought under control. There was slight damage and no casualties."

[The official Italian wireless said that the population of Gibraltar spent the entire night in air raid shalters and that some of the bombs hit the battleship Resolution.]

Bombs have been dropped on Gibraltar four times since the start of the war a year ago. The last raid was July 26. The plane shot down today by anti-aircraft was the first of the war.

The top of the Rock looked like a volcano belching fire.

The raid began soon after midnight. Searchlights on land and on warships failed to pick out the raiders and anti-aircraft guns fired at random.

British Strike at Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—British bombers attacked vital German war centers anew last night and early today.

All German radio stations faded out shortly before midnight, the usual sign of the appearance of British bombing planes. The stations are shut down so that they may not assist British pilots in directing their flights.

Air Force by the R. A. F. victories over the German massed attacking methods.

The Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told the House of Commons last night that R. A. F. attacks were again being made, and that still deeper thrusts into Germany were forthcoming.

"As the nights grow longer," he said, "so will the arm of our bomber squadrons lengthen and we shall strike even deeper into the enemy's vitals. Our arm is reaching out tonight."

The Germans had lost 701 aircraft and 1,500 airmen since August 8, he added.

Deeper Thrusts Are Forecast.

The growing radius of British bombing attacks on Germany and German-occupied territory, coupled with diminishing Nazi aerial activity, was hailed in London as an indication that the initiative has been taken away from the German

UNCONDITIONAL BLOCKADE IS ROME DECREE

Fascist Move In Mediterranean Patterned On Nazi Stricture

Greece Cancels Army Leaves As Threat Of War Is Intensified

[By the Associated Press]

La Linea, Spain, Aug. 21—The British fortress of Gibraltar was twice bombed today, in attacks apparently intended to underline, explosively, Italy's "total, unconditional" blockade of all the vast British African areas, and the Mediterranean was alive with the threat of a broadened war.

From here, flames could be seen racing down the crest of the great rock—the site of long-range anti-aircraft batteries—toward the town of Gibraltar itself.

British Discount Loss

But the British command there declared the fire was brought quickly under control and that the damage was only "slight." One of the attacking planes was reported brought down. -DASH-

Actual and threatened warfare saw these other developments, as reported in dispatches from the Mediterranean area:

Italy's declaration that her blockade —similar to that which Germany proclaimed about the British Isles —was intended to bring a "total interruption" of all commerce between England and all her colonies and protectorates in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Greece's cancellation of all army leaves, while the officially inspired Italian press continued to attack that little pro-British kingdom. "We will not be caught by surprise," said a responsible Greek spokesman, "if Greece should be invaded."

Italian troops were reported massing on Greece's western frontier. Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Fascist journalist spokesman, asserted Italy and Albania were ready to defend Italian Albania against "the Greco-British plan of offense."

Claim 7 British Planes

Without giving the time or place, Stefani (Italian) announced that seven British planes had been shot down in an air and naval battle in the Mediterranean. British warships were declared to have been bombed with "considerable" effect. Bombardments of the British air base on the Mediterranean island of Malta were reported to have fired buildings and smashed runways.

The British themselves reported from Cairo that their flyers had bombed airdromes and railway facilities in Italian-held African territory, including Ethiopia.

Egypt Declares Desire To Stay Out Of War

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 21 (A. P.)—Egypt clung tonight to her determination to keep out of war with Italy unless directly attacked or invaded.

After a four-hour debate on war policies in the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha told the press that Egypt "harbors no ill will against anybody," but added that she will "declare war if her territory or her army is the object of an attack."

The Premier told the deputies "nothing has developed to change the Government's policy" of watchful neutrality unless Egypt is directly invaded and attacked.

The Premier's answer brought an immediate demand for a debate on war policy and there was cheering from the public galleries. The Government deputies demanded that the proceedings become secret, and the public was excluded.

Italian Troops Shifted

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani shifted concentrations of Italian troops around the Bardia base, thirty miles from the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, again threatening the long-awaited drive into Egypt.

Recent movements observed by British patrols were believed intended to refill big gaps ripped in supply bases and communications lines by the British naval shelling of August 17 and to reinforce and reform Italian lines before undertaking the assault.

Graziani was believed to be concentrating on maintenance of contact with Bardia once the forward movement starts, to assure adequate supplies of water, food, oil and munitions for advance of troops, tanks and armored cars.

The British, sticking to their "active defense" policy, have made no move to advance into Libya.

The R. A. F. heavily bombed enemy bases in Ethiopia. French flyers in British service made reconnaissance flights over British Somaliland.

Italians Claim Blockade On All British Africa

Rome, Aug. 21 (A. P., Via Radio)—The Rome radio said today the blockade against England encompasses not only British possessions in the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden but also the coasts of British colonies in South Africa.

The radio said the entire coast from Somaliland on the northeast down to the border of Portuguese Angola on the west, was in the blockaded zone.

The restricted area, it said, also takes in Portuguese East Africa and the coast of the Union of South Africa, including the mandate territory of former German Southwest Africa.

EGYPT DEBATES DECLARING WAR

Row in Chamber Brings On Showdown on Policy.

CAIRO, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Egypt appeared tonight headed for a showdown in the Chamber of Deputies on her war stand amid demands from some sources that the country immediately enter the conflict on Britain's side in the face of a threatened Italian invasion from Libya.

Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha told the Deputies that nothing has developed to change the Government's policy of watchful neutrality unless Egypt is directly invaded and attacked.

The Premier's answer brought an immediate demand for a debate on war policy and there was cheering from the public galleries. The Government Deputies demanded that the proceedings become secret, and the public was excluded.

CABINET HEADS THRESH BRITISH BASE LEGALITY

Stimson, Welles and Knox Confer With Jackson on Island Leases.

RESULTS ARE NOT DISCLOSED

Marshall and Stark Are Present; All Silent on Question of Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Government's ranking legal, military and foreign policy officials conferred today on legal questions involved in acquisition by the United States of offshore naval and air bases.

Negotiations with the British for such bases have been reported in London to be advanced to the stage of agreement in principle.

Attorney-General Jackson said after today's meeting at the Justice Department: "We have discussed the legal questions involved in the proposal and procedure for American acquisition of offshore naval and air bases along the Atlantic."

Mr. Jackson did not amplify that remark and none of the other conferees would say whether a British Government request for United States destroyers also was taken up at the meeting.

President Roosevelt has said that the question of destroyers was not involved in the air and naval base situation. Prior to today's conference there had been much speculation that the question of letting the British have the fighting ships would be discussed.

Meeting with Attorney-General Jackson, at the Justice Department, were Secretaries Knox and Stimson, Sumner Welles Acting Secretary of State; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Green Hackworth, legal adviser to the State Department.

One informed official said that at least three major problems were scheduled for discussion, but he refused to elaborate beyond saying that the outright sale of destroyers was not among them.

Before arrangements for the conference became known, a naval authority privately expressed the opinion that fifty of the over-age United States destroyers could be made ready to leave Eastern ports for England within a week, should any sale or transfer be authorized.

No Comment on Naval Bases.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—An official spokesman declined to comment today on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address on Tuesday in which he announced that Great Britain intended to lease naval bases in the West Indies and Newfoundland to the United States.

Privately, however, informed quarters said officials view the attitude of England with amusement, observing that Great Britain engaged in war to prevent Germany from getting British colonies or mandates and now was ready to offer valuable possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States.

Das Schwarze Korps, organ of the black-shirted SS, or Elite Guard, suggested that the defeat of Great Britain might raise the issue of United States incorporation of Canada.

Viewing the prospects for Britain darkly, the paper said "the United States possibly will think over whether it would not be more advisable in the long run to incorporate another 'united' State rather than advance good money after bad for the cause of a headless empire."

The reference to another State was taken as meaning Canada since this has often been discussed as a possibility in German circles.

Lease Interests Japan.

TOKIO, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office asserted today there was apparent justification for many Japanese activities in the Far East in the principle underlying the new Canadian-United States defense plans.

The spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, said:

"If the United States undertakes a defense of Canada under this principle, it would seem many of the actions of Japan regarding adjacent territories in the Far East would be justified."

The news of negotiations among the United States, Canada and Great Britain regarding leasing of bases by the United States in British Western Hemisphere possessions attracted wide attention here but the Foreign Office declined to comment.

Canadians Preparing.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland Aug. 21 (A. P.).—A conference of high ranking Canadian defense officials and local authorities, presumably concerned with port and other facilities for forces of the United States in the event it accepts the British offer of a Newfoundland defense base, was held here today.

C. G. Power, Canada's Associate Defense Minister, and other army, navy and air officials participated.

PACIFIC ISLE PACT CITED AS METHOD OF LEASING BASES

U. S. and Britain Agreed to Joint Jurisdiction for Fifty Years.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—British Foreign Office sources confirmed today reports that the United States had leased the islands of Canton and Enderbury in the southern Pacific from Great Britain as air bases. The lease, these sources said, is for fifty years, with a provision that it can be extended indefinitely.

These sources said there was no question of price or considerations in the arrangement. Great Britain and the United States had decided on joint control before the war, following a dispute over ownership in 1938.

Foreign Office sources said the subject was raised to illustrate the statement of Prime Minister Churchill yesterday that the principle of association of interests for common purposes between Great Britain and the United States had developed before the war. Various agreements had been reached about certain small islands in the Pacific Ocean which had become important as air refueling points.

Both May Use Bases.

Canton and Enderbury Islands are members of the Phoenix Gro in the Central Pacific, about I way between Hawaii and Austra

It was on April 6, 1939, that the United States and Great Britain agreed on a system of joint control and administration of both islands, the formula to apply for fifty years and thereafter indefinitely unless modified or terminated.

Each government was to be represented by an administrative official and the islands were to be available for communications and for use as airports for international aviation—but civil companies only—incorporated in the United States or any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The United States was permitted to build and operate an airport on Canton Island, and Pan American Airlines took advantage of this in laying out its clipper route to New Zealand, over which the first plane flew last week. This air field, by agreement, was available for the use of British aircraft and civil aviation companies on equal terms. The agreement was reached after it was recognized that the islands had great value as air bases.

Canton Island is an atoll on which the only inhabitants at the present time are Pan American employees at the air port. Enderbury Island was discovered by a whaler, John Briscoe, and named for his employer, Samuel Enderbury.

LONDON IS SAID TO BE SEEKING U. S. ALLIANCE

Some Circles See Canadian Defense Talks as Step Toward Union.

OPINION ON POLICY DIVIDED

British Majority Held to Prefer America as a Source of War Supplies.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Unofficial but well informed sources indicated today that the British Government is seeking a military alliance with the United States.

Canadian-American discussions on mutual defense are considered in these quarters to be the opening wedge in a British effort to obtain a full military accord between the United States and Britain.

As envisaged now, such an alliance would embrace the defense of Canada and other British possessions in the Western Hemisphere and, perhaps even more important, "would form the bases for common diplomacy in the Far East at the conclusion of the European conflict," as one informant put it.

"The plain truth of the matter," said a neutral diplomat, "is that neither Great Britain nor the United States has a powerful friend left anywhere else in the world. It behooves them to get together and make the best of the sorry situation."

Official sources were reluctant to discuss the talks between President Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, which resulted in a decision to establish a joint defense board, but satisfaction was evident.

There were reports here that the

30.24-4469.

30.24-4469

conversations progressed to the hypothetical naval defense of Canada and the United States in the event that the British fleet were lost and of aerial defense, not only on the seaboard, but from United States bases on the Pacific, such as Sitka and northern Alaska.

British Divided on Worth.

"It is a logical progression from these talks to a military alliance with Great Britain," said one reliable person.

"I think we may regard the present Canadian-American talks as similar to those which, in the early nineteen hundreds, preceded creation of the entente cordiale between France and his Majesty's Government."

Official British reluctance to comment may be explained by the presence of public opinion in England that a non-belligerent United States is more valuable to Britain than an America at war. In the latter event, these persons reason, the United States would have to use most of her planes and munitions for strengthening her own Panama and Atlantic defenses, instead of letting Britain use them.

This group probably is far more powerful than the smaller and more vocal body, including a sprinkling of American expatriates, who are calling for immediate American intervention against Germany.

Indeed, there are evidences that the activities of the second group are embarrassing the British Government in its efforts to obtain war supplies from the United States. These activities, it is feared, are arousing isolationist sentiment in America by what one member of Parliament describes as short-sighted and arrogant tactics.

British Foreign Office sources pointed today to the islands of Canton and Enderbury in the southern Pacific to illustrate the statement of Prime Minister Churchill yesterday that the principle of association of interests for common purposes between Great Britain and the United States had developed before the war. Various agreements had been reached about certain small islands in the Pacific Ocean which had become important as air refueling points.

Canton and Enderbury Islands are members of the Phoenix Group in the Central Pacific, about half way between Hawaii and Australia. It was on April 6, 1939, that the United States and Great Britain agreed on a system of joint control and administration of both islands, the formula to apply for fifty years and thereafter indefinitely unless modified or terminated.

Each government was to be represented by an administrative official and the islands were to be available for communications and for use as airports for international aviation—but civil companies only—incorporated in the United States or any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The United States was permitted to build and operate an airport on Canton Island, and Pan American Airlines took advantage of this in laying out its clipper route to New Zealand, over which the first plane flew last week. This air field, by agreement, was available for the use of British aircraft and civil aviation companies on equal terms.

Canton Island is an atoll on which the only inhabitants at the present time are Pan American employees at the air port. Enderbury Island was discovered by a whaler, John Briscoe, and named for his employer, Samuel Enderbury.

LONDON CABINET CHANGE FORECAST

Replacements Held Likely After Brief Recess.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Well-informed political spokesmen predicted today that there would be a British Cabinet change shortly after the fortnight's adjournment of Parliament starting tomorrow.

The retirement of Neville Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council, and the replacement of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, are being mentioned. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Supply, and Alfred Duff-Cooper, the Minister of Information, were also cited as likely to leave the Government.

Mr. Duff-Cooper was under fire in the Commons today. Some members declared that "the British case is going by default in Spain, and the Germans are much more active in their propaganda."

Mr. Chamberlain's health has been poor since his undergoing an operation for an intestinal obstruction on July 29, and this is regarded in some quarters as clearing the way for his retirement without involving the question of Prime Minister Churchill's loyalty to his former chief.

Cassandra, the London Daily Mirror columnist, declared in an attack on Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax that the final responsibility for part of the horrible slaughter at Dunkirk cannot be shifted from Mr. Chamberlain's shoulders.

Chamberlain's Dismissal From Cabinet Predicted

Halifax, Cooper, Morrison and Wood May Also Go

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—A new sifting of the British Cabinet that would eliminate Neville Chamberlain and others under increasing fire for the last year's "cataract of disasters" was predicted in well informed political quarters tonight on the eve of a two-weeks' adjournment of Parliament.

These are the men upon whom there is speculation:

Chamberlain, now Lord President of the Council, because he was wrong about appeasement and is accused increasingly of failure to prepare adequately while he was Prime Minister for the total war which burst upon Europe this spring;

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, because Great Britain virtually is isolated diplomatically, except for the United States, and is making no observable progress toward rapprochement with Soviet Russia;

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, criticized for making a timid war budget when Britons were demanding that every resource be utilized;

Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, under criticism for weak propaganda activity in Spain;

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply. Today, in the House of Commons, the sale of Iranian oil to Japan by a British company was under fire.

Britons' U. S. Plane Routs 7 Nazi Pilots

Bombs Ships, Fells One of Escort in Running Fight

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Thursday) (AP).—An American-built plane used by the Royal Air Force coastal command won a running fight with seven enemy fighter planes yesterday after it had dive-bombed two enemy ships in the North Sea, the Air Ministry revealed in a statement today.

A ministry communique describing the fight said: "A Hudson aircraft of the R. A. F. coastal command after making a dive-bombing attack on two enemy ships in the North Sea yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon encountered seven enemy fighters which were escorting the ships.

"A running fight ensued in which one enemy fighter was shot down into the sea.

"Our aircraft, though damaged landed safely."

An air raid interrupted a police court session in southwest England. The magistrates continued the hearings in vacant cells of the jail.

London police were ordered to abandon their customary high helmets and wear war-time tin helmets. Heretofore when air raid sirens screamed they changed into tin hats.

ROME PREDICTS ITALO-GREEK 'CLASH' SOON

Radio Reports Press Campaign Indicates Showdown Is Approaching

Athens Accused Of Acting As "Provoking Agent" For Great Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 21 (Via Radio)—A "clash" between Italy and Greece in the near future was predicted tonight by the Italian wireless while the Fascist press campaign against that little pro-British kingdom reached a new crescendo of violence.

The wireless cited the "sharp tone" of that very campaign as indicating a showdown was approaching and remarked that this was the presumption in political quarters.

Fear Village Burning

The newspapers published assertions that Greeks were planning to burn Albanian villages in the Greek region of Ciamuria—a region now declared by Italy to be rightfully part of Fascist-held Albania—and that armed bands were ready, "especially in the event of complications," to massacre the inhabitants.

Greece was accused of acting as a "more or less voluntary provoking agent on behalf of Britain."

Quoting Virginio Gayda, one of Italy's main journalistic spokesmen, the wireless said that a final solution would concern not alone the province of Ciamuria "but also parts of the region of Janina."

ROME CHARGES BRITISH - GREEK PLOT IN ALBANIA

Warning Issued Over Radio as Gayda Denounces Imperialism.

ATHENS CANCELS ALL LEAVES

Mussolini's Forces Reported Massed Along Border as Tension Grows

ROME, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Italian wireless said today that it was assumed in political quarters that the sharp tone of the Italian press toward Greece presaged a "clash" between the two countries soon.

Earlier Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said that Italy and Albania were ready to defend Albania against "the Greco-British plan of offense," and accused Greece of a double maneuver designed to stifle nationalist sentiment among Albanian residents in Greece.

Writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, Gayda charged the British were creating tension in the Balkans, and asserted that British reports of anti-Italian uprisings in Albania were part of a scheme to "create an alibi for Greece's policy of imperialistic advance into the territory of independent Albania."

"There is no doubt that Italy and Albania are obliged to calculate upon this Greco-British offensive plan," Gayda wrote. "It is necessary to answer it with the firmness of a responsible policy which seeks no adventures, but is ready to defend the national rights of Albania."

Athens Cancels Army Leaves.

ATHENS, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Greek Army canceled all leaves of officers and men today and a responsible spokesman said: "We will not be caught by surprise if Greece should be invaded."

Only yesterday, in a third move to strengthen the army within a week, the Government called to arms several thousand men of a number of military classes. These precautions have been taken amid growing tension between Greece and Italy, precipitated by Italian charges that Greece was responsible for the assassination of Daut Hoggia, an Albanian. Greece has denied any responsibility.

Official spokesmen maintained silence, however, on reports that Italian troops were massing along the Albanian frontier.

Government spokesmen took cognizance of Italian press attacks on Greece, including charges that bands of Greeks had invaded Albania and burned ten villages. An official communique denied an Albanian newspaper report, reprinted in Italy, that Greek authorities were planning an attack on Albania.

"No armed bands," it added, "have ever been formed in Greece for any purpose whatsoever."

Italians Reported Massing.

BELGRADE, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Italian troops were reported massing along the western frontier of Greece today as the Greek Government, belabored by the Fascist press for its alleged mistreatment of Albanian minorities, strengthened its defenses by calling more reserves to the colors.

Gen. John Metaxas, the Premier of Greece, conferred at length last night with King George II, but no explanation of the sudden increase in the nation's armed forces was given, and official spokesmen declined to comment on the reports of Italian troop concentrations.

"Reports from abroad can neither be confirmed nor denied," a spokesman said.

Armored Division Cited.

Usually well-informed persons here, however, said that they had information that Italy was massing in Albania, opposite the Greek border, considerable numbers of troops, including at least one armored division.

The Fascist press has been hinting strongly that Italy would make territorial demands on Greece for the Ciamuria frontier region, on the ground that it is rightfully a part of Albania, which Italy annexed in 1939 after her Good Friday invasion.

Italian diplomatic representatives have also been pressing Greece to repudiate Great Britain's guaranty of her independence, and have said flatly that Greece must be prepared to enter Italy's sphere of influence.

Greek Congo Seized.

It was announced, meanwhile, that the Greek passenger steamship Attiki, reported last week to have been stopped by Italian warships off Sicily, had arrived yesterday in Piraeus, the port of Athens.

The ship's officers said that the Italians had taken the vessel to Palermo, Sicily, and had seized 2,100 tons of steel and many barrels of glycerine from the cargo.

This action followed reports of the stopping of other Greek vessels by the Italians, which have aroused resentment in Greece.

Feeling was stirred up last week also by the torpedoing of the Greek light cruiser Helle by an unidentified submarine within sight of a Greek island base.

SAY ITALY IS SHORT ON WAR SUPPLIES

London Experts Report Her Oil Stores Won't Last.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Authoritative London spokesmen said today that Italy's oil supplies might become acutely short after twelve months of war and that shortages were already apparent in the Italian stocks of raw materials.

These informants, basing their opinion on the "latest information," expressed the belief that Italy has planned only to meet the needs of a short war. They said that the Italian wheat harvest was estimated at 1,000,000 tons below the 8,000,000 hoped for this year.

There are indications also, they asserted, that Italy is so short of fats that she is competing with her ally, Germany, for purchase of oils and seeds in the Balkans.

Meanwhile today Eduard Outrata, Czech arms industrialist and Finance Minister of the provisional Czech Government established here, asserted that Great Britain's munitions production had made amazing strides and was approaching the point where it would be decisive.

He said that British industry was turning out better Bren machine-guns than his own arsenals did before the Nazis seized them. The Bren guns were first produced under Mr. Outrata.

Sir John Anderson, the British Minister of Home Defense, assured a luncheon meeting that full equipment has been issued for every authorized establishment in the Home defense system. Certain shortages exist, he said, but they do not affect the efficiency of the service.

Mediterranean Fight Reported

Rome Says Italian Flyers Battled British Warships and Airplanes.

ROME, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Stefani, Italian news agency, today reported a furious air and naval battle in the Mediterranean, in which seven British planes were said to have been shot down. Date of the battle was not given.

The news agency's correspondent said that an Italian air squadron had attacked an English naval unit, composed of large warships and protected by lighter ships, against heavy anti-aircraft fire, and the guns of a squadron of British Gloster Gladiator planes.

The correspondent declared the effect of the bombing attack appeared considerable. The Italians took up the fight against the Gladiators, he said, and shot down seven in a furious battle. Two other British planes were believed damaged and possibly destroyed.

Stefani also reported that Italian planes on patrol duty over the Egyptian desert had attacked a railway line near Mersa Matruh, disorganizing service. A British military camp far behind the Egyptian frontier was reported attacked by the same Italian squadron.

New Raids on Malta.

The Italian High Command today reported new bombardments of British air bases on the Mediterranean island of Malta, and new British air raids of secondary importance on Italian positions in Ethiopia.

Meanwhile today an Italian warning to neutral shipping not to enter waters within thirty miles of British coasts was described by the Fascist authorities as meaning a total, unconditional blockade of British Mediterranean territories.

The Italian action followed by three days Germany's announcement of a total blockade of Great Britain herself.

Italy notified the neutral Powers in a note last night that she declined all responsibility for consequences to any ship ignoring her warning of peril in British waters. She called particular attention to maritime stretches along the coasts of British colonies and protectorates in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Stefani said that any neutral ships which ventured into these waters would do so at their own risk and peril, and added:

"The consequence of today's measure is total interruption of all traffic between neutral countries and the colonies still in England's possession in all of that sphere which the Italian Government considers in the zone of operations.

"English colonial ports are thus closed to traffic completely and are prevented from receiving supplies from neutral countries by means of neutral shipping."

Stefani said it should be emphasized that the establishment of the blockade would "contribute to a speedy conclusion of the war by depriving Great Britain of necessary supplies."

Cites Example of Great U. S.

The agency expressed confidence that neutrals would heed the warning to keep out of the blockade zone.

"They can have no interest in exposing their ships and citizens to destruction solely for the sake of supplying the British and in this way prolonging the conflict," it said.

The agency called attention to the action of the United States Government in barring American shipping from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea under the neutrality act. Hope was expressed that this "may serve as an example in the interests of every one."

British Flyers Active.

CAIRO, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force today reported numerous raids on Italian-held African territory, including Ethiopia, where hangars and a railway station at Diredawa were bombed.

Mogadisciu Bombed.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The South African air force bombed Mogadisciu, most important port in Italian Somaliland, as well as Italian airdromes in southern Ethiopia yesterday, a British communique here today said.

Mogadisciu would be the probable base of Italian operations by air and sea craft against British Aden in Arabia.

"Much valuable information was obtained," the communique stated, "and direct hits were secured on buildings and aircraft."

Refugee Ship Past Danger Zone

American Legion Now 400 Miles Off Britain —King Haakon May Be Aboard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that the refugee ship American Legion was about 400 miles west of the British coast line and thus well out of the area which Germany had described as highly dangerous.

In so informing his press conference Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said that he assumed the position announced was based on a mid-day report from the ship, an army transport bringing refugees from Petsamo, Finland.

This was the first official announcement on the progress of the American Legion since she set sail on Friday with 897 passengers and headed toward the zone off the north coast of Scotland, which Germany had called dangerous because of mines.

No Notice of Mines.

Mr. Welles also said, in reply to a question, that Germany had given no official notice of any kind that it had laid any mines in this area. Under international law such notice is required of mine-laying activities as soon as military exigencies permit.

The German embassy had termed mines the chief danger to the American Legion and had indicated that German airplanes might have laid mines in this zone in connection with the total blockade of Great Britain announced in Berlin on Saturday.

State Department officials said that Great Britain had given notice of the laying of mines between the Shetland Islands and Iceland and between Iceland and Greenland—a factor which apparently influenced American Army and Navy authorities in charting the Legion's course southward from Petsamo near the Scottish coast.

Haakon and Olaf May Be Aboard.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported from Oslo today that Crown Prince Olaf intends to board the United States Army transport American Legion, now en route to the United States with American refugees from Petsamo, Finland, as soon as the ship reaches the vicinity of England.

The paper also declared that King Haakon and members of the former Norwegian Government may likewise board the vessel.

Nazis Hand Note to U. S.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The German Government has handed over to the United States embassy a note in which, according to authorized German spokesmen, "certain misunderstandings and inaccuracies" in the American note regarding the army transport American Legion "are clarified."

The note was handed over at 6 P. M. yesterday, it was stated.

Authorized German spokesmen said that they observed with some amusement that the United States Government was determined to send the American Legion, bringing American refugees from Petsamo, far northern Finland, on its originally-scheduled course near the British Isles because of lack of food.

Although this was the reason given after Germany's warning that she would not be responsible for harm befalling the ship, the ship was traveling some 300 miles further than it did on its trip to Petsamo, the Germans said.

The German radio said last night the Berlin Foreign Office had pointed out to the United States embassy that the ship was exposing itself to the dangers of mines and advised a less dangerous course.

Authoritative spokesmen in Berlin said that Germany now, as previously, was determined to refrain from bothering any vessel of the American military forces and moreover had gone to great pains to give the German Navy the American Legion's exact position on its trip to Petsamo.

These spokesmen observed, however, that the ship now was beyond the danger zone and further discussion was academic.

DNB, official German news agency, said the facts about the American Legion had been distorted by the American press in order to reproach the German Government.

The agency said the note from the United States Government to the Berlin Foreign Office on August 18 treated the matter in an entirely wrong light. The German Foreign Office, according to DNB, submitted its own contention in a note to the embassy yesterday.

British Ship at Canal Zone.

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The British liner Rangitiki, carrying 170 British children from the war zone, arrived here today and will leave tomorrow for New Zealand.

Refugees' Ship Reported Out Of Danger Zone

Barkley Hears the American Legion Is 900 Miles Off Britain, Minimizes Peril

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—Speaking for the State Department, Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, told the Senate late today that the government's refugee transport, American Legion, had selected the "safest possible course" through European war zones in returning a group of refugees to this country.

Senator Barkley said that the State Department informed him today that the refugee ship was "some 900 miles west of the English coast and now out of danger."

At the same time, the Administration spokesman disputed statements made on the Senate floor that the route through mine and submarine zones off England risked involving the United States in war through possible disaster to the refugee ship.

[The Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported from Oslo that Crown Prince Olav intended to board the American Legion as soon as the ship reaches the vicinity of England. The paper declared also that King Haakon and members of the former Norwegian government might board the vessel.]

Yesterday Senator Homer I. Bone, Democrat, of Washington, protested that the "stubbornness of one man" had risked the lives of 900 persons aboard the ship and possible involvement in war. The Senator said this man was either the President or some other high official.

Says Safest Route Was Picked

Senator Barkley said he had obtained the "facts" from the State Department and had learned that the route selected was deemed the safest by experts from the War, State and Navy Departments.

"Determination of the route was left to the Navy Department, although the boat was under operation and control of the War Department," Barkley explained.

Just before Senator Barkley's statement, Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, told the Senate that sinking of the American Legion could have forced this country into the "European war within 24 hours."

Senator Rush D. Holt, Democrat of West Virginia, sarcastically suggested that the State Department have the refugee ship "circle England twice more" to be certain of danger.

Another development was a statement from Chairman Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, indicating he had not given up hope that Germany would grant safe conduct for ships which may carry child refugees from war zones.

Commenting on an assertion today by D. N. B., German news agency, that the Reich was unable to guarantee safe conduct, Representative Bloom said:

"I really don't believe that could be taken officially because we haven't asked them for anything yet. When they find out what we are asking the reply might be different. In asking 'safe conduct' for these vessels we will merely request their guaranty that their warships and planes will not molest these craft."

Reich Refuses Guaranties for Refugee Ships

Nazis Say Vessels Bearing Children Would Run Into Danger in Mined Waters

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP).—Germany is unable to guarantee safe conduct for vessels carrying children out of war zones, the official news agency, D. N. B., said tonight in commenting on United States proposals to amend the neutrality law to permit American ships to carry British children westward.

D. N. B. added that the United States move "isn't practical because it assumes all warring nations would guarantee the security of such vessels." The agency said Germany was unable to give such assurance in view of the fact that the seas about England are infested by mines.

Germany has declared a total blockade of the British Isles and recently urged that the troopship American Legion, bearing refugees from Petsamo, Finland, to the United States, avoid the northern coast of Scotland because of the unsafe waters. The ship's course was not changed, but is now believed out of danger.

[The United States yesterday completed Congressional action on legislation to permit the use of American vessels to transport refugee children from the European war zone when guaranteed safe passage by belligerents. The bill went to the White House.]

There can be no question of the "humanitarian impulses" which prompted the measure, D. N. B. said, "but it is without realistic significance." The agency said the American neutrality law was enacted to forestall incidents which could disturb relations between the United States and Germany. It declared that the intent of the law would be defeated if a dangerous exception were made which might lead to the very sort of incident the law sought to avoid.

"Germany cannot do anything which would place the children of any warring nation into additional danger," D. N. B. said. The agency insisted the mines are in the sea and that the Reich cannot assume the responsibility of saying that any particular ships could avoid them.

BULGARIAN BORDER OF 1912 RESTORED

Rumania to Cede Provinces of Durostor and Caliacra—Two Important Cities Included

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21—Reuters [British] News Agency reported from Bucharest today that Rumania had agreed definitely to cede Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, returning the frontier to that of 1912.

Rumania cedes to Bulgaria the provinces of Durostor and Caliacra, the provinces to be occupied within three hours after the agreement is signed formally, Reuters said.

Bulgarian troops already are near the Dobruja frontier, ready to occupy the new territory.

Bulgaria will get a strip of land slightly more than forty miles wide, including the cities of Silistra and Balcik, which Rumania had insisted on retaining. The new frontier would run approximately from Silistra, on the Danube, to south of Mangalia, on the Black Sea.

Rumanian-Bulgarian talks at Craiova were resumed today in an atmosphere of marked friendliness. The negotiators expected to require ten days to solve the technical problems involved in the return of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, on which a tentative agreement was reported.

Rumanians Are Recalled

TURNU SEVERIN, Rumania, Thursday, Aug. 22 (AP)—Rumanian military experts and statisticians conferring with Hungarian delegates on the Transylvania problem were called back to Bucharest last night, giving rise to reports that a new compromise plan had been worked out to save the conference from collapse.

30.24— 4471

30.24—4471

HAWKINS

TRANSYLVANIA CONFEREES ARE CALLED BACK

Nazi Pressure For Action On Hungarian Demands Seen

Negotiations To Be Resumed In Bucharest On Cession

[By the Associated Press]

Turnu-Severin, Rumania, *Thursday*, Aug. 22—Rumanian military experts and statisticians conferring with Hungarian delegates on the Transylvania problem were called back to Bucharest last night, giving rise to reports that a new compromise plan has been worked out to save the conference from collapse.

This belief was strengthened by the disclosure that Helmuth Lanx, attache of the German Foreign Office, has been sent to Turnu-Severin as official observer, reflecting Nazi impatience with delays in coming to agreement over the disputed territory.

The Rumanian delegates, called back to Bucharest after their leader conferred with King Carol, were expected to return tomorrow night to resume their discussions with the Hungarians, who have demanded as much as two-thirds of Transylvania.

The Rumanians so far have held out for a transfer by population with only a token ceding of a small strip of territory.

Meanwhile, at near-by Craiova, Rumanian and Bulgarian negotiators are speeding toward quick agreement on the final details of the transfer of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, which lost the province in the Balkan wars.

The transfer of the Rumanian population from the district is under way and observers reported the last technicalities of the transfer of the territory should be ironed out within ten days.

A Reuters (British) dispatch reported that the conferees already have agreed to cede southern Dobruja, giving Bulgaria the provinces of Durastor and Caliacra, effective three hours after the pact is signed formally. The new frontier would extend from the Danube at Silistra—which Bulgaria would get—to south of Mangalia on the Black Sea.

Britain Called Unfair to China In Commons

Sale of Oil to Japan While Closing Burma Road Is Attacked by 2 Members

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—The sale of British oil to Japan and the closing of the Burma road, over which war supplies were sent to the Chinese government at Chungking, were assailed in the House of Commons today by Geoffrey Mander, Liberal, as "grossly unfair."

R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that it was not the government's policy to "interfere" with the commercial activities of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., which sold a million barrels of oil to Japan in April with government approval.

Noel Baker, Laborite, demanded to know if it was "not most desirable that the government should avoid the charge of having, in effect, put an oil sanction on the victim of aggression while continuing to supply a most important war requirement to Japan?"

Butler said he would present the question to the Minister of Petroleum.

British Force Leaves Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21 (AP).—Britain's military flag in China was lowered to the next to last notch today as a mixed force of Seaforth Highlanders and the East Surrey Regiment boarded the steamship Taksang for duty elsewhere, probably Hongkong or Singapore. The rest of the British force here plan to leave Aug. 26.

Honors were rendered the departing soldiers by the United States Marines, who supplied the band which led them from the International Settlement's racecourse to the foot of Garden Bridge, leading to Japanese-occupied Hongkew. Regular sentries there saluted, but otherwise the Japanese accorded no honors to the soldiers.

Expected Back Friday

The Rumanian delegates, called back to Bucharest after their leader conferred with King Carol, were expected to return Friday night to resume their discussions with the Hungarians, who have demanded as much as two-thirds of Transylvania.

The Rumanians so far have held out for a transfer of population with only a token ceding of a small strip of territory.

Meanwhile, at near-by Craigova, Rumanian and Bulgarian negotiators are speeding toward quick agreement on the final details of the transfer of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, which lost the province in the Balkan wars.

Population Now On Move

Transfer of Rumanian population from the district is under way and observers reported the last technicalities of the transfer of the territory should be ironed out within ten days.

A Reuters (British) dispatch reported that the conferees already have agreed to cede southern Dobruja, giving Bulgaria the provinces of Durastor and Caliacra, effective three hours after the pact is signed formally. The new frontier would extend from the Danube at Silistra—which Bulgaria would get—to south of Mangalia on the Black Sea.

JAPANESE IN ENGLAND

Embassy at London Denies They Are Being Removed.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Japanese embassy spokesman said today that there was no organized removal of Japanese citizens from England.

The authoritative British Press Association issued and then canceled today a story quoting the embassy spokesman as having said that German propaganda had made the Tokio Government unnecessarily anxious about the safety of Japanese in England and that he had advised Tokio that there was no need to remove them. The reason for the cancellation of the story was not disclosed.

NAZI FUGITIVE MAY CROSS U. S. BORDER

Canadians Think Prisoner Got Outside Help.

SOMEWHERE IN ONTARIO, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The police investigated today the possibility that a twenty-eight-year-old German naval lieutenant who escaped from a northern Ontario interment camp on Monday now is in Toronto or headed for the United States border.

Home guards and mounted police continued, however, an intensive search of the area around the camp, indicating belief there was still a chance the fugitive, Werner Koche, might be hiding in that vicinity.

Reports that the officer had been seen in dense bush country were denied officially. A wooded area was surrounded yesterday, but the authorities said that another case was involved.

The police said they believed that workmen who had been discharged from the camp for conversing with the prisoners in German might have aided Koche's escape. Without outside help, it was said, it would have been impossible for him to obtain timber to line the tunnel through which he fled and which apparently was constructed to facilitate a large-scale break.

A crude radio receiving set and an uncompleted transmitter, found in the camp, were constructed by the prisoner in part from odds and ends of wire and metal ripped out of a barracks building, the police declared, but they expressed belief that some of the equipment had been smuggled into the camp.

Life In Canadian Prison Camps Offers Fine Foods And Chess

Menus Prepared By Experts From Transatlantic Liners And Professors Teach Languages

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in Eastern Canada, Aug. 21—This prisoners camp, similar to the one from which a young Nazi naval officer, Lieut. Werner Koche, recently escaped, houses hundreds of German civilians rounded up in the British Isles and dominions.

Civilian and military camps dot Canada's isolated regions as ships from England ferry thousands more across the Atlantic for safe keeping.

Another Escape Noted

Besides Koche authorities said another unidentified civilian prisoner had escaped from a northwestern Ontario camp.

Altogether 8,000 prisoners are now in Canadian camps, and officials have ordered redoubled guard duties.

Languages Are Taught

Former chefs on German transatlantic liners make up the menus for their fellow-prisoners in this camp. Most of the vegetables come from fields worked by the men.

German professors give lessons in Spanish, English, French, shorthand, stenography, engineering and mathematics. A few of the prisoners are studying Chinese and Arabic.

Roll call is at 6.30 A. M. and lights are out at 10 P. M.

Prisoners who work in the fields receive 20 cents a day. Camp canteens sell cigarettes and soda water.

Chess Is Favorite

Chess is the favorite game in recreation rooms where lectures are given.

Those disobeying camp rules are penalized by non-smoking edicts or withholding their mail.

Most of the prisoners speak good English, and one has a broad Scottish accent. For thirty-eight years he ran a hotel in Scotland but failed to take out naturalization papers.

8,000,000 Believed Registered In Canada

200,000 Volunteers Aid In Three-Day Listing Of Men And Women Over 16

Ottawa, Aug. 21 (AP)—The three-day national registration of Canada's human resources closed tonight and officials believed some 8,000,000 men and women over the age of 16 registered.

More than 200,000 volunteers aided in the tabulation which was marked by a few incidents. A bridge near Drummondville, Quebec, leading to a schoolhouse booth was blown up, and thefts of registration identification cards were reported in Montreal.

Authorization for an armored Canadian brigade of 200 tanks and other mechanized units was announced today by J. L. Ralston, Defense Minister. The brigade will consist of four battalions of the Canadian active service force. While equipment is not complete, the minister said there was definite prospect of "fairly rapid" production of a new type of tank suitable both for training and active service.

FINLAND STRIVING TO APPEASE RUSSIA

Treads Cautious Path In Making Friends With Victor

Watches Bolshevization Of Three Baltic Nations With Concern

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Aug. 21—Little Finland is treading a cautious path in dealings with her great war-victorious neighbor, Soviet Russia, seeking by every means to gain a friendly relationship.

The recent declaration by Russia's Premier-Foreign Minister Molotoff that relations with Finland depend on Finland herself fell upon receptive ears.

For Finland watched with a concern the Bolshevization of the Baltic nations—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—which last fall conceded garrisons to the Red army and finally lost their national status.

Have Increased Trade

Thus far the fruits of Finland's careful diplomacy since the war with Russia have been increased trade—of vast importance since Scandinavia now is cut off almost entirely from the west—and at least agreement in principle by Russia to respect neutrality of the Aland Islands.

In return Finland has made concessions including demilitarization of the Alands—guardians of the entrance to Bothnian Bay; granting of transit rights across southern Finland to the Soviet base at Hango, and acceptance in at least one instance of a border rearrangement costing a few hundred acres of farmland.

To Provide Tugs And Barges

Under the trade agreement Finland is to provide Russia with thirty-eight tugboats and twenty barges over a two-year period as well as turbines, pumps and other machinery, butter and other dairy products and 34,000 tons of iron pyrites.

Russia is selling Finland 70,000 tons of wheat and rye, 80,000 tons of gasoline, 21,000 tons of oil and some manganese.

Maximum trade estimates are $7,500,000 each way—a possible annual total of $15,000,000.

Negotiations toward a final border continue.

The recent concession brought Russia one kilometer (about five-eighths of a mile) farther into Finland at a point north of Viipuri. The territory was of minor importance, but the transfer required fifty Finnish families, who had returned to homes they left last fall, to move again.

Demonstrations Halted

Minor political differences at home have brought some tension. At least three demonstrations in the capital by youth groups of 200 to 300, identified as Communists, were halted by police last month.

Officials declare, however, that extreme Leftist elements are in a decided minority.

One important current issue is the disposition of industrial machinery in areas won by Russia, including Viipuri, some of whch was destroyed during the war and some of which the Russians declare the Finns wrongfully took away with them.

Agree To Replace Machines

After weeks of discussion, the Finns are said to be agreeable to return or replace the machinery and the Russians willing to pay some compensation.

For Finland, to be sure, there can be no relaxation of tension so long as war is general in Europe and so long as the full intentions of Russia and Germany are still a matter of speculation.

However, the Finns stress the fact that all negotiations are with Finland as a sovereign state, that Finland is able to present her own views and wishes and that at least she is gaining some share in the give-and-take discussions—even if it seems to be the smaller share.

Petain Regime Fears Axis Will Widen Its Rule

Extension of Occupation Held Likely Because of British Bombing Raids

CHANCY, Switzerland, Aug. 21 (AP).—Great Britain's long-range bombing flights against industrial cities of northern Italy and southern German war industries are increasing the Petain government's fears that Germany and Italy will extend their occupation over a wider area of France, border reports said today.

Already the Germans have established airplane bases at the western slope of the Vosges and Jura Mountains in an effort to intercept bombers. French now are fearful that British flights across the area still unoccupied by German soldiers will lead the Italians to demand air bases at Marseilles and in the Rhone Valley and the Germans to extend their control to provide air bases south of the Loire River.

Some sources in the area governed from Vichy were said to believe that if Britain resisted until winter, all the rest of continental France would be placed under occupation.

The Petain government's troubles are mounting because of the division of France into two zones. Informed sources say the government's daily expenditures are greater than during French belligerency.

While in the north local authorities work in daily contact with the Germans, who are anxious to keep the administration running smoothly, in the south the Petain government is struggling with increasingly serious transportation and supply difficulties.

[The German radio reported in a dispatch from Vichy last night that all railroad connections between the two zones have been closed temporarily and transportation of Belgian and French refugees to their homes has been held up.]

Reports from the occupied zone indicate conditions there are being eased by increasingly better transportation and orders to troops to distribute available stocks carefully.

Transportation troubles cause unusual complications in southern France. Butter and sugar are plentiful in Nice, but almost impossible to get in Toulouse. There are lots of matches and few cigarettes in the Pyrenees, but plenty of cigarettes and no matches in Auvergne.

In Limoges women can buy magnificent fur coats and delicate perfumes, but no lingerie. There is a plentiful supply of fifty-year-old cognac and even Scotch whisky in Toulouse, but no soap.

AMERICANS HONORED

France Pins Croix-de-Guerre on Ambulance Men.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Twelve American ambulance drivers and their leader, Dr. James V. Sparks of Indianapolis were decorated with the Croix de Guerre here today for the "accomplishment of most perilous missions under particularly difficult circumstances."

In addition to Dr. Sparks, Philippe Muhr of Philadelphia, David Edgar of New York, Saverio Pagnotta of Paris and Henry Lessard of the University of Minnesota were cited for the Order of the Army.

Dominique Recchia of Paris and Adrien Englehard of Honolulu were cited for the Order of the Army Corps. George Cox of Watertown, N. Y.; Gilbert Appelbaum of Chicago, Burnham Robinson of Paris and Albert Hochsteter and Frederick Fontanais of New York were cited for the Order of the Division.

Dr. Sparks, Mr. Muhr and Mr. Edgar were members of the French Legion and received the Croix de Guerre With Palms.

The decorations and accolades were given by Gen. Jean de Lattre before ranks of French troops standing at attention.

Dr. Sparks, formerly a Paris dentist, said he would leave with twenty of his men for the United States via Lisbon tonight.

France Retires 152 Generals

Prioux, Who Covered Retreat to Dunkirk, Is Listed—Believed a Prisoner Still.

VICHY, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The retirement from active service of 152 French generals, in accordance with the terms of the Franco-German armistice, providing for a quick demobilization of the army, was announced today.

Those retiring include Major-Gen. Georges Blanchard, who was in command of the Allied forces in the Battle of Flanders, and Gen. Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux, whose rear guard fight covered the withdrawal of the British and French troops from Dunkirk.

The retirement was made possible by a recent lowering of the age limits.

Gen. Prioux was reported last cut off with a part of his army by the Germans when Dunkirk finally was abandoned and he is believed to be still a prisoner of the Germans.

Goering Out-Goerings Goering With Eagles, Crosses And Gold

New Uniform Sports Cloud-Gray Cape And Tunic. Heavy Ivory Baton Encrusted With Insignia

Berlin, Aug. 21 (AP)—Hermann Wilhelm Goering has done the impossible—he's outstripped himself in his new Reichsmarshal uniform.

A new picture of the plump Hermann shows him in a cloud-gray cape and tunic with gold trimmings, as opposed to the usual bluish air uniform.

His cap carries the gold flying eagle of the air force on the peak. The chin strap is gold. Around the entire band of the hat is a gold-stitched laurel wreath.

His new baton is made of ivory ornamented at one end with a bas-relief of the air force's spread eagle, at the other with the German fighting cross as it appears on tanks and airplanes. The shank of the baton is decorated with alternate gold spread eagles, iron crosses and fighting crosses.

The heavy baton is carried only on extraordinary state occasions. For everyday wear Goering, long known for his colorful uniforms, will carry a lighter ivory wand about as long as a riding crop with a gold-knobbed hilt and a colored, tasseled cord.

German Flyer Boasts Of Bagging 4 British Planes In 2 Minutes

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 21—Twenty-two-year-old First Lieutenant Anton Schuster reported to headquarters today that he shot down four British Hurricanes in two minutes in a fight over Dover Sunday.

"We came down out of the sun close to eight Hurricanes in chain formation," the young pilot was quoted as saying. "Behind them was a covering guard of four machines. The Britons had not seen us yet. They were higher now and had the better position, but we attacked.

Repeats Maneuver

"I went for a Hurricane. She was about a hundred feet in front of me. The Britisher burst under my cannon and machine-gun fire. Burning, it hurtled down. Now a second ship in the covering guard was before my [illegible] the same maneuver I repeated. The Hurricane exploded.

"The other Englanders nonchalantly spiraled higher with no knowledge that Messerschmitts were on their necks. I went after a third Hurricane, which exploded under brief fire. The others still did not notice anything. So I took a fourth machine, but I must have got too close.

"The Britisher exploded so close under my nose that bits of wreckage struck my machine and oil from the Hurricane smeared my cabin so badly I could not see and had to turn away after the two minutes of combat."

French Liberty Tree Falls to 'Sieg Heils'

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP).—France's "Tree of Liberty" in the Alsatian town of Zabern, planted in 1918 when France regained Alsace, was chopped down today amid cries of "Sieg Heil" to Adolf Hitler and the roll of drums.

Nazi leader Wilde told the group of Hitler Youth and other participating Nazi organizations: "This tree was planted as a symbol of freedom—freedom as understood by the French. For Germany this tree is a symbol of slavery and oppression. Now the tree must fall and the roots be torn out, because everything foreign must be torn out of the homeland."

Nazis Raid Reds in Norway

Reported to Have Shut Soviet Travel Bureau, Arrested Agent

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—The Norwegian Telegraph Bureau here reported that Communist party leaders in Norway were arrested by German police in a series of raids starting Aug. 16.

The bureau said that Egede Nissen, president; Emil Loevzien, secretary, and Henry W. Kristiansen, chief editor of the "Arbeideren," were in the group seized.

Christian Hiet, manager of the Soviet Travel Bureau, also was arrested and the shop closed, the bureau said.

Nazi Air Raid Fails To Balk British Court

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—An air raid interrupted a police court session in southwest England today.

The magistrates continued the hearings in vacant cells of the jail.

NAZIS EMBARRASS EIRE

Request for Ship Data Puts Nation in Tough Spot.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Caught between two fires, the Government of Eire (Southern Ireland) found embarrassment today in a German request for notification of Irish ship movements to prevent leakage in the Nazi-proclaimed total blockade of Britain.

A source close to the Government declared:

"We are in a peculiar position. If we notify Germany of the movement of our ships, we tacitly tell them at the same time that all other ships moving in our waters are definitely not ours.

"Great Britain then could well accuse us of indirectly informing Axis Powers that shipping other than what we reported were not neutral vessels.

British Treasury Bans Importation of Notes

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Treasury announced a ban on the importation of Bank of England notes into the United Kingdom today on the ground that considerable amounts fell into German hands in France and other German-occupied territory.

Special steps are being taken to permit existing holders of bank notes in neutral countries to realize on them. Inside the sterling area, Bank of England notes will continue to be freely negotiable and the prohibition will not apply to notes from Eire. Travelers from abroad will be permitted to bring in 10 pounds (about $40 at official prices).

ENVOY IS CHURCHILL'S GUEST

Kennedy And Three Observers Dine With Prime Minister

London, Aug. 21 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and three American military and naval observers of the Battle of Britain dined tonight with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The observers are Rear Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, Maj. Gen. Delos Emmons and Brig. Gen. George V. Strong.

FREE TRIP TO ENGLAND

London to Pay for Britons, 18 to 55, Now in U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain would provide passage to England for British subjects in the United States between the ages of 18 and 55 with certain specific qualifications.

He added that Britons in key commercial and financial positions should not be encouraged to leave the United States.

Bren Gun Design Altered To Speed Up Output

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Supply Minister Herbert Morrison announced today that changes in design of the Bren machine gun would shortly speed the output by 20 per cent.

NAZIS GIBE AT LONDON

Somaliland and Churchill's Talk Are Ridiculed.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Germans gibed at Britain today for the loss of Somaliland to Italy, and characterized Prime Minister Churchill's latest war accounting to Parliament as the balance sheet of a bankrupt firm.

The German press and radio applauded the Italian conquest of British Somaliland, completed with occupation of Berbera, the capital.

Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Volkischer Beobachter, emphasized it was "the first time in centuries that England has lost a colony."

Mr. Churchill's reference to the successful withdrawal of British forces from Somaliland in his report to the House of Commons yesterday drew scornful comment.

The German radio declared the Prime Minister's explanation that defense of the territory was made difficult by lack of military aid from French Somaliland was a display of "poor sportsmanship toward a defeated ally."

French Reveal Blast Wiped Out Rail Junction

VICHY, France, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Workmen still searched today for unexploded shells at the important railway junction of Miramas, near Marseilles, where a munitions train blew up August 5.

Press dispatches, disclosing the extent of the damage for the first time, said that the junction had been destroyed.

TO RULE LUXEMBURG

German Burgomaster Made Mayor of Occupied Area.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Burgomaster Richard Hengst of Koethen, in the German province of Anhalt, was appointed Commissioner-Mayor of German-occupied Luxemburg today.

The municipal authorities of Luxemburg fled the grand duchy when German troops marched in last May.

New Police Chief in France.

VICHY, France, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Prefect Constantine Chavin was today appointed general director of the Surete Nationale (national police) to succeed Raoul Didkowski, who was appointed prefect of the Isere department.

Vichy Names Surete Chief

VICHY, Aug. 21 (AP).—Prefect Constantine Chavin was named today general director of the Surete Nationale (National Police) to succeed Raoul Didkowski, who was appointed Prefect of the Isere Department.

French Claim High Toll Of Nazi Planes

VICHY, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that the French Air Force had destroyed 982 German planes and lost 306 planes in the month ending June 10—less than two weeks before the signing of the armistice.

The Air Force losses in men were put at 589—or "29 per cent of the fighting effectives."

The German Air Force was estimated to have had a five-to-one numerical superiority.

1,800,000 GET HOME

Poilus and Refugees Back in French Areas.

VICHY, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Roughly 800,000 refugees and more than 1,000,000 demobilized soldiers were returned to their homes in the German-occupied and unoccupied zones of France prior to August 10, it was announced today.

Government officials said that nearly all refugees will have been returned home before winter.

Nazis to Open Lisbon Air Run

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 21 (AP).—Germany is to reopen its air-mail and passenger service between Berlin and Lisbon, it was learned today. The first Junkers tri-motored ship is expected this week.

Swiss Accuse Five Of Freeing French

GENEVA, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Five Geneva residents were arrested today on charges of aiding French soldiers interned in Switzerland to escape across the frontier into France. They will be tried by military courts.

U. S. Minister to Egypt Talks With British Envoy

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—United States Minister Bert Fish conferred today with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador to Egypt, on "the general international situation and Egypt's position in the light of recent developments," it was announced.

The Minister previously had seen King Farouk and the Egyptian Premier.

30.24-4473

30.24—4473

Canada Plans Tank Brigade

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 (AP).—Authorization for an armored Canadian brigade of 200 tanks and other mechanized units was announced today by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston. The brigade will consist of four battalions of the Canadian active service force. While equipment is not complete, the Minister said, there was definite prospect of "fairly rapid" production of a new type of tank suitable both for training and active service.

Big Jump In Export Of Arms To Britain

Shipments From United States Last Month Valued At $24,145,025

Washington, Aug. 21 (AP)—Great Britain received $24,145,025 worth of arms exports from the United States in July, nearly half as much as for the previous six months, the monthly report from the State Department showed today.

Arms export licenses to all countries last month reached an all-time high of $161,781,527, while actual exports totaled $31,056,177, of which less than $7,000,000 went to countries other than Great Britain.

Polish Prince And Wife Temporarily Refused Official Entry Into U. S.

New York, Aug. 21 (AP)—Immigration officials withheld official permission to Prince Wladyslaw Sapieha, of Poland, and his wife, Princess Mathylda, to enter this country today when they arrived from Lisbon on the Yankee Clipper.

The authorities classified the couple as "doubtful visitors" and retained them at LaGuardia field for two hours while the Prince telephoned State Department officials in Washington.

Finally the prince and Princess were allowed to go to a hotel, with their status still in doubt. Immigration officials indicated they might be asked to report to Ellis Island tomorrow for a hearing.

Princess Mathylda is the daughter of American-born Baroness Matilda Bornemisza, who was also on the Clipper. The Baroness, 75, is the widow of Baron Gabriel Bornemisza, one-time chamberlain to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Before her marriage she was Matilda Price, of Philadelphia and Ellerslie Hall, Del.

Bermuda News Awaited

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 21 (AP).—The Colonial Secretary announced today, after a two-day session of the House of Assembly, that "a very important" government announcement requiring a special edition of the government newspaper would be issued soon.

Only the most vital notices are so treated, the last such occasion having been the issuance of a proclamation at the outbreak of the war. (There has been some speculation that Bermuda might be among the British Western Hemisphere areas leased to the United States.)

Jamaica Nationalists Upset

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 21 (AP).—A spokesman for the Nationalist party today described as a possible obstacle to the attainment of British West Indian autonomy the projected British ninety-nine-year lease of West Indian naval bases to the United States. But if the plan were purely strategic, he added, it would be of value to both Britain and the United States and would enlist the support of the people where the bases would be established.

Berlin "Amused"

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP).—An official spokesman declined to comment today on Prime Minister Churchill's address. Privately, however, informed sources said high circles viewed the attitude of England with amusement, observing that Britain engaged in war to prevent Germany from getting British colonies or mandates, and now was ready to offer valuable possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States.

CANAL WARNING GIVEN

Ships Entering Balboa And Cristobal Must Get Orders

Balboa, Canal Zone, Aug. 21 (AP)—An order requiring all vessels entering the ports of Balboa and Cristobal to halt for instructions near naval vessels stationed outside the entrances to the Panama Canal was issued tonight by Gov. Glen Edgerton of the Canal Zone.

Otherwise, said the order, it would be "unsafe" to proceed on account of "changes being made from time to time in the channels."

U. S.-Sponsored Child Evacuees Dock In N. Y.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 21—The British liner Samaria docked today bringing to safety from England the first group of children transported through the collective efforts of Americans.

The 210 young war refugees crowded the Samaria's rails and cheered lustily when they saw the Statue of Liberty.

Then their eyes searched the docks for a first glimpse of the people who are giving them homes "for the duration."

Each With A Knapsack

From all strata of British society, they had one possession in common: a knapsack containing small belongings. Most of the girls had dolls.

They talked about air raids they'd been through, and bombs they'd seen fall, and Donald Miller, a 6-year-old in kilts, said, "I'm glad to be here, but I miss my daddy."

One hundred thirty-eight of the children were brought through efforts of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, and were met down the bay by Marshall Field, head of the committee.

He had made three trips to the Battery and waited three days for the arrival of the ship, which left Liverpool August 9 and traversed the Atlantic, convoyed until last Monday by a British battleship and three destroyers.

Eighty-four were from homes of workmen in the Hoover Co., Ltd., plant at Perivale, England, a London suburb, traveling to homes of employes of the Hoover Suction Sweeper Company, of North Canton, Ohio. Fifty were brought under sponsorship of the Boston *Transcript*.

All seemed confident England would win the war.

"Hitler can't get to England," said David Courtenay, 15, of Sussex, one of the group going to Boston. "You should see our defenses."

He had seen a bomb fall 200 yards away from him, killing five persons.

Peter Saundy, 13, on his way to Canton with his two brothers, Barry, 9, and Robert, 8, said, "The people in dad's firm sometimes shout, 'Are we downhearted? No!'"

AUG 22 1940

Communiques of Three Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Thursday) (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Enemy activity over this country was continued last evening. The same tactics were adopted as during the earlier part of the day, aircraft singly or in small numbers making indiscriminate attacks in various parts of the country, with some definite attempts to attack R. A. F. airdromes. Few of enemy aircraft ventured far beyond the coast.

Only slight damage is reported from any of the airdromes attacked, though some casualties were caused. Damage was done to property in a Yorkshire town and in a residential district on the south coast, both of which suffered a number of casualties, some of them fatal.

Our fighters have shot down six more enemy bombers, making thirteen for the day.

One of our fighter aircraft was lost, but the pilot is safe.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

Enemy activities over this country today have consisted of a series of attacks by aircraft operating singly or in small numbers. There have been many such attacks, few of which were delivered far inland. In some cases it was evident that the enemy's objective was R. A. F. airdromes, but though some damage was done to the living quarters of one of these, such attacks proved otherwise abortive.

Towns in the south and east of England and in the Midlands were bombed, damage being done to houses in several places. The number of casualties was small though some were fatal. In one residential area a short attack was made on the inhabitants by machine-gun fire.

Reports received up to 5:30 p. m. show that four more enemy aircraft have been destroyed by our air fighters, making a total of seven today. Two enemy aircraft which bombed a town in Lincolnshire were both shot down, their bombs having caused little damage and no casualties.

Two of our fighter aircraft were lost during yesterday's operations, but the pilot of one of them is safe.

An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

Yesterday evening enemy aircraft attacked a town in southwest England. Some bombs fell in a public park and others damaged houses near a railway station. A number of persons were injured, some of them fatally. There was negligible enemy air activity over this country during the night.

An Air Ministry communique:

Owing to adverse weather conditions no bombing operations were carried out over Germany last night.

Daylight attacks were carried out yesterday and today on airdromes in enemy-occupied territory. Attacks were also made yesterday by aircraft of the coastal command on two enemy destroyers in the North Sea, one of which was damaged. We suffered no losses in these operations.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 21 (AP).—A British communique:

During the night enemy aircraft bombed Gibraltar twice. In the first raid, bombs dropped in the sea, but an aircraft was brought down in the sea off Europa Point. In the second raid bombs dropped on the Rock, causing a small fire which was quickly brought under control. There was slight damage and no casualties.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 21 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Squadrons of the South African air force on Aug. 19 made simultaneous offensive reconnaissance flights on Italian airdromes in Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland, bombs falling near the wireless station of Mega while buildings were damaged at Neghelli. The Caproni aircraft grounds at Yavello were hit, and three direct hits were made on a storehouse at Afmadu.

Yesterday our bombers attacked hangars and the railway station at Diredawa. All bombs fell in the target area. There was a direct hit on a hangar. One of our aircraft failed to return.

An attack was made on the Dessie airdrome, bombs hitting buildings in the compound. At Kassala our bombers carried out a low level attack, railway buildings and the track being hit.

French pilots operating with the R. A. F. made extensive reconnaissance flights over British Somaliland. Places visited included Berbera, Odweina, Hargeisa and Zeila.

Yesterday ten enemy bombers escorted by twenty fighters raided Malta. Our fighters went up and dispersed the enemy.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 21 (AP).—A British communique:

Yesterday, aircraft of the South African air force carried out extensive raids on all known airdromes in southern Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, including Yavello, Neghelli, Mega, Afmadu, Jelib, Margherita, Kismayu and Mogadiscio. Much valuable information was obtained and direct hits were secured on buildings and aircraft. No enemy fighters were seen and there was little ground opposition. The weather at Mogadiscio was difficult, but the machines got through and all returned safely. Among the targets was a wireless station at Mega.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the course of armed reconnaissance flights yesterday the air force attacked military objectives in middle and south England. At Aldeburgh, in Suffolk, a munitions factory was bombed. The railroad center at Southwold and the harbor facilities at Great Yarmouth were also effectively bombed, as well as a warship off Great Yarmouth.

At Cambridge and Eastchurch, as well as Manston and Deal, our planes attacked airports with bombs and machine guns. Some heavy blows were struck at the harbor and rail terminal of Lowestoft and at warehouses and switches in Exeter.

In the factory center at Chelmsford big explosions were heard. The harbor and wharves at Faversham, Burryport and Pembroke were heavily damaged by bomb attacks. Some smaller ships in port sank, and oil tanks burst into flames.

In the North Atlantic, far from the north and west Irish coast, three additional merchant ships suffered heavy bomb hits.

Scattered air fights occurred. Some British planes flew to France and Holland.

Enemy planes did not fly over Germany proper on Aug. 20.

The enemy lost ten planes yesterday, including six in air fights, four by anti-aircraft fire. Three of our planes did not return.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Inhabitants of former British Somaliland are hastening to show submission, Askaris of the camel corps and Hilalos bands presenting themselves to lay down their arms and ask enlistment in our formations.

Three Blenheim planes damaged by our air attacks were found at Berbera. A fourth was found burned at the Bareris River. A fifth was found on the beach.

The enemy carried out numerous air raids on various secondary localities in Ethiopia. One woman was killed and five persons were injured; damage was insignificant. Two patients in a small hospital near Mega were wounded. In another hospital at Jelib one person was killed and five wounded. At Diredawa our pursuit planes shot down an English Blenheim plane in flames.

Our bombing formations attacked and hit successfully air bases at Malta. All our planes returned, despite violent enemy reaction. Enemy pursuit planes encountered by ours were put to flight. One plane probably was shot down.

LONDON,AUG 21-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES CITED THE BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT OF 1938 FOR JOINT CONTROL OF CANTON AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT YESTERDAY THAT THE "ASSOCIATION OF INTERESTS FOR COMMON PURPOSES" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAD DEVELOPED BEFORE THE WAR.

THE OFFICIALS OFFERED THE STATEMENT AS A RESULT OF REPORTED JAPANESE CONCERN OVER RUMORS THAT BRITAIN IS OFFERING TO LEASE DEFENSE BASES IN THE PACIFIC.

IT WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THE REPORTS MAY HAVE ARISEN FROM A MISUNDERSTANDING OF A PORTION OF CHURCHILL'S SPEECH YESTERDAY.

THE ISLANDS WERE PLACED UNDER JOINT CONTROL FOR USE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CIVIL AVIATION COMPANIES AUG.11, 1938, AND ON APRIL 15 LAST YEAR, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO EXTEND THE ARRANGEMENT FOR 50 YEARS, WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUING IT INDEFINITELY.

NO NEW LEASE FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES IS INVOLVED, THESE SOURCES SAID.

THESE SOURCES SAID X X X 2ND GRAF ORIGINAL

LONDON,AUG.21-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, EVIDENCING SATISFACTION AT THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN DISCUSSIONS ON MUTUAL DEFENSE, WAS REPORTED BY UNOFFICIAL BUT WELL-INFORMED SOURCES TODAY TO BE SEEKING A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SUCH AN ALLIANCE, IT WAS SAID, WOULD EMBRACE THE DEFENSE OF CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

ALSO, AND PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT, ONE SOURCE INDICATED, THE ALLIANCE "WOULD FORM THE BASIS FOR COMMON DIPLOMACY IN THE FAR EAST AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT."

THE UNOFFICIAL CIRCLES COMMENTING ON SUCH AN ALLIANCE ENVISAGED THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN DISCUSSIONS ON MUTUAL DEFENSE AS THE OPENING WEDGE IN A BRITISH EFFORT TO OBTAIN A FULL MILITARY ACCORD BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

OFFICIAL SOURCES WERE RELUCTANT TO COMMENT ON THE TALKS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WHICH RESULTED IN A DECISION TO ESTABLISH A JOINT DEFENSE BOARD BUT THEIR SATISFACTION WAS EVIDENT.

HOWEVER, ONE RELIABLE PERSON SAID:

"IT IS A LOGICAL PROGRESSION FROM THESE TALKS TO A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. I THINK WE MAY REGARD THE PRESENT CANADIAN-AMERICAN TALKS AS SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH, IN THE EARLY NINETEEN HUNDREDS, PRECEDED CREATION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE BETWEEN FRANCE AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT."

ONE EXPLANATION OF OFFICIAL BRITISH RELUCTANCE TO COMMENT IS THE PRESENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND THAT A NON-BELLIGERENT UNITED STATES IS MORE VALUABLE TO BRITAIN THAN AN AMERICA AT WAR WHICH WOULD BE FORCED TO USE MOST OF HER PLANES AND MUNITIONS FOR HER OWN DEFENSE INSTEAD OF LETTING BRITAIN HAVE THEM.

THE UNOFFICIAL TALK OF A MILITARY ALLIANCE CAME ONE DAY AFTER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL STIRRED CHEERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY POINTING TO THE CLOSE TIES BETWEEN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES.

IN THAT CONNECTION, BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES CITED A BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT FOR THE JOINT CONTROL OF CANTON AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT THAT THE "ASSOCIATION OF INTERESTS FOR COMMON PURPOSES" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAD DEVELOPED BEFORE THE WAR.

30.24-4475

ON AUG.11, 1938, THE ISLANDS WERE PLACED UNDER JOINT CONTROL FOR USE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CIVIL AVIATION COMPANIES. ON APRIL 15, 1939, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO EXTEND THE ARRANGEMENT FOR 50 YEARS, WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUING IT INDEFINITELY.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID NO LEASE FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES IS INVOLVED. THEY CITED THE CASE OF THE ISLANDS TO MEET REPORTED JAPANESE CONCERN OVER RUMORS THAT BRITAIN IS OFFERING TO LEASE DEFENSE BASES IN THE PACIFIC.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES DECIDED ON JOINT CONTROL AFTER A DISPUTE IN 1938 OVER OWNERSHIP.

LONDON,AUG.21-(AP)-LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH MIDDLE EASTERN FORCES, DECLARED TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM CAIRO THAT WHEN ADOLF HITLER FOUND HIS WAY TO INVASION OF BRITAIN BLOCKED "AS SURELY AS DID NAPOLEON, HE TOO MAY TURN EAST IN SEARCH OF EASIER SUCCESS."

"WE'VE HAD A LONG PERIOD OF WATCHING AND WAITING OUT HERE," HE ADDED, "AND SOME OF YOU HAVE GROWN WEARY OF IT. BUT I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR POSITION IS FULLY REALIZED AND WE SHALL VERY SOON HAVE OUR FULL SHARE OF EQUIPMENT, WHICH NOW IS BEING PRODUCED IN GREAT QUANTITIES.

"WE ARE AT THE CRISIS MF THE WAR--PERHAPS AT THE TURNING POINT FOR VICTORY. WE STOOD ALONE IN 1805 AND WON FREEDOM BACK FOR EUROPE; WE SHALL DO THE SAME AGAIN NOW."

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, BRITISH AIR MINISTER, DECLARED IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN WILL THROW ALL HER RESOURSES INTO AN OFFENSIVE "IN THE MONTHS TO COME" IN ORDER

30.24-4475

"CLEANSE THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE OF THE STAIN AND HORROR OF GANGSTER RULE."

HE SAID THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN HAD A RIGHT TO BE ENCOURAGED BY BRITISH AIR FORCE ACTIVITIES, BUT HE WARNED THEM THEY MUST NOT THINK THAT THE DANGER "OF INVASION OR OF MASSED ATTACKS FROM THE AIR IS PAST."

LONDON--FIRST ADD SINCLAIR SPEECH X X X IS PAST."

THE MOVE TO "SALLY FORTH FROM OUR FORTRESS" IN AN OFFENSIVE, HE SAID, WOULD REQUIRE A STEPPED-UP WAR EFFORT.

"WE HAVE EVERY GOOD REASON FOR ABUNDANT GRATITUDE TO OUR FRIENDS IN AMERICA FOR THEIR MORAL SYMPATHY AND MATERIAL SUPPORT," HE ADDED, "BUT IT IS ON OURSELVES THAT WE MUST RELY."

NOTWITHSTANDING THE "HEAVY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE GERMAN AIR FORCE," HE WENT ON, "ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THEIR HEAVY BOMBER FORCE HAS YET BEEN ENGAGED."

TO A PEOPLE BURDENED BY INCREASING WAR RESTRICTIONS SIR ARCHIBALD GAVE THIS MESSAGE AS AUTHORIZED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL:

"IT IS THE INTENTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE IN ALL ESSENTIALS A FREE PARLIAMENT AND A FREE PRESS, THAT ALL THOSE EMERGENCY MEASURES WHICH RESTRICT THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT SHALL DISAPPEAR WITH THE PASSING OF THE EMERGENCY."

SIR ARCHIBALD SAID THAT A TABULATION TONIGHT SHOWED THAT SINCE AUG.8 BRITAIN LOST BOTH IN HOME DEFENSE AND "IN OUR EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS OVER GERMANY 194 AIRCRAFT AGAINST THE GERMANS' 709."

BRITAIN, HE SAID, WAS "NOW THE MAIN AND SOLE OBSTACLE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF HITLER'S AIMS AND THOSE OF HIS SANCHO PANZA,

MUSSOLINI; WE ARE THE TARGET OF THEIR CONCENTRATED ATTACK."

"ONLY A HANDFUL" OF RAF AIRMEN, HE ADDED, "STAND BETWEEN HITLER AND DOMINATION OF THE WORLD."

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-EDUARD OUTRATA, CZECH ARMS INDUSTRIALIST AND FINANCE MINISTER OF THE PROVISIONAL CZECH GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED HERE, ASSERTED TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS PRODUCTION HAS MADE "AMAZING STRIDES" AND WAS APPROACHING THE POINT WHERE IT WOULD BE DECISIVE.

HE SAID BRITISH INDUSTRY WAS TURNING OUT BETTER BREN MACHINE-GUNS THAN HIS OWN ARSENALS DID BEFORE THE NAZIS SEIZED THEM. THE BREN GUNS FIRST WERE PRODUCED UNDER OUTRATA.

LONDON, AUG. 21-(AP)-A GERMAN NOTE CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF PARACHUTE TROOPS WHICH MAY BE LANDED IN GREAT BRITAIN HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE SWISS GOVERNMENT TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

ALTHOUGH ITS CONTENTS WILL NOT BE MADE KNOWN UNTIL LATER, IT WAS LEARNED IN AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES TODAY THAT THE NOTE DEALS WITH THE TREATMENT OF PARACHUTE TROOPS AS COMBAT SOLDIERS, AND NOT AS SPIES WHO WOULD BE SHOT IMMEDIATELY UPON CAPTURE.

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-R.A.BUTLER, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE REGARDS "THE VIOLATION BY THE SOVIET UNION OF THE SOVIET-POLISH NON-AGGRESSION PACT AS PLACING THEM IN A STATE OF WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER."

HE MADE THIS STATEMENT AFTER TELLING COMMONS THERE WAS "THE CLOSEST COLLABORATION" BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND POLISH GOVERNMENTS "ON ALL MATTERS CONCERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR, INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN POLICY."

WILLIAM GALLACHER, COMMUNIST MEMBER, SUGGESTED THAT BRITISH SUPPORT "OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT SO-CALLED" WAS HAMPERING BRITISH EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA. BUTLER REPLIED THAT HE BELIEVED GALLACHER "HAD BETTER LEAVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND THE SOVIET UNION TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT."

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-SIR JOHN ANDERSON, MINISTER OF HOME DEFENSE, ASSURED A LUNCHEON MEETING TODAY THAT FULL EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR EVERY AUTHOZIED ESTABLISHMENT IN THE HOME DEFENSE SYSTEM.

"CERTAIN SHORTAGES" EXIST, HE SAID, BUT THEY DO NOT AFFECT THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SERVICE.

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-A BRITISH BOMBER SQUADRON LEADER TOLD NEWSPAPER MEN TODAY THE GERMAN RUHR WAS "BRISTLING WITH TARGETS" WHICH WERE "BEATEN UP" BY THE BRITISH, LEFT FOR A FEW DAYS AND THEN RE-ATTACKED. THE LEADER, P.R.BEARE, SAID THE ATTACKS ON THAT NAZI INDUSTRIAL AREA GAVE BRITISH PILOTS THE "GREATEST SATISFACTION."

LONDON, AUG 21-(AP)-THE AIR AND HOME SECURITY MINISTRIES SAID IN A COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT THAT THE INHABITANTS OF ONE ENGLISH TOWN WERE MACHINE-GUNNED TODAY IN ONE OF A SERIES OF ATTACKS BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT OPERATING SINGLY OR IN SMALL NUMBERS IN WIDESPREAD ATTACKS.

THE LIVING QUARTERS OF ONE ROYAL AIR FORCE AIRDROME WERE DAMAGED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BY THE RAIDS WHICH OBVIOUSLY CHOSE AIR-FIELDS AS THEIR FAVORITE TARGET. A FEW CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED, INCLUDING SOME FATALITIES.

SEVEN GERMAN PLANES WERE OFFICIALLY REPORTED SHOT DOWN.

LONDON, AUG. 21-(AP)-LONDON POLICE WERE ORDERED TODAY TO ABANDON THEIR CUSTOMARY HIGH HELMETS AND WEAR WAR-TIME TIN HELMETS. HERETOFORE WHEN AIR RAID SIRENS SCREAMED THEY CHANGED INTO TIN HATS.

30.24- 4477. 30.24-4477

ROME, AUG 21-(AP)-VIA RADIO --THE ROME RADIO SAID TODAY THE BLOCKADE AGAINST ENGLAND, ENCOMPASSES NOT ONLY BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN, BUT ALSO THE COASTS OF BRITISH COLONIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE RADIO SAID THE ENTIRE COAST FROM SOMALILAND ON THE NORTHEAST, DOWN TO THE BORDER OF PORTUGUESE ANGOLA ON THE WEST, WAS IN THE BLOCKADED ZONE.

THE RESTRICTED AREA, IT SAID, ALSO TAKES IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA AND THE COAST OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, INCLUDING THE MANDATE TERRITORY OF FORMER GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

BERLIN, AUG. 21-(AP)-EXTREMELY BAD WEATHER IN THE CHANNEL REGION CONFINED GERMAN AIR ACTIVITY THIS FORENOON TO NECESSARY SCOUTING FLIGHTS TO ENGLAND, GERMANS REPORTED.

AS A RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S SCATTERED AND MINOR FIGHTING IN THE AIR, IT WAS SAID UNOFFICIALLY, SIX BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN AIRMEN WHILE FOUR MORE WERE DOWNED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES. THREE GERMANS PLANES WERE REPORTED LOST.

(BRITISH REPORTED THEY BAGGED SEVEN GERMAN PLANES AND LOST THREE YESTERDAY.)

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AUG.21-(AP)-THE GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA, IN REGULATIONS PUBLISHED TONIGHT IN THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, MID-OCEAN PROHIBITED UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTATION OF NOTES OF THE BANKS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND NORTH IRELAND INTO BERMUDA.

THE REGULATIONS WERE MADE BY THE GOVERNOR UNDER THE DEFENSE ACT AND EMPOWERED AN "AUTHORIZED OFFICER" TO SEARCH ARRIVING PASSENGERS AND SEIZE ANY BANKNOTES FOUND.

THE NEW EGULATION AFFECTS AMERICAN VISITORS WHO HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO PURCHASING ENGLISH NOTES IN THE UNITED STATES AT LOWER CATES THAN THEY ARE AVAILABLE IN BERMUDA. BRITISH VISITORS ALSO ARE AFFECTED.

BERN - - (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) - - SWITZERLAND'S WHIRLWIND "IDEA MAN," WHOSE FAVORITE OCCUPATION IS KEEPING HIS COUNTRYMEN IN AN UPROAR AND MAKING THEM LIKE IT, HAS TOSSED ANOTHER STICK OF DYNAMITE INTO NORMALLY PLACID SWISS POLITICS.

THINGS WERE NICE AND QUIET IN SWITZERLAND BEFORE GOTTLIEB DUTTWEILER SOLD OUT HIS COFFEE PLANTATION IN BRAZIL IN 1920 AND CAME ROARING BACK TO THE LAND OF HIS BRITH.

SINCE THEN, AS ONE BERNESE BURGHER PUT IT, IT'S BEEN "POPPING WITH DUTTWEILERISMS."

FIRST THERE WAS THE "MIGROS" IDEA-A HARDHITTING COMBINATION OF THE CHAIN-STORE, MASS PURCHASE IDEA WHICH SWEPT SWITZERLAND SO QUICKLY INDEPENDENT OPERATORS AND OTHER CHAIN SYSTEMS ARE STILL WONDERING WHAT HIT THEM.

"MIGROS" MADE DUTTWEILER A SWISS MILLIONAIRE AND THE BUDGETING HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND ALTHOUGH MANY SWISS HUSBANDS WERE CONVINCED THAT THE MIGROS STORES, SCATTERED EVERYWHERE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, WERE DOING SOMETHING AWFUL TO SWISS ECONOMY. SO FAR BOTH ECONOMY AND MIGROS HAVE SURVIVED.

THEN THERE WAS THE HOTEL PLAN IDEA. HOTELS ALMOST OUTNUMBER YODELS IN THE SWISS ALPS, SO THE BATTLE THAT ENSUED SHOOK THE LAND LIKE NO YODEL HAD EVER DONE.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE OF PMS OF WEDNESDAY,AUG 21)

(ADVANCE)-BERN-FIRST ADD NORMAN HYMANS XXX HAS EVER DONE.

PRIOR TO THE DEPRESSION THE SWISS HOTEL KEEPERS HAD MERELY DEPENDED ON SWISS SCENERY TO BRING THEM CUSTOMERS. DEPRESSION KEPT FOREIGNERS HOME. DUTTWEILER'S IDEA WAS TO PRACTICALLY DRAG THEM TO SWITZERLAND WITH ALL-INCLUSIVE RATES FOR EVERYTHING FAR UNDER USUAL RATES.

HE WANTED TO MAKE ALL SWITZERLAND ONE HUGE TOURIST AGENCY WITH RAILROADS, HOTELS, SKI INSTRUCTORS, RESTAURANTS, BUS COMPANIES, MOUNTAIN GUIDES ALL TAKING CUTS IN EXCHANGE FOR FLOODS OF CUSTOMERS.

"JUST MASS PRODUCTION AND COOPERATION APPLIED TO THE TOURIST BUSINESS" SAID DUTTWEILER. THE BIG HOTELS AND OTHER BIG TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS SAID "NO." DUTTWEILER ROUNDED UP A FEW ALLIES AND SET OFF ON HIS OWN.

"TOURISTS STREAMED IN BY THOUSANDS, BY TENS OF THOUSANDS", SAID THE "IDEA MAN." "THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE BIG HOTELS BUT DUST AND BILL COLLECTORS UNTIL THEY JOINED UP TOO."

FRESH FROM THE HOTEL BATTLE AND ALREADY A FIGURE OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE DUTTWEILER WAS ELECTED BY HIS PROUD ZURICH FELLOWTOWNSMEN TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL (SWISS LOWER HOUSE) WITH SEVEN OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS OWN NEW PARTY, IN 1935.

CONSERVATIVE COUNCILMEN USUALLY SQUELCHED DUTTWEILER'S IDEAS, BUT HE KEPT AT IT. BY 1940 THE DUTTWEILER GROUP HAD 20 COUNCILMEN IN ITS FOLD AND IS STILL GROWING FAST.

ONE IDEA PASSED WAS TO SINK 210 TONS OF WHEAT IN WATERPROOF TINS TO THE BOTTOM OF AN ALPINE LAKE AS A STORAGE EXPERIMENT TO SAVE STORAGE SPACE AND BUILD UP SWISS FOOD RESERVES. LAKE BOTTOMS PROVED GOOD WAREHOUSES, BUT THE WATERPROOF CONTAINERS COST A LOT.

NOW DUTTWEILER HAS POPPED UP AS THE MAIN SPONSOR OF THE "GOTTHARD LEAGUE" WHICH MAY PLAY A TREMENDOUS PART IN THE SWISS EFFORT TO READJUST THEIR LITTLE CONFEDERATION INTO THE NEW TOTALITARIAN CONTINENT FOLLOWING THE AXIS VICTORY.

THE LEAGUE IS NATIONAL, BUT SO FAR HAS SHOWN NO SIGNS OF FASCISM OR NATIONAL SOCIALISM. IT SAYS IT OFFERS "A NEW METHOD OF ACTION AND OF THOUGHT" AND EXPECTS TO DEVELOP "NEW MEN" CAPABLE OF INSPIRING "NEW CONFIDENCE."

DUTTWEILER HIMSELF LOOKS LIKE AND ACTS LIKE A MOVIE HIGH-PRESSURE BUSINESS MAN. HE ALWAYS HAS TWO OR THREE SECRETARIES AT HIS ELBOW. HE TALKS RAPIDLY AND WASTES LITTLE TIME IN CONFERENCES.

HE WAS BORN AUG.15, 1888 IN ZURICH, SON OF THE FIRST MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE ZURICH COOPERATIVE SOCIETY FROM WHICH, HE SAYS, HE GETS MANY OF HIS "MODERN" IDEAS.

HE VISITED THE U.S. BRIEFLY IN 1918 AND AGAIN IN 1920, AND SAYS HE DOESN'T LIKE HIS NICKNAME OF "THE AMERICAN."

"WE THINK OF AMERICANS AS A BIT WILD" HE EXPLAINED, "AND WE SWISS ARE VERY CONSERVATIVE."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG.21, - MOVED AUG 20).

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, AUG. 21-(AP)-WAR'S STRANGE WORKINGS HAVE CREATED IN NEW YORK HARBOR, ONCE ONE OF THE WORLD'S BUSIEST PORTS, A CURIOUS BACKWATER OF IDLE SHIPS AND STRANDED MEN.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING, SEVERELY REDUCED, STILL COMES AND GOES, BUT, SEVERAL MILES INLAND, BETWEEN THE HIGH GREEN BANKS OF THE HUDSON, ALMOST A SCORE OF TRIM VESSELS THAT ONCE COURSED THE OCEAN HIGHWAYS RIDE AT ANCHOR IN MELANCHOLY REFUGE.

30.24 -4479 30.24—4479

OTHERS--PROBABLY 50 IN ALL--LIE MOTIONLESS IN THE LOWER BAY AND AT PIERS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE PORT--MANHATTAN, BROOKLYN, STATEN ISLAND AND HOBOKEN, N.J.

SAILORS OF ALL NATIONS VARY LANGOROUS LIVES ON THE MORIBUND BOATS WITH TRIPS TO THE NOW-MONOTONOUS SHORE AND EVEN DISAPPEAR INLAND IN UNCOUNTED NUMBERS.

THE FIRST MARINE WAR REFUGEES WERE THE GIANT LINERS. THEY WOULD HAVE MADE FINE PRIZES. SOME SNEAKED OUT AFTER A TIME, BUT THREE BIG ONES REMAIN--THE DUTCH NEW AMSTERDAM, THE FRENCH NORMANDIE, AND THE BRITISH QUEEN ELIZABETH.

LATER CAME THE FREIGHTERS. THE NUCLEUS OF THIS GROUP IS A DOZEN-ODD DANISH SHIPS, IN SANCTUARY WHILE THEIR OWNERS ARGUE WITH THE BRITISH ABOUT WHETHER THEY ARE SUBJECT TO SEIZURE BECAUSE OF GERMANY'S INVASION OF DENMARK.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN SHIPS GO IN AND OUT FAIRLY NORMALLY, ALONG WITH NUMEROUS SECRETLY-ROUTED DUTCH FREIGHTERS, LESS TEMPTING PREY THAN THEIR COMPATRIOT NEW AMSTERDAM SEVERAL ITALIAN BOATS, BELLIGER-ENTS, ARE TIED UP AT PIERS.

THE ABNORMAL SITUATION IS SURROUNDED BY CONSONANT MYSTERY AND CONFUSION. SEVERAL DAYS' SEARCH FAILED TO PRODUCE A SINGLE AUTHORITY WHO KNEW JUST HOW MANY LAID-UP FOREIGN SHIPS THERE WERE OR HOW MANY MEN THERE WERE ON THEM.

THAT IS BECAUSE JURISDICTION OVER HARBOR FACTIVITIES IS DIVIDED AMONG SO MANY AGENCIES. CUSTOMS MEN KEEP A DAILY RECORD OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, IN PORT -- USUALLY 150 TO 200 --BUT HAVE NO OFFICIAL WAY OF KNOWING WHICH ARE INACTIVE.

OFFICIALS INSPECT THE SHIPS EVERY DAY, AND HAVE CALLED ON SOME AS MANY AS 22 TIMES WITH CREW PASSPORTS AND CLEARANCE PAPERS, IN EXPECT-ATION OF THEIR SAILING, YET THEY STAY. THE COAST GUARD MAKES A DAILY SURVEY, BUT IS CONCERNED MAINLY WITH SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS ARE CONCERNED MAINLY WITH THE "MALA FIDE" SAILORS ON THE IDLE BOATS -- MEN WHO MADE THE VOYAGE HERE TO JUMP SHIP. THE LINES ARE LIABLE TO A $5,000 FINE IF ANY OF THE MEN DISAPPEAR.

BONA FIDE SAILORS, WHO SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME ON BOARD KEEPING THE SHIPS IN SHAPE AND WRITING LETTERS HOME, CAN GO ASHORE FREELY. IN NORMAL TIMES, THEY HAD TO SAIL FROM THE PORT IN 60 DAYS, BUT IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS ARE WAIVING THIS DEADLINE IN VIEW OF THE IMPOSS-IBILITY, IN MANY CASES, OF A MAN'S LEAVING.

NEW YORK FIRST ADD HILL'S STRANDED SHIPS.

X X X MAN'S LEAVING.

A SAILOR IN THIS POSITION CAN SIGN OFF THE SHIP -- THE CAPTAIN CAN'T HOLD HIM PRISONER -- AND DISAPPEAR AMONG THE OTHER 130,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY -- AND SHIPOWNERS ACKNOWLEDGE THAT MANY ARE DOING THIS.

THE IDLE SHIPS ARE SUPPORTED BY MONEY RECEIVED BY THEIR CAPTAINS DIRECT FROM ABROAD OR THROUGH THEIR AGENTS IN THIS COUNTRY. AGENTS SAY THAT A SHIPPING LINE CONCEIVABLY MIGHT GO BROKE SUPPORTING ITS REFUGEE SHIPS IN THIS COUNTRY WAITING FOR THE ONLY APPARENT SOLUTION OF THE IMPASSE -- THE END OF THE WAR.

DM

THE TENSION BETWEEN ITALY AND GREECE HAS INCREASED SINCE YOUR ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO THE DANGER OF THAT SITUATION IN THIS COLUMN YESTERDAY.

MUSSOLINI IS REPORTED TO HAVE MASSED TROOPS IN HIS ALBANIAN TERRITORY ALONG THE GREEK FRONTIER--FROM ATHENS THIS MORNING COMES WORD THAT ALL ARMY LEAVES HAVE BEEN CANCELLED, AND AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAYS:

"WE WILL NOT BE CAUGHT BY SURPRISE IF GREECE SHOULD BE INVADED."

THIS NEW ITALO-GREEK IMBROGLIO DOESN'T REPRESENT AN ISOLATED SITUATION TO MY MIND. I BELIEVE IT MAY EASILY SIGNAL FURTHER BIG SCALE ITALIAN EFFORTS AGAINST THE BRITISH IN AFRICA--QUITE LIKELY EGYPT IF PLANS DON'T GO ASTRAY.

SEIZURE OF GREEK NAVAL BASES TO DEPRIVE ENGLAND OF THEIR POSSIBLE USE IN MAINTAINING CONTROL OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WOULD BE A LOGICAL PRELIMINARY TO MUSSOLINI'S THREATENED ASSAULT ON THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS. IN THIS CONNECTION YOU PROBABLY NOTED THE STATEMENT BY BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL DURING HIS SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT:

"FAR LARGER OPERATIONS NO DOUBT IMPEND IN THE MIDDLE EAST THEATRE AND I SHALL CERTAINLY NOT ATTEMPT TO DISCUSS OR PROPHESY ABOUT THEIR PROBABLY COURSE."

MR.CHURCHILL DIDN'T INDICATE JUST WHAT HE MEANT, BUT I ASSUME HE HAD IN MIND EGYPT, WHICH PROVIDES ENGLAND WITH HER CHIEF SOURCE OF STRENGTH FOR DOMINATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE EXPRESSION "MIDDLE EAST" IS USED BY BRITISH OFFICIALDOM TO DESIGNATE EITHER THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN ASIA LYING BETWEEN CONSTANTINOPLE AND CHINA, OR EGYPT. AND IT'S SAFE TO SAY HE WAS TALKING ABOUT THE LATTER.

SHOULD GREECE BE FORCED TO FACE INVASION ALONE THERE PROBABLY ISN'T MUCH SHE COULD DO AGAINST THE WEIGHT OF MUSSOLINI'S MECHANIZED FORCES IN ALBANIA. HOWEVER, BRITAIN HAS GUARANTEED GREEK TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND ALTHOUGH ENGLAND IS UP TO HER NECK IN THE HITLERIAN BLITZKRIEG SHE MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO BRING VERY CONSIDERABLE NAVAL SUPPORT TO THE AID OF HER WARD.

ALSO WE MUST FIGURE THAT TURKEY LIKELY WOULD SIDE WITH GREECE UNLESS RUSSIA SHOULD FORCE THE TURKS TO KEEP QUIET. THE SOVIET POSITION REMAINS A MYSTERY AS REGARDS ANY ATTEMPT BY MUSSOLINI TO EXTEND HIS INFLUENCE BY INVASION OF THE BALKANS OVER WHICH MOSCOW HAS THROWN A PROTECTING ARM. IT IS WITHIN THE REALM OF POSSIBILITY THAT THE MUSCOVITES MIGHT SIDE WITH GREECE AND ENGLAND, ALONG WITH TURKEY.

I TOLD YOU YESTERDAY THAT THERE WAS A BOND BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE IN EVENT OF WAR. SUBSEQUENTLY A DISPATCH FROM ANKARA SAID THE IMPRESSION EXISTED AMONG FOREIGN OBSERVERS THAT THE TURKS WOULD AID GREECE UNHESITATINGLY IF SHE WERE ATTACKED.

THE TURKISH POSITION IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT IN THIS SITUATION. THE TURKS ARE THE LEADERS IN THE BALKAN ENTENTE (TURKEY, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA AND RUMANIA), AND WIELD GREAT INFLUENCE AMONG THEIR NEIGHBORS. MOREOVER, THEY HAVE A POWERFUL ARMY AND ARE FAMOUS FIGHTERS. AS LONG AGO AS JUNE THEY HAD 600,000 MEN UNDER ARMS, WITH MORE IN THE OFFING.

BECAUSE OF PRESSURE FROM RUSSIA THE TURKS HAVE FOUND IT WISE TO SIT TIGHT THUS FAR DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE AXIS AND THE ALLIES. HOWEVER, TURKEY HAS AN ALLIANCE WITH THE BRITISH AND UNLESS HER HEART HAS CHANGED IN RECENT MONTHS SHE IS WITH ENGLAND IN SPIRIT, AND MIGHT EASILY BE MATERIALLY.

THE LATE PRESIDENT KEMAL ATATURK, CREATER OF MODERN TURKEY, CAST HIS LOT WITH BRITAIN LONG AGO. THIS MASTER OF MEN TRUSTED THE BRITISH

30.24-4481

30.24-4481

AS HE DID FEW OTHERS. WHEN I WAS IN ANKARA IN 1938 A DIPLOMATIC FRIEND REPEATED A REMARK BY THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARAS WHICH WELL SUMMED UP ATATURK'S POLICY:

"BRITAIN MAY HAVE LOST A BATTLE OR TWO BUT SHE NEVER LOST A VITAL WAR. WE STAY WITH HER."

THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT THIS POLICY HAS CHANGED SINCE THE DEATH OF ATATURK IN '38, ALTHOUGH TURKEY HASN'T FELT ABLE TO THROW HER MILITARY SUPPORT TO ENGLAND THUS FAR.

ATATURK WAS FAR MORE SUSPICIOUS OF MUSSOLINI'S INTENTIONS THAN OF ANY OTHER CHIEF OF STATE. IL DUCE LONG HAS BEEN CREDITED BY THE TURKS WITH WANTING TO EXPAND INTO ASIA MINOR. CONSIDERABLE BACKGROUND FOR THIS WAS PROVIDED BY THE WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY IN 1911-12 DURING WHICH THE TURKS LOST TRIPOLITANIA (NOW INCORPORATED IN ITALIAN LYBIA) AND THE ITALIANS TOOK OVER THE DODECANESE ISLAND UP AGAINST THE TURKISH COAST. MUSSOLINI HAS FORTIFIED THE LARGEST OF THESE ISLANDS AND TURNED THEM INTO POWERFUL MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES.

YOU SEE, THEREFORE, WHY THE TURKS HAVE NO LOVE FOR ITALY AND WHY THERE IS A BOND NOT ONLY BETWEEN TURKEY AND BRITAIN BUT BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

IT'S IMPORTANT TO NOTE HERE THAT TURKISH SUPPORT FOR GREECE MIGHT EASILY TAKE THE FORM OF SUPPORT FOR BRITAIN AGAINST ITALY IN THE NEAR EAST. THIS WOULD PERMIT OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE BIG TURKISH ARMY IN DEFENSE OF EGYPT.

NEW YORK, AUG 21-(AP)-WEIRD FLAMES SEEN ON BRITAIN'S ROCK OF GIBRALTAR AFTER AN AIR-ATTACK BEFORE DAWN TODAY HAVE RAISED THE QUESTION WHETHER THE ITALIAN -- OR GERMAN -- AIRFORCE IS USING A NEW WEAPON TO OVERCOME THE EXTRAORDINARY BOMB-PROOF STRENGTH OF THE ROCK.

OBSERVERS IN LA LINEA AND ALGECIRAS, ON SPANISH TERRITORY CLOSE TO GIBRALTAR, SAID THE ROCK "FLAMED LIKE A VOLCANO" AFTER THE ATTACK, AND THAT THEY SAW FIRE FLOWING LIKE A STREAM OF LAVA DOWN THE SLOPE.

AN ORDINARY HIGH-EXPLOSIVE BOMB MIGHT CHIP OFF A FEW FRAGMENTS OF THE ROCK, BUT UNLESS IT SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON SOME APERTURE IN THE CLIFF IT WOULD DO LITTLE DAMAGE. SINCE MOST OF GIBRALTAR'S VITAL POINTS ARE SHIELDED BY TONS OF ROCK, ITALIAN OR GERMAN CHEMISTS MAY HAVE DEVELOPED A SPECIAL INCENDIARY BOMB DESIGNED TO SPILL A FLOOD OF FLAMES OVER A FAIRLY LARGE AREA.

OIL OR GASOLINE, NO DOUBT, WOULD BE TOO VOLATILE; AND THE ORDINARY THERMITE BOMB -- WHILE PRODUCING AN EXTREMELY HIGH TEMPERATURE WHERE IT STRIKES -- MIGHT NOT BE VERY EFFECTIVE ON A SMOOTH, ROCKY SLOPE.

BUT THE RIGHT KIND OF INCENDIARY FLUID MIGHT SEEK OUT CHINKS IN THE ARMOR OF GIBRALTAR IN MUCH THE SAME WAY THAT MEDIEVAL WARFARE'S BOILING OIL SOUGHT OUT CHINKS IN THE ARMOR OF MAILED KNIGHTS STORMING A CASTLE.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE MYSTERIOUS STREAM OF FIRE FLOWING DOWN GIBRALTAR'S SLOPE MAY HAVE BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO ".'9(3 OUT" DEFENDERS WHO ARE TOO FIRMLY ENTRENCHED TO BE BOMBED OUT WITH HIGH-EXPLOSIVES.

LARGE FIRES OFTEN ARE CAUSED WHEN AN AMMUNITION DUMP IS HIT, -- BUT IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT BRITAIN'S AMMUNITION IS STORED WELL UNDER-GROUND AT GIBRALTAR. IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT IT WOULD BE LYI

IN OTHER WORDS, THE MYSTERIOUS STREAM OF FIRE FLOWING DOWN GIBRALTAR'S SLOPE MAY HAVE BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO "MSOKE OUT"

GIBRALTAR'S SLOPE MAY HAVE BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO "SMOKE OUT" DEFENDERS WHO ARE TOO FIRMLY ENTRENCHED TO BE BOMBED OUT WITH HIGH-EXPLOSIVES.

LARGE FIRES OFTEN ARE CAUSED WHEN AN AMMUNITION DUMP IS HIT, -- BUT IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT BRITAIN'S AMMUNITION IS STORED WELL UNDER-GROUND AT GIBRALTAR. IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT IT WOULD BE LYING AROUND ON THE SURFACE WHERE TODAY'S MYSTERIOUS FLAMES WERE SEEN.

ONE CHEMICAL WARFARE EXPERT HERE SUGGESTED THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS MAY BE EXPERIMENTING WITH WHITE-PHOSPHORUS.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF THIS SUBSTANCE DROPPED ON ROCK WOULD IMMEDIATELY FORM A POOL OF FLAME, AND FIERY STREAMS OF IT WOULD FLOW INTO ANY CREVICE PERVIOUS TO WATER.

IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY, OF COURSE, FOR THE FLAMING LIQUID ACTUALLY TO PENETRATE A GUN TURRET OR EMBRASURE TO BE EFFECTIVE. IF IT COLLECTED ON LEDGES AND PARAPETS, OR RAN PAST IN A SHEET OF FLAME, THE TERRIFIC HEAT MIGHT BE ENOUGH TO DRIVE OUT CREWS AND DAMAGE EQUIPMENT.

A LARGE-SCALE RAID OF THIS KIND -- TODAY'S RAID APPARENTLY INVOLVED ONLY A SINGLE PLANE --- MIGHT CONCEIVABLY TURN THE WHOLE SURFACE OF THE ROCKY FORTRESS INTO A BLAZING INFERNO.

Nazis Bomb London In First Night Raid

By ROBERT E. BUNNELLE.

London, Aug. 23 (Friday) (AP).—This city of nearly 9,000,000 inhabitants, heart of an empire, was raided by German planes in the early morning darkness today—London's first night raid of the war.

For three-quarters of an hour the population — those who prefer watching the fire-works to huddling in air-raid shelters—heard the intermittent rumble of exploding bombs and the defensive thundering of anti-aircraft guns and watched the weird play of lights and bursting shells against the sky.

The all clear was sounded at 4 A. M. (11 P. M., New York time).

One or Two Dead.

Although there was no precise count of casualties so soon after the Germans swept in, it was learned that one or two of those wounded had died.

Most of the bombs appeared to have fallen on the western outskirts of the city, but there were explosions which seemed to come from London's populous and fashionable West End.

Millions of Londoners tumbled out of their beds to rush either to air-raid shelters or to rooftops to watch the play of lights across the night sky.

They Discount It.

They did not, however, class the raid as the "real thing." they called it a hit-and-run affair. While an actual count was not yet available, observers said the raiders came over London in a "fairly large" number.

The renewed aerial assault came only a few hours after the Nazis had opened their first large-scale shelling of England's southeast coast defenses from batteries planted on the far side of the English Channel for 30 miles from Calais to Boulogne.

Caught in Beams.

Godfrey Anderson, a member of the Associated Press staff who lives in West London, called his office and reported:

"The searchlights have just caught a plane in its beams and are trailing it across the London area."

Another Associated Press man, Henry Jackson, saw enemy raiders flying over the city, and the dull red flashes of anti-aircraft fire splitting the darkness.

"The crash of guns followed as dozens of searchlights stabbed the sky," Jackson said.

"The beams swept around and converged on one spot to pick out one of the raiders like a silver bird."

A few minutes later anti-aircraft gunfire could be heard by people in the heart of London. At that time many of the residents in the central section had crowded into air-raid shelters.

A "scream" bomb fell in the country west of London, but no explosion was heard.

Later three bombs fell with loud explosions.

Shelled Swiftly.

As for activities over London, Jackson said that one plane caught in the beams of anti-aircraft searchlights was almost immediately ringed with "angry bursts of red flame" from anti-aircraft shells.

"Two other planes roared near by," he telephoned. "The guns flashed a continued roar while the sirens sounded. From every side long white streaks of light traced the sky."

The invading planes, Jackson said, were silhouetted dimly against the clear sky. They could be seen without the aid of searchlights.

"The planes split up," Jackson said. "One went southeast and the others east. Anti-aircraft fire followed them for a few minutes later and in a little while London was quiet again. All that could be heard was a train chuffing near by."

It was London's first night raid. The great Croydon Airdrome, eight miles from Charing Cross, heart of London, was raided in last Sunday's twilight.

30.24-4483

NAZI WARPLANES HIT CITY FOR FIRST TIME AT NIGHT; DOVER AREA BOMBARDED

Rifles Planted Along 30 Miles Of French Coast Hurl Explosives Across Channel—Buildings Damaged, Ground Shaken

AUG 23 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Aug. 23—German raiders early today struck within the city limits of London in a quick follow-up of the newest Nazi show of power—cross-Channel shelling which battered the Dover coastal section.

Explosions were heard in the fashionable West End, mingled with the rapid bark of anti-aircraft guns. Bombs also were believed to have fallen in the suburbs.

The scream of air-raid-alarm sirens sent residents hurrying to cover. Others ran into the streets or to rooftops to watch the attack.

Anti-Aircraft Fire From Outskirts

The sound of the anti-aircraft firing seemed to come from the outskirts. Scream bombs fell along with other explosives, but their exact targets were not immediately identified. At least two people were killed.

The swing back to air attack came after the Battle of Britain took a new turn—long-range shelling of England's southeast coast defenses in two bombardments by Nazi batteries planted along thirty miles of French coast from Calais to Boulogne.

AUG 23 1940

Dover Bears Brunt Of Shelling

Dover bore the brunt of the shelling, but explosives hurled across the Channel splattered other sections of the coast also.

The British struck back with dive bombers aimed at silencing the guns and smashing their carefully prepared emplacements. They succeeded in curbing them for half an hour, but they started up again later.

Official quarters said the British counter-blows were with bombers only and that there had been no artillery duel across the water.

Take Uncounted Toll Of Lives

Homes were smashed at Dover and the big shells took an uncounted toll of lives. Residents were seen as late as midnight hurrying from the shelled zone to overnight safety elsewhere.

Big formations of British bombers loosed their swift counter-assault all along the French coast from Calais, just across from Dover, the apparent target of the big guns, to Boulogne, aiming their bomb loads at the gun flashes.

A great, red glow was seen to spread low, apparently to the water line, at one point on the French side.

Britons Term It Waste Of Time

Authoritative persons in London declared that the Nazi attack with land guns was "a waste of time," contending that it had no worth-while military object.

More damage could be done by bombs, they said, adding that a shell fired from a distance equivalent to the cross-Channel range of twenty-odd miles had only four per cent. of a bomb's bursting power.

There was no immediate word as to the extent of damage.

Observers said they were being pumped from guns of at least 12 to 14 inches.

There were casualties—none knew just how many. Several buildings were hit, including a church and its vicarage, from which the rector was brought forth on a stretcher.

The shell which wrecked the church smashed through a stained-glass window beside an altar. Windows were shattered by the explosion. Pews were splintered and great holes were torn in pillars.

A piece of shell casing nine inches long was picked up on the steps to the pulpit.

As late as midnight some residents were seen carrying bedclothing from homes in the shell-pounded area to shelter overnight elsewhere.

Bursts of white light sprang up in the sky over the French coast and streams of tracer shells were seen rising from German anti-aircraft batteries.

Channel Coast Shaken

Explosions shook the Channel coast; shells could be heard overhead, as across the Channel gun flashes stabbed the darkness.

It was a resumption of heavy shelling which earlier in the day had raked the Channel, attacking a mile-long convoy of vital British shipping, and it was officially declared that not a vessel was hit.

The second artillery attack was loosed at about the same time that Nazi bombers returned in force for the first outbreak of large-scale aerial warfare in three days. Seven raiders had been reported shot down by nightfall with the loss of two British fighter planes.

A single raiding party estimated at fifty planes crossed the southeast coast in the early dusk and the main body was declared turned back by hot anti-aircraft fire. The same coast was crossed in at least two other areas tonight and at one point dive bombers loosed incendiary bombs.

At least one hundred shells were fired at the convoy. No ships were hit and in a German dive-bomber attack that followed one of the Stukas was shot down.

1,000 Downed Since June 18

The Stuka was an important bag, for it brought to 1,000 the British figure of the number of German planes destroyed for certain since the intensified air war on and about the British Isles was loosed June 18. This mark was passed late in the day.

The guns bellowed in groups of four and their positions were plainly betrayed by the flashes that rose from their cordite charges.

The Channel waters leaped with the force of exploding shells, and the ground trembled on the British side. High in the sky, a German plane was busy apparently acting as range-finder. The convoy crept in as close as it could to the high, white cliffs of the British shore, only twenty-two miles from the French coast at one point, between Calais and Dover.

Free From Mass Raids

At the height of the action, two British warships threw a smoke screen about the convoy—a screen that apparently saved it. British air fighters roared in overhead.

Earlier yesterday German bombers made attacks, which were declared unsuccessful, on a convoy off the northeastern coast, and this and all other signs indicated that large-scale shipping had been resumed by the British.

Single German planes, and little groups of two and three, dropped bombs in Scotland, on the southeast English coast in Wales. Only minor damage was reported.

Scattered Raids on England.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—While the British today chalked up the 1,000th Nazi plane shot down since the intensive phase of the air war on Britain was begun, scattered raids ashore by crews flying singly or in twos and threes continued today, but the Air Ministry said that they were "very few and on a small scale."

Sporadic raids were resumed early today when a single plane dropped nine whistling bombs on a southeast of England coast town, while many more exploded in the sea. Although five fell on houses and in backyards, little damage was done, and no casualties resulted.

Nazi planes were also reported in the vicinity of a Welsh town.

U. S. Built Machine Is Victor.

The 999th Nazi plane shot down since Hitler loosed his daily raids on England on June 18 was accounted for last night by an American-built Hudson dive-bomber off Denmark. Single-handed, this machine attacked seven German fighting planes and brought down one of them, escaping with her own landing gear and fuselage riddled.

The 1,000th plane was shot down in the battle which developed as a result of the Nazi attack on a mile-long convoy of ships in the English Channel today.

From midnight till dawn only two raids were noted. A soldier was killed when three or four bombs were scattered on a Scottish hillside. Some houses were wrecked.

Gas and water mains in a southeast town of England were damaged and a railway line farther inland was blocked for a short time.

Torpedo Wrecks Homes.

The usual nightly forays continued last night, however, and were notable for the dropping of an aerial torpedo on a row of houses in a southeast of England coast town. The torpedo exploded with a blast that shook the whole town.

Designed to be launched horizontally in water as a weapon against ships, the torpedo was apparently jettisoned from a plane which could find no more suitable target and had to return home without it to conserve fuel.

It fell into a row of eight workers' cottages and made shambles of them, burying many and causing an unannounced number of casualties. It made a crater more than thirty feet wide.

The British reported that they shot down thirteen German planes yesterday and lost only one of their own.

Say Blitz Is Shot Up.

Meanwhile today, as their Government strove to keep the public on the alert for mass raids on a greater scale than ever before, many Britons jubilantly declared that the Royal Air Force had shot the "blitz" out of blitzkrieg.

The Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, warned against complacency, however, in a broadcast to the nation. He said it would be a mistake "to think that the danger of invasion or of massed attacks from the air is past" and he remarked that the Germans have so far utilized "only a small fraction of their heavy bomber force."

Pictures of scrap heaps of German bombers brought down here bolstered up the people's confidence.

The London Daily Mirror captioned one of these pictures, "Hitler's Junk-ers Yard," with the "junk" in capitals.

"It is possible," the London News Chronicle warned, however, "that Goering is using this lull to plan some form of attack—perhaps on a still larger scale—which may break over us in the next few hours, or days."

AUG 23 1940

tant military objectives in Germany.

Silencing of German radio stations indicated they left only a few hours after the Air Ministry announced that oil refineries, airdromes and rail communications in Germany and Nazi-held territory had been hit heavily by English bombers.

Refineries at Magdeburg and Hanover were attacked; explosions and fires were reported caused at airdromes at Caen and Abbeville, in France, and other airdromes were bombed near Hanover and on the island of Texel.

Railway Centers Hit

Railway centers were hit in the industrial German Ruhr and Rhineland. Bombs fell on a tunnel between Heinburg and Verben, northwest of Hanover, just as a supply train entered, it was declared.

Ice formed on the raiders' planes, it was said, and in at least one case a pilot's instruments were frozen. One flyer reported the snow had entered the cockpit and formed a two-inch thick layer over the side panels of his craft.

BRITISH AGAIN BOMB GERMAN WAR BASES

R. A. F. Takes Off Once More Soon After Earlier Damage Is Reported

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 22—Royal Air Force bombers were said to have taken to the air again tonight to dump their loads of high-explosive bombs over impor-

GERMANS ALSO SHELL SHIPS IN DOVER STRAITS

AUG 23 1940

Batteries From Boulogne to Calais Pound at Line of Ships.

THEN DIVE BOMBERS ATTACK

London Says Vessels Apparently Were Not Hit, but One Air Raider Was Felled.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—German long-range

guns opened a new and heavy bombardment from across the English Channel tonight and explosions shook the channel coast. Shells could be heard overhead, and some were reported to have dropped near land.

The artillery attack from across the channel was loosed at about the same time that Nazi bombers returned in force for the first outbreak of large-scale aerial warfare in three days.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The big German guns which long had lain silent and concealed on the Nazi-held French coastline went into action against English Channel shipping today in the most spectacular attempt yet made to support the aerial and submarine counter-blockade of Britain.

For an hour and twenty minutes they thundered—all the way along the thirty-odd-mile stretch from Calais and Boulogne—throwing tons of shells twenty miles at a mile long British convoy making its way up the channel with the supplies that must come every day and at any hazard to this kingdom.

At least 100 shells were fired. But so far as shore observers could see not a ship was scratched; and in a German dive-bomber attack that followed one of the stukas was shot down.

Tonight the Admiralty and Air Ministry declared officially in a joint communique that neither the convoy nor the naval escort suffered a single hit.

The guns thundered in groups of four and their positions were plainly betrayed by the flashes that rose from their cordite charges.

At the height of the action, two British warships threw a smoke screen about the convoy—a screen that apparently saved it. British air fighters roared in overhead.

Over these islands generally air attacks during the day were isolated and small—the third successive day of freedom from mass assaults.

Bombers made attacks, which were declared unsuccessful, on a convoy off the northeast coast, and this and all other signs indicated that large-scale shipping had been resumed by the British. In the Northeast coast raid Spitfire fighters pursued the attackers out to sea.

Ships Escape Fire At 20 Mile Range

Pictorial Map on Page 3

By William J. Humphreys
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

A Southeast Coast Town, England, Aug. 22—Big guns concealed on the French shore shelled a mile-long British convoy in the English Channel today, but after eighty minutes the ships passed through Dover Straits without apparent casualty.

Observers estimated at least one hundred shells were fired at a twenty-mile range. At times the German batteries were sending one over every minute.

The bombardment diminished after the convoy passed over.

Then German dive bombers suddenly roared out of the east and began a new attack on the ships. British guns brought one of them down. The convoy apparently escaped damage.

Batteries Of Four Fire

The German guns fired in batteries of four, and guns along the French coast all the way from Calais to Boulogne appeared to be taking part.

Every time they fired their positions were betrayed to observers, who noted the blotches of bright flame from their cordite charges.

(The firing could be heard over the telephone in the London office as Humphreys dictated his story.)

Most of the shells, aimed at the group of small merchant ships and its escort of war vessels, fell into the sea.

A few seconds after the flashes were seen, the shells burst near the ships. The German gunners changed the range and the shells fell closer to the convoy. But subsequent shells dropped between the ships and the English shore.

The explosions shook the ground on this side of the Channel.

Crowds Watch From Shore

Crowds began gathering on the shore to watch.

Shortly after it started, two British warships laid a smoke screen to keep the Germans from spotting their targets and noting where their shells fell.

It was believed that the gunners were getting firing range from a Nazi plane flying high in the skies.

The convoy sailed close to the towering English cliffs.

While the warships weaved in and out in the smoke screen, British air fighters appeared overhead.

After a while police cleared the water front of all save soldiers, sailors and newspapermen.

Another Convoy Bombed.

ON THE ENGLISH NORTHEAST COAST, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Fishermen reported that three German planes attacked a British convoy off the northeast coast today, dropping several bombs but without apparent success. Spitfire fighter planes pursued the attackers out to sea.

Attacked in Irish Sea.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—An unsuccessful German aerial torpedo attack on a steamship in the Irish Sea was reported by its crew today. They said a German plane launched two torpedoes.

R. A. F. Drops Bombs in Reich Near Bismarck's Mausoleum

Nazis Report British Raid on North Germany, While London Counts 1000 Enemy Planes Shot Down Since June.

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, said today that British planes had dropped bombs 200 yards from the Bismarck Mausoleum near Friedrichsruh.

Meanwhile the German High Command said that fifteen airports and numerous industrial plants, as well as port and rail facilities in England were attacked by German planes yesterday.

The communique also stated that bomb hits were observed on industrial plants at Skegness, Great Yarmouth, Coventry and Bournemouth, as well as on the port facilities of Bridlington. It also claimed that German flyers bombed a ship in the yards at Southampton, and another in a convoy off the east coast of England.

It said that an airplane factory southeast of London and an armament factory near Brighton were bombed.

North Germany Raided.

The communique acknowledged that British airmen had raided north Germany, but insisted that they caused only minor damage. The British lost seven planes yesterday, the High Command declared, while the Germans lost six.

German air activity over Great Britain up to noon today was limited to the customary armed reconnaissance flights, informed persons said.

Meanwhile today observers here declared that the aerial torpedoes reported dropped in England last night were probably large bombs, possibly of 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds).

The 1,000-kilogram bomb, it was said, resembles a torpedo in many respects. It has fins on the tail and a barrel-shaped fan behind the fins to steady its descent. Some are as much as ten or twelve feet long. When pitched from planes they pursue a forward course, squirming and wriggling until the combination of gravity and forward speed causes the air to take hold of the fins and force a curved course downward.

Bombs of 1,000 kilograms, carried by huge bombers of all nations, are used only on special missions of heaviest destruction. They will tear out a space in moist ground two stories deep and from 60 to 100 yards wide.

Practice Shooting, Say Nazis.

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—German big Bertnas, their long snouts pointing ominously at Britain across the English Channel, were unlimbered in thunderous, hours-long "practice shooting" along the French coast today, German sources said, for the purpose of "finding their range."

"First this shooting was on practice targets," it was reported here, without it being said what the targets subsequently turned out to be.

Nazi military informants meanwhile declared the mining of British waters had assumed "threatening proportions," with the Bristol Channel lifeline for supplies from the United States on the British west coast commanding major attention from Nazi mine sowers. Minesweepers have been observed for days, the German informants declared, attempting to clean out mines laid by German planes. The sweepers were said also to be employed now as pilot boats for merchantmen.

Nazis Say Guns Are in Place to Cover Channel

'Practice Shelling' Said to Prove Long-Range Fire Can Sweep Wide Area

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—German long-range shelling across the English Channel is ready for full-force bombardment that will put the entire Channel in German control, authoritative Nazi sources said tonight.

The well informed Berlin commentary "Dienst aus Deutschland" said today's "range-finding and practice shelling" indicated that battery positions have been completed along the Nazi-held coast of France.

"Germany now has a weapon to control the Channel," the Nazi organ said, adding that its "force soon can make itself felt."

Range of the big guns, however, was kept secret. (German military sources have been quoted previously as saying they have guns capable of shelling London—ninety miles from the French coastline emplacements.)

Nazi military informants declared today that the mining of British waters had assumed "threatening proportions." The Bristol Channel lifeline for supplies from the United States on the British west coast was commanding major attention from Nazi mine sowers, it was said.

British mine sweepers have been observed for days, the German informants declared, attempting to clean out mines laid by German planes. The sweepers were said also to be employed now as pilot boats for merchantmen.

"The mining of the Bristol Channel, together with extensive destruction of port facilities in most of its harbors by our air force, means a perilous blow to Great Britain's supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs," they said.

Relaxing her aerial siege, Germany kept most of her military air power grounded during the day, again abstaining from mass bombing attacks such as last week's, but she reported a toll from "the usual armed reconnaissance."

The German high command said that fifteen air ports and numerous industrial plants, as well as port and rail facilities, were attacked yesterday by German planes. The communique said bomb hits were observed on industrial plants at Skegness, Great Yarmouth, Witney, Coventry and Bournemouth, as well as on the port facilities of Bridlington. It added that German flyers bombed a ship in the yards at Southampton and another in a convoy on the east coast of England. It said an airplane factory southeast of London and an armament factory near Brighton were bombed.

The communique acknowledged that British airmen had raided north Germany, but insisted they caused only minor damage. The British lost seven planes yesterday, the high command said, while the Germans lost six.

NAZIS WARN U. S. REFUGEE SHIPS

Bar Safe-conduct for Those Evacuating Children.

COMMENT ON CONGRESS BILL

Say Youngsters Will Be Safer Under Air Raids in England.

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Authoritative Nazi spokesmen declared today that Germany's total blockade of Great Britain would make it impossible for the Reich to give assurance of safe conduct of any American ships which may try to remove children from England.

Supporting a similar statement issued earlier by DNB, the official German news agency, they said that Germany understands the humanitarian impulse underlying the proposal to amend the United States neutrality law so that British children might be brought across the Atlantic. But these spokesmen declared that mines form an essential part of the blockade of Great Britain, and that

30.24-4485

mines which have been laid cannot be moved. Therefore, they argued, the children would conceivably be exposed to greater danger on an ocean crossing than if they were kept at home.

As for the United States Army transport American Legion, which sailed through a part of the blockade zone on her way from Petsamo, Finland, to New York, Nazi spokesmen expressed relief at reports indicating that this vessel was probably out of the danger zone.

Call It Fool's Luck.

But far from regarding this as any potential argument for the possibility of other American vessels getting through the blockade waters safely, they asserted that the American Legion had fortunately had "fool's luck."

At the same time German military observers claimed the extension of the blockade far to the west and north of Ireland. In substantiation of this claim they cited the sinking by Nazi bombing planes of a 12,000-ton merchantman west of Ireland yesterday and serious damage inflicted on three other ships still farther out in the North Atlantic.

They said that these attacks should convince neutral navigators that the blockade is on in earnest—and indicated, too, that Nazi bombers must have covered the seas through which the American Legion sailed.

Why Course Wasn't Changed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The reason this Government refused to change the course of the army transport American Legion despite a German warning was told by President Roosevelt today to Senator Bone, Democrat, of Washington, who charged in the Senate this week that war had been risked in the matter because of stubbornness.

Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, also was present when the President received Senator Bone in the living quarters of the White House.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, described the situation to reporters as a case of one nation having said certain waters were mined and another having said certain other waters were mined.

The number of refugee Americans brought home by the transport from Petsamo, Finland, was nearly double the number which had been expected originally, Mr. Early said, and no food for the additional ones was to be had in Petsamo. The route taken was probably the most direct one, the secretary said.

He reiterated that the decision regarding the route that was followed was reached on the recommendation of the army and navy High Command.

German Bishops End Conclave.

FULDA, Germany, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Forty-five of Germany's forty-eight Roman Catholic bishops concluded their annual three-day conference here today. Their conclusions are usually made public later in a pastoral letter.

Nazi Organ Appears On Potato-vine Paper

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's fortnightly magazine Vierjahresplan (Four Year Plan) appears currently on paper made from potato vines.

Germans hail the development as a noteworthy industrial achievement and predict that potato vine cellulose will soon be used for the manufacture of yarns and a great variety of fabrics.

Nazis Seek Trade Pact With New Soviet States

Expert Sent To Moscow To Negotiate Accord On Lithuania, Latvia And Estonia

Berlin, Aug. 22 (AP Via Radio)—A German Foreign Office trade expert, Karl Schnurre, will go to Moscow shortly to arrange for inclusion of Nazi trade pacts with recently Sovietized Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia within the frameworks of the German-Russian agreement, the German radio announced today.

The radio said Moscow already has accepted the idea "in principle."

The mission also will take up the future status of Memel, German-annexed port, which heretofore was at Lithuania's disposal as a free harbor.

Indian Play In Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 22—Even though Germany is at war, the show must go on—and strangely enough the show is an American Indian play.

In a natural amphitheater, seating 8,000 persons, make-believe Indian braves shoot pointless arrows and war-whoop in German.

Before Old Shatterhand and Sam Hawkens and other characters spreads a great outdoor setting, an "Ersatz" for America's great Southwest.

Scenes are from the works of Karl May. Feuds between Comanches and Apaches and the white man's greed for gold and fur form the sociological background.

Evil Is Protected

Winnetou's "Silver Rifle" and Old Shatterhand's "Bear Killer" protect the good and punish the evil. Love, comedy and tragedy are injected, and Sam Hawkens finally deals out wild-west justice to Santer, the renegade white.

Some excerpts from Hawken' gags may give an indication of what tickles the wartime funnybone.

When Trapper Sam is tied to the stake, about to be provided with a funeral pyre, he observes: "And it is such a nice day—to be burned in public."

Rolls 'Em In Aisles

It almost rolls 'em into the aisles when Sam adds that "being burned to death results in such bodily injury that one seldom survives it."

A dramatic critic might be inclined to find fault with such inconsistencies as a windmill in the background, and army rifles making up the shortage of muskets.

But the audience apparently is consoled by the thought that the play's the thing, although some of the Indians ride like German cavalrymen and, after smoking the pipe of peace, shake hands German style.

Blockade 'Hostile Act,' French Warn British

English Assailed For "Dictatorship Of Famine" In Cutting Off Supplies To Former Ally

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 22—Britain's blockade of Europe was branded tonight by the Foreign Minister of her former ally as "an inhuman dictatorship of famine."

Paul Baudouin, Foreign Minister in the Government of Marshal Petain, declared in a speech that Winston Churchill had committed "an act of hostility" against France by his statement Tuesday that no food would be permitted to pass the British naval barrier to Nazi-conquered countries.

"The French Government will not bow before this decision," said Baudouin. "It must do everything in its power to save this country from hunger."

Baudouin did not say directly what France planned to do but he did assert: "Whether they wish it or not—whether they understand it or not—the nations of this whole continent are going to be united on a growing solidarity."

Churchill, he added, has taken Britain out of this sphere of "solidarity."

Howard E. Kershner, European director of the American Friends Service Committee, announced later, after consultation with French officials, that "certain" measures would be taken to increase the aid to French refugees.

In Reply To British Charge

Referring to British remarks that the empire's defeat in the Somaliland to Italian forces was due in part to the defection of the French, Baudouin disclosed for the first time that the French Syrian armies totaled only 60,000 men during the period while France remained in the war.

In French Jibouti—nearby British Somaliland—the French had only 5,000 men, he said, adding:

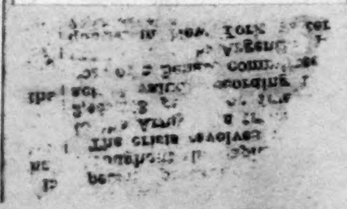
"If the British Premier must justify himself for the grave Somaliland reverse, whom can he make believe that 5,000 men in Jibouti could have stopped an enemy?"

"Did Not Merit Victory"

As to the French defeat at home, Baudouin declared:

"We were defeated because we did not merit victory."

He accused Churchill of inviting the world to a pitiless battle, predicting "It is only misery that will triumph."



FRANCE ASSAILS BRITISH BLOCKADE

Foreign Minister Calls It Act of Hostility.

VICHY, France, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Britain's refusal to lift the blockade against France was termed an act of hostility tonight in a speech by Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin.

This, the Foreign Minister declared in answer to Prime Minister Churchill's Tuesday address, is "perhaps even more painful than the Mers-el-Kebir attack."

He referred to the assault of the British fleet on French warships at France's North African base early in July, as a result of which the Petain Government broke off diplomatic relations with England.

"The French Government will not bow before this decision," the Foreign Minister said. "It must do everything in its power to save this country from hunger."

NAZIS IN FRANCE DETAIN AMERICANS

Latter Virtually Unable to Leave Occupied Area.

VICHY, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—For the past week, Americans have found it practically impossible to get a permit to leave the German-occupied section of France, according to reports reaching Vichy today.

It is understood, however, that diplomats can get through, and the American Charge d' Affaires, Robert D. Murphy, and the military attache, Col. Horace H. Fuller, left Vichy by automobile today for Paris on their way to the United States.

With Ambassador William C. Bullitt already in the United States, the embassy at Vichy is now left in the care of the First Secretary, H. Freeman Matthews. Major Robert A. Schow remains as military attache, and Commander Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter is staying as naval attache.

The staff of embassy officers and clerks in Paris is to be reduced shortly with a number departing on leaves or for new assignments. The First Secretary, Maynard Barnes, remains in charge looking after the affairs of several hundred Americans.

Col. Fuller, who is definitely transferred from France, and Mr. Murphy, who is on leave, expected to proceed from Paris to Lisbon.

FRENCH ARMY LOST 7 GENERALS KILLED

Vichy Praises Heroic Acts of 4 Others in War.

VICHY, France, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The heroic conduct of eleven French generals, seven of whom were killed in the war with Germany, was set forth today in the first official account of what has become of France's high ranking officers. It said the errors of some commanders were offset by the bravery of other generals, more of whom were killed or wounded at their posts than during the world war.

The seven who were killed or mortally wounded in action, most of them identified only by their last names, were:

Bouffet, killed May 15 by a German plane while commanding his troops.

Janssenn, who fell June 2 at the head of what remained of his division after holding up the Germans for several days before Dunkerque.

Berniquet and Barbe, killed at the head of their troops.

Ardant du Pica, killed June 8 in the bombardment of a bridgehead on the Oise.

Alain d'Humieres, killed May 16 north of Vimy while inspecting the front.

Dame, who died in captivity after fighting in Belgium and north France.

The courageous conduct of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, former Governor of Metz, who held back superior German armored divisions until he was captured with the last of his soldiers, was cited.

Gen. Moulin was listed as having disappeared with part of his troops after organizing tank trap units.

Gens. Corbe and Trolley de Prevaux were mentioned for fighting their way back to the French lines after being surrounded with their troops.

It was announced that Gens. Vergez and Audet have been named to command French troops in Morocco and Tunisia respectively. Vergez replaces Gen. Auguste Nogues, who retired from command because of his age. No mention was made of any change in Gen. Nogues's position as Resident General or Civil Governor.

ZAY FACES TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL

Ex-French Cabinet Officer Arrested as Deserter.

VICHY, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The French press reported today that the former Minister of Education, Jean Zay, was held at Clermont-Ferrand on a charge of desertion from the army and would be court-martialed.

M. Zay was one of twenty-six former Cabinet Ministers and Deputies who went to North Africa late in June shortly before the signing of the Franco-German armistice. Marseilles dispatches several days ago reported his arrival there under police escort from Rabat, in French Morocco.

A Clermont-Ferrand dispatch today said that he was arrested at Rabat on order of the military authorities. He was an army officer during the war, and it is alleged that he went to Africa without leave while the army was still mobilized.

STANDARD SHOE IN FRANCE SOON

Nationalized Footgear Goes on Sale Before Sept. 1.

VICHY, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The first supply of the French National shoe will go on sale at the end of this month.

It will be a standard shoe, manufactured in eight styles, and will

be the only one permitted on the market. The purpose is to cut down manufacturing costs, reduce retail prices and speed up production.

A huge supply of shoes and civilian clothes are urgently needed for soldiers being demobilized by the millions.

The Government has bought up almost all the civilian clothes available in the unoccupied part of France, and has ordered that a large stock of cloth previously intended for uniforms be made into peacetime garb. Thus, it is hoped to give each demobilized soldier one complete outfit at the Government's expense.

French Set Wheat Price

Government Acts to Prevent Speculation on Crops

VICHY, Aug. 22 (AP).—The French government fixed the price for wheat from the 1940 crop today at 214 francs a quintal. (At pre-armistice rates of exchange, this would be $1 to $1.32 a bushel. There are no dealings in the franc now.) The price applies to all of France not under Nazi occupation.

The government set an additional charge of two francs a quintal a month for storage and other expenses, and agreed to advance funds necessary for these expenses to farmers during 1940 and 1941.

This move was one in a series designed to prevent speculation in sorely needed products this winter when an acute shortage of many materials is expected.

FRANCO'S SON-IN-LAW HELD

French and Germans Help to Return Him to Spain

CHANCY, Switzerland, Aug. 22 (AP)—Diplomatic sources reported tonight that Rivas Cherif, son-in-law and chief aide of Manuel Azaña, former President of Republican Spain, had been handed over to Spanish Nationalist police through the cooperation of German and French authorities.

The French revealed Señor Cherif's hideaway to Spanish authorities, it was said, and the Spanish police, with German authorization, took him to Spain.

ROME REPORTS VICTORIES OVER BRITAIN'S NAVY

Says Torpedo Boat Sank Submarine and Planes Damaged Cruisers.

FOE'S DESTROYER TORPEDOED

R. A. F. Bombs Oil Tanks in Libya—Egypt Ready to Fight if Invasion Comes.

ROME, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The sinking of a British submarine in the eastern Mediterranean, torpedoing of a British destroyer and air attacks on a squadron of British cruisers in which two were reported damaged were announced by the Italian High Command today.

Air raiders who bombed Gibraltar early yesterday were identified as Italian in today's communique. It said one of the attacking planes was lost.

The sinking of the British submarine was credited to an Italian torpedo boat, while an Italian submarine was said to have topredoed the British destroyer. The communique did not say whether the destroyer was sunk.

Ethiopian Town Bombed.

ADEN, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The British Royal Air Force has heavily bombed Dessie, in Ethiopia, scoring direct hits on an airdrome, it was announced tonight. No R. A. F. planes were lost.

Heavy bombing attacks were also carried out on hangars and the railway station at Diredawa, where direct hits were observed. The British said they encountered some opposition from Italian fighter planes, and one British ship was shot down.

They also reported that a French crew carried out an important reconnaissance flight into Italian territory.

R. A. F. Bombs African Bases.

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—British warplanes have scored hits on the port and airdrome at Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, and on buildings at the nearby town of Merca, the Royal Air Force announced today. It also reported hits on the Italian naval oil tanks and a jetty at Tobruk, Italian coastal base in Libya near the Egyptian frontier.

South African and Rhodesian squadrons made the Somaliland raids.

Meanwhile War Minister Keissy Pasha disclosed today that an Egyptian Mobile division already has taken up strategic positions to resist any invasion, presumably from Libya in the West, where large Italian troop concentrations have been reported.

"We will not attack," he said, "but if we are attacked we will fight alongside our ally, Britain, for the protection of our country."

His statement reflected Egypt's determination to keep out of war unless she should be invaded or attacked—a decision which leaves her entry into the conflict or her continued neutrality squarely up to Italy.

The Government headed by Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha last night weathered a torrent of demands for entering the war alongside the British.

Warning to British.

The British, meanwhile, were warned by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of Britain's middle eastern forces, who said Hitler, finding his way to invasion of Britain blocked, may, like Napoleon, "turn east in search of easier success."

"We've had a long period of watching and waiting out here," he said in a broadcast yesterday to Britain, "and some of you have grown weary of it. But I can assure you that the importance of our position is fully realized."

Egypt's Premier, after a five-hour debate on Egyptian war policy in the crowded Chamber of Deputies, declared that Egypt harbors no ill feeling toward any nation and only direct attack could swerve her from determination to avoid war.

Sought Immediate Entry.

The Premier's statement was given after Ahmed Maher Pasha, president of the chamber, and other political leaders had demanded immediate entry into the war to protect the country's territorial integrity in the face of continued massing of Italian troops at Bardia, Libya, some thirty miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Egypt's attitude, first adopted by the previous Government of Aly Maher Pasha, now appears definitely fixed: To keep out of war unless she is attacked directly, meanwhile giving the British full use of naval and military bases and communications systems with which to wage war on Italy, in accordance with her defensive treaty with Britain.

Ahmed Maher Pasha, citing recent Italian bombings of Alexandria and several Egyptian towns, had been waging a campaign for several weeks urging that actual participation at the side of Britain would mean a speedier end to the war.

Raid Alarm at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Alexandria underwent a thirty-five minute air raid alarm today.

Low-flying planes were seen in the distance and explosions were heard, but details were lacking.

EGYPTIAN DIVISION TO LIBYAN FRONTIER

Mobile Unit Shifted To Sector Where British Are Bombing Italians

Cairo Reports Daily Attack By Flyers On Marshal Graziani's Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 22—Neutral but invasion-conscious Egypt shifted a mobile division today to Italy's Libyan frontier, where British airmen reported striking Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's western desert offensive preparations another heavy blow by bombing and firing Italian supply bases, airdromes and aircraft.

The Government had made it clear Egypt will not strike first, despite demands of some influential political leaders for immediate entrance into the war on Britain's side.

Waiting For Attack

"We will not attack," said Keissy Pasha, War Minister, "but if we are attacked we will fight alongside our ally, Britain, for the protection of our country."

The British were delighted by the "continual headache" they said their flyers were giving Marshal Graziani by their almost daily attacks on his Libyan bases which force him to keep shifting his troops and supply depots.

Naval oil tanks were set blazing at Tobruk, principal sea base some seventy miles west of the Egyptian frontier, a communique said, while a seaplane jetty was smashed at near-by Bomba. Three planes were reported badly damaged at the desert base of Eltmimi, and landing fields at Tobruk and El Aden were pitted.

Report Navy Active

The British reported last Saturday that their naval guns had torn up many of Graziani's supply depots around near-by Bardia in a twenty-five-minute surprise bombardment.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Italian high command declared two British cruisers "hit repeatedly" by bombs in an air attack on a British formation in the eastern Mediterranean. A torpedo boat sank a submarine, and a submarine torpedoed a destroyer in the same region, the Italians reported.]

The South African air force, operating from Kenya, bombed Mogadiscio, in Italian Somaliland, and the near-by seaside point of Merca to prevent the Italians there from getting set for any offensive action across the Gulf of Aden against the British-held tip of Arabia.

Says British Air Output Claim Is Propaganda

Nazi Officer Belittles Contention That Germany Would Soon Be Surpassed

Berlin, Aug. 22 (AP) (Via Radio)—British claims that she soon would surpass Germany in airplane production were dismissed as propaganda today by Major von Siegler, a German air force officer, who declared German information corroborated by documents discovered in France clearly shows "time is not working for, but against, England."

Concerning British statements that her plants are producing 1,000 planes per month, the officer declared the British must be counting "everything with wings," including machines unfit for war purposes.

American aid, he said, is "absolutely understandable" if the United States accepts English credits to finance new airplane plants, but he asserted that American statements admitted production could not begin before 1942.

BERLIN-Aug-22
VON SIEGLER SAID GERMAN "INCREDULITY" AT BRITISH CLAIMS WAS BASED ON THESE POINTS:
ENGLAND MUST IMPORT 45 PER CENT OF HER MATERIALS WHILE GERMANY PRODUCES HER OWN AND HAS AN UNMENACED "RICH HINTERLAND;" THAT GERMANY HAD A GREAT HEAD START BEFORE THE WAR THROUGH UNIFORM LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY; THAT GERMANY'S BLOCKADE NOW MAKES THE DWINDLING OF BRITISH IMPORTS A CERTAINTY.
MQ1020PM

30.24-4487

FASTEST PLANE IN WORLD FOR U. S. AIR CORPS

500-Mile-An-Hour Interceptor Put Through Paces For Knudsen

Biggest Bomber Is Also Viewed—Can Fly To Europe And Back

AUG 23 1940

London, Aug. 22 (AP)—Britain has developed a new bomber-fighter plane—a "battleship of the air"—and it is reported that orders for some have been placed in Canada.

The specifications of performance, design, armament and armor are secret but the plane is described as "gigantic," with extra long range and almost impregnable to ordinary defense fire.

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Aug. 22—The United States' newest warplane, the Lockheed interceptor, can fly more than 500 miles an hour, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold said today in releasing for the first time its performance figures.

"The world's fastest," beamed the chief of the United States Army Air Corps.

Its speed, Arnold said, is 460 miles an hour at two-thirds throttle but it is stepped up past 500 miles an hour when "wide open."

Range Of 1,100 Miles

Its range is 1,100 miles; rate of climb, 4,000 feet a minute; armament, one rapid-fire cannon, shooting a one-pound shell, and four machine guns.

William S. Knudsen, chairman of the National Defense Advisory Committee, watched the new plane put through its paces today.

Major K. B. Wolfe, chief production engineer for the Army Air Corps, said the army has ordered a large quantity of these new type planes—"I can't tell you the exact number, but it is the largest order for combat planes under the national defense program. We hope to get delivery of one hundred a month."

World's Biggest Plane

The biggest airplane ever built—a bomber capable of flying non-stop from New York to Europe, thence back to Los Angeles—is nearing completion, General Arnold also revealed.

The huge fighter has been under construction secretly in the Douglas factory at near-by Santa Monica for four years.

Lieut. Col. C. E. Bradshaw, Army Air Corps officer in charge of its construction, said the plane would be powered with four 2,000-horsepower engines, largest ever built. It will be in the air this fall.

212-Foot Wingspread

With a wingspread of 212 feet and 112 feet long, its tail assembly alone is larger than the ordinary commercial plane.

The craft will have a gasoline capacity of 11,000 gallons. It will carry bigger cannon than any airplane in the world, but Colonel Bradshaw said the exact armament details were secret. The plane will require a crew of ten.

[Editor's Note—Compared to the largest Clipper planes now in transatlantic service, the new "flying battleship" is half as large again. The largest Pan American Clippers have a wingspread of 152 feet. They are powered by four motors, each producing 1,200 horsepower. Gasoline capacity of the big Clippers is 4,200 gallons, cruising range 3,100 miles with 40 passengers.]

After his inspection tour at the Lockheed plant, Knudsen told reporters:

"When we get back to Washington we'll coordinate the demands of the army and navy and speed up production. Two many factories are wasting their time on a lot of different types of planes. One is building eleven different types.

"Over in Germany they just tell the Dornier people to keep turning out Dornier 17's as fast as they can. That's why they can build 2,000 airplanes a month."

Second-Hand Worry?

"Our observers are in Europe," said General Arnold, "and we know just what kind of planes they're building. Our stuff is certainly not behind theirs."

He launched into a set of figures to show that with the automotive industry helping on production of engines and tools, the airplane output will be going full blast by next spring.

"Pretty soon," grinned Knudsen, "it'll be like the automobile business—they'll have to worry about the second-hand market."

BERMUDA CENSORS ARE AIDED BY U. S.

Routing Of American Mails Through Island Helps Blockade Of Axis

Action Will Impede Nazi And Italian Pictures And Propaganda

AUG 23 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22—The British blockade against German or Italian business transactions with this country appeared tonight to be materially strengthened because American mails are again being routed through Bermuda, scene of a tight British censorship.

Moreover, it was said authoritatively that the United States Government now has no objections to the Bermuda censorship, which led to a controversy some months ago and prompted Pan American Airways to skip Bermuda on its transatlantic hops.

Pan American clippers, and vessels of the American Export Line, have now resumed stops at Bermuda, en route between New York and Lisbon. The British examination of most of the mail passing between Europe and the United States, informed sources said, will make it difficult for German or Italian securities, or anything which might be converted into foreign exchange, to reach this country.

Will Bar Propaganda

It will also render it difficult, it was added, for German or Italian news pictures or propaganda to arrive in the United States.

When British censors first removed clipper mail at Bermuda last January, both Pan American Airways and the American consul protested. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said at the time that if the matter could not be worked out with reasonable satisfaction, the question whether Bermuda might be omitted as a stopping point might come up. Shortly afterward Pan American did, in fact, begin passing up Bermuda.

Conferred With Welles

Officials would not say today whether the Government influenced Pan American Airways in resuming calls at the isle. The new move was regarded in informed quarters, however, as a further measure of cooperation with Great Britain.

It was recalled that Juan Trippe, president of Pan American, recently conferred with Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State.

The importance the British attach to Bermuda as a "bottleneck" was indicated by the arrival of more than one hundred censors from England to augment the censorship staff at Hamilton. The work was said to have increased greatly with the calling of American Export liners there. More than 1,000 bags of mail were reported removed from two of the liners in the last two weeks.

United States postal and other authorities were said to have decided there would be compensating advantages to this country from the stops at Bermuda.

Avoids Undue Risk

One advantage cited for the calling of liners there was that it avoided the risk of having the ships taken by British naval vessels into the European combat zone to a point such as Gibraltar.

Although clippers are not yet subject to the same risk, officials said aerial warfare conceivably might develop to a point where transatlantic civil planes would be forced down for a search.

Polish Prince And Wife Are Admitted To U. S.

Granted Entry, For Six Months' Visit, After Immigration Hearing

New York, Aug. 22 (AP)—Prince Wladyslaw Sapieha, of Poland, and his wife, Princess Mathylda, the former Matilda Prince, of Philadelphia and Ellerslie Hall, Del., today were admitted to the United States as visitors for six months after a hearing before a special board of inquiry at Ellis Island.

Upon their arrival yesterday aboard the Yankee Clipper, immigration authorities classed them as "doubtful visitors." They are travelling on a Polish passport.

100 Mail Censors Arrive in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—More than 100 censors, including several women have arrived from England to assist the Bermuda staff in handling a greatly increased flow of mail due to calls from ships of the American Export Line.

The announcement last night said they arrived "this week." Several hundred pouches of mail are removed from each of the American ships stopping at Bermuda.

ROOSEVELT CALLS AIDS ON AIR BASES

No Decision on British Deal Is Announced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt conferred on hemisphere defense questions with four high advisers today, but what they decided was kept private.

Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary, told newspaper men there was nothing new regarding the British proposal to lease some of their possessions in this hemisphere to the United States for use as naval and air bases.

He did say, however, that the President had decided on the names of members of an American board to serve with a similar group from Canada in Canadian-United States defense actions.

The names were telegraphed to Premier W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and the White House was waiting for the names of the Canadian members before making an announcement.

Called to the meeting were Secretaries Stimson and Knox, Attorney-General Robert Jackson and Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State.

Reach Agreement.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Canadian and Newfoundland officials have reached general agreement on all points covering defense of Newfoundland, with special regard to this vast island's position in the first line of defense of the North American Hemisphere.

This phrase from a statement issued at the conclusion of a conference last night was regarded by some observers as significant in connection with possible United States acquisition of naval and air bases in Newfoundland.

The statement said that details would be handled by continuous discussions between Canadian and Newfoundland Government representatives.

It was understood that Canada has undertaken full responsibility for the defense of Newfoundland with the agreement of Newfoundland officials. A defense confederation actually has been in operation since Canadian land and air forces arrived here to defend Newfoundland.

The Canadian delegation, headed by Associate Defense Minister C. G. Power, planned to return to Nova Scotia today.

ROME PRESS OPPOSES U. S. LEASE OF BASES

We Are Seeking Share in 'Break-up' of Britain, One Paper Says

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—Italian newspapers showed discontent with the plan for the United States to lease naval bases in Britain's Western Hemisphere possessions by charging today that the United States was seeking to gain territory in the "break-up" of the British Empire.

Il Resto del Carlino, a paper of Bologna, said the United States not only was trying to get control of Canada by offering to send an army to defend her, but added that unless something happened in the Pacific America would try later to get Australia.

"Japan rightly is rather alarmed at this new development of American imperialism," Il Resto said.

To gain possession of the British West Indies, Il Resto said, Washington was ready to cede "motors, guns and even some obsolete destroyers in payment for a 99-year lease on England's American islands."

Il Popolo di Roma, expressing the same view, applauded Mexico and Guatemala for reported opposition to United States occupation of nava land air bases in British Honduras.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, said that various South American republics considered the United States, on the excuse there was a threat from Europe, was "seeking rather cleverly" to establish hegemony over Central America and to transform the whole Caribbean Sea into a big naval base for the North American fleet.

Stefani said that South American circles believed that if Washington should realize this program the independence of Colombia and Venezuela would be gravely lessened. The agency added that "this prospect is viewed with little enthusiasm in Brazil."

Stefani said the proposed concession of air and naval bases by Britain to the United States was viewed as prelude to an historical evolution "in which the first chapter was London's domination over the thirteen colonies of North America," and the last chapter might be presented by England's entrance "as a dominion in an imperial commonwealth of the United States."

Both Sides Gave Warnings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—The reason the United States government refused to change the course of the Army transport American ...tion despite a German warning was related today by President Roosevelt to Senator Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington, who charged in the Senate this week that war had been risked in the matter because of stubbornness.

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, also was present when the President received Senator Bone in the living quarters of the White House.

Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, described the situation to reporters as a case of one nation having said certain waters were mined and another having said certain other waters were mined.

The number of refugee Americans brought home by the transport from Petsamo, was nearly double the number which had been expected originally, Mr. Early said, and no food for the additional ones was to be had in Petsamo. The route taken was probably the most direct one, the secretary said.

Asked by newsmen whether the President's explanation had satisfied him, Senator Bone declared: "My only interest was to keep the ship from being blown up. God knows what might happen if it were sunk. I don't know anything about the mine fields against which different countries warned."

GERMANS GET JOBS IN ALSACE

Oust All But Pure Alsatians From State Employ.

THEIR PROPERTY CONFISCATED

Nazis Carry Out Same Tactic in Lorraine Also.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The German authorities in Alsace and Lorraine were reported today to have completed the removal of all State employees—from provincial officials to common laborers—not of pure Alsatian or Lorraine origin.

The last group of such State employees left the two provinces yesterday on German order, according to advices reaching Switzerland, for other parts of German-occupied France, or for the zone governed from Vichy. They were permitted to take with them fifty pounds of baggage and 5,000 French francs, or 250 marks (nominally about $100). All their other property was confiscated by the State.

Jobs Filled by Germans.

Their jobs had been filled since July 15 by German appointees, or men hired by the Germans, including many Alsatians who moved to Germany after the provinces were taken back by France as a result of the world war.

So far as civil organization is concerned, Alsace is already joined to Baden and Lorraine to the Saar in the German Reich.

In contrast to the reported disorganization of communications in the unoccupied area of France and in many parts of the occupied zone, almost all railroads in Alsace and Lorraine are running. War damages to the lines have been repaired at least temporarily by German engineers and French labor battalions.

Still Underpopulated.

Although food is not plentiful in the two provinces, it is described as sufficient for the needs of the present population, which is still a fraction of normal. Supplies have been brought in from other districts of the occupied zone and some from Baden.

German industrialists from many parts of the Reich have been installed in the manufacturing towns of Strasburg and Mulhouse, where many industries are again functioning. Their total output goes to Germany, which provided raw materials when Alsatian stocks were found to be exhausted.

Thousands of Alsatian and Lorraine farmers are being repatriated from the unoccupied zone, but this process is slow.

German reconstruction experts have made sanitary installations, and engineers have removed dud shells and bombs from the fields.

The cities are still underpopulated, and any acute labor shortages in manufacturing districts are being made up in part by bringing in factory workers from Germany.

U. S. Approves 27,128 Frozen Fund Shifts

2,586 Applications Denied—Most Requests Involved Transfers Within The Nation

Washington, Aug. 22 (AP)—The special Treasury office which controls approximately $3,500,000,000 worth of assets of invaded European countries said today that so far it has approved 27,128 and disapproved 2,586 applications for release of some of the "frozen" funds. No amounts were disclosed.

After each country was invaded or occupied by Germany, President Roosevelt ordered that any assets of those countries in the United States could not be transferred either out of the country or to someone else in this country without Treasury permission.

Virtually all of the applications were said to have involved only the transfer of the foreign funds within the United States, and not for shipment of money to a foreign country. Transfers within the country usually are to pay bills or debts of foreigners to Americans.

GUARD SERVICE BILL IS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Measure Expected to Be Accepted Promptly by the Senate.

BARKLEY FOR VOTE ON DRAFT

Gen. Marshall Says U. S. Has Enough Rifles to Supply 3,000,000 Trainees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (A. P.). Legislation for mobilization of 400,000 National Guardsmen and army reserves was approved finally by the House today and sent to the Senate for expected prompt acceptance.

The House accepted a report of a joint committee named to resolve differences between Senate and House versions of the legislation which President Roosevelt had requested.

The action of the House was by a voice vote.

The legislation would involve about 242,000 guardsmen, 116,000 reserve officers and 50,000 enlisted men. It would permit them to be sent any place in the Western Hemisphere and possessions and territories of the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

The Guard legislation has been considered by military men as a necessary preliminary to any sort of draft program. The Guard and reserve units would furnish officers and men for organizing and training conscripts.

Barkley Seeks Final Vote.

The Senate heatedly debated the draft program provided for by the Burke-Wadsworth bill through another session today, and Senator Barkley, Democratic leader, maneuvered for a final vote by the week end. The House committee, dominated by a Republican-Democratic group favoring delay, put off a final vote on its conscription bill until Tuesday hoping that the Senate would act before that time.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, took cognizance at a press conference of the argument made by draft opponents and others that the military lacked sufficient equipment to train men who would be drafted under the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

Gen. Marshall said the War Department has plenty of material for that purpose.

In the Senate debate, Senator Holt said he was convinced that the same group of New York financiers and business men who advocated compulsory military training before the last war now was active in support of the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

"The same firm of J. P. Morgan is putting on the same pressure now," he declared, naming also the Carnegie Corporation of New York as a contributor to what he called "so-called preparedness" campaigns.

Senator Holt said Allen L. Lindley, whom he described as one of a group seeking enactment of conscription legislation, had sent a letter to every member of the New York Stock Exchange asking contributions to finance a campaign for the bill.

The West Virginia Senator also declared that "the social lobby is behind this drive."

Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, told his colleagues that if Congress approved a peacetime draft bill it would "fasten shackles on this country that will stay forever."

He shouted that he would be willing to accept defeat for re-election if that would assure rejection of the legislation.

Urges 1,200,000 Limit.

Senator Barkley also proposed that a limitation of 1,200,000 be placed on the number of men who could be conscripted in any one year.

This figure, he said, should prove to be an acceptable compromise between those who want unlimited draft and those who support an amendment by Senator Lodge, Republican of Massachusetts, to restrict to 800,000 the number of draftees under training at any one time.

Senator Barkley's limit generally would permit the army to go ahead with the program it already had outlined for inducting men into the armed forces under unlimited conscription.

The question of equipment supply has been raised in the Senate during debate on the draft bill and in other quarters. Taking notice of this, Gen. Marshall said at a press conference "We have enough .30 caliber rifles for 3,000,000 men right now."

It makes little difference for training purposes, he said, whether a soldier is equipped with a semi-automatic or .30 caliber rifle.

Commenting on his recent visit to troops which have been training in the four army areas, the Army Chief of Staff said he received "no particular reaction" from officers and men on reporting deficiences in equipment.

The men understood that they actually did have all of the basic equipment they needed, he said, and lacked only such modern items as anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns.

With regard to the lack of tanks at army maneuvers, Gen. Marshall explained that the newly created armored corps had been kept intact for training as a unit, rather than dispersed among other units. Two armored divisions in the armored corps, he said, "have something like 500 tanks between them and they will be very good workable units in short order."

LaGuardia Is Appointed To U.S.-Canadian Board

Mayor to Continue in City Office; Army and Navy Officers and State Department Official Named to Defense Group; First Meeting Monday

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York was named tonight by President Roosevelt as one of the United States representatives on the new Canadian-United States joint defense board, which will devise strategy to defend North America against possible invasion.

The appointment of the Mayor, a veteran of the World War, was disclosed in the following announcement from the White House:

"President Roosevelt and Premier King today appointed the following to serve as members of the Joint Permanent Board of Defense, United States and Canada:

"For the United States:

"Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, president United States Conference of Mayors.

"Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, commanding the 4th Corps Area; headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

"Capt. Harry W. Hill, United States Navy War Plans Division, office of chief of naval operations.

"Comdr. Forrest P. Sherman, United States Navy [bracketed with:

"Lieut. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, Army Air Corps.

"Mr. John D. Hickerson, assistant chief, Division of European Affairs, State Department, to be secretary of the American section of the joint board.

"For Canada:

"Mr. O. M. Bigger, K. C.

"Brig. J. Stuart, D. S. O., M. C., deputy chief general staff.

"Capt. L. W. Murray, R. C. N., deputy chief naval staff.

"Air Comdr. A. A. L. Cuffe, air member air staff, Royal Canadian Air Force.

"Mr. Hugh L. Kennleyside, counselor Department of External Affairs, to be secretary of the Canadian section of the joint board.

"The first meeting of the joint board will be held in Ottawa on Monday, Aug. 26."

Although the White House announcement did not say so, it is understood that Mayor LaGuardia's new duties would require only part of his time and would not necessitate his retirement as chief executive of the nation's largest city. Mayor LaGuardia and the other United States members of the board will meet at frequent intervals with their Canadian "opposite numbers" to co-ordinate the air forces, armies and navies of the two countries in what appears to be an alliance for mutual defense, to enforce the Monroe Doctrine and keep out interlopers from across the Atlantic or Pacific.

The appointment of Mayor LaGuardia surprised Washington, although he has made numerous flying visits here and has always been a welcome guest at the White House. One week ago today the Mayor had a long conference with the President, after which he assured reporters he had called merely to pledge full co-operation in national defense matters by the Council of Mayors.

Since it was known that the joint board would be composed mainly of service officers, it had been reported that the United States membership would include Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the Army; Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations; Brig. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of naval aeronautics. However, they were preoccupied with their present duties, and so they recommended subordinates for the joint defense board.

While the United States-Canadian agreement called for five-man boards to represent each government, it was noted that the President found it necessary, because of the form of organization of the United States defense services, to divide one of the places in the section between officers of the Army and Navy air services. Under this arrangement, Comdr. Sherman and Col. McNarney could represent the air services alternately in broad general discussions or their separate services when naval or Army problems were under consideration.

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—An Admiralty and Air Ministry communique:

Shortly before noon today one of our convoys in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover came under fire from heavy guns mounted on the French coast. The warships escorting the convoy at once laid smoke screens to conceal the convoy from the enemy. Although some shells fell fairly close to the ships, no ship of the convoy or escort was hit or received damage.

The same convoy was later attacked by enemy aircraft. No damage was caused by this attack, and the enemy were driven off by our gunfire and fighter aircraft. Our fighters shot down one enemy aircraft in the course of this action.

An Air Ministry communique:

Reports received up to 7 p. m. show that a small number of enemy aircraft, in most cases operating singly, crossed our coast today. None penetrated more than a few miles, and no bombs were dropped on land.

Four enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters. Two of our fighter aircraft have been lost, but the pilot of one is safe.

An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

Enemy attacks during the night were very few and on a small scale. High-explosive bombs were dropped at two points in southeast England, where some damage was caused to gas and water mains in a town on the coast and where a railway line farther inland was temporarily obstructed. In southeast Scotland a bomb fell on a hillside, slightly wounding one soldier. So far as is known at present this was the only casualty during the night.

An Air Ministry communique:

Further attacks on enemy oil

30,24-4489

30.24-4489

refineries were carried out last night, although weather conditions were unfavorable. The chief targets were the important Brabag oil refineries at Magdeburg and the Deurag installations at Hanover.

At Caen and Abbeville our aircraft bombed the airdromes, causing explosions on runways and landing grounds, and setting hangars on fire. Searchlight batteries were extinguished by gunfire.

Attacks were also made on the airdromes at Quaqenbruck, near Hanover, and on the island of Texel.

Railway centers were bombed in the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Bombs were dropped on a tunnel between Heinburg and Verben, northwest of Hanover, as a supply train entered.

One of our aircraft has not returned.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 22 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

On the night of Aug. 19-20, bombing aircraft of the R. A. F. raided Tobruk Harbor, Libya. Naval oil tanks and a foreshore jetty were the main objectives, and these suffered direct hits. Other bombers attacked with success landing grounds at Tobruk and El Aden.

Three Italian bombers, S79's, were seriously damaged during a raid on Sidi el Taimi yesterday. One S79 was set on fire and exploded. A second burned. The third had its wings blown off. There were also a number of near misses which probably caused damage to other enemy aircraft. All our bombers returned safely.

Our aircraft also rained bombs in Libya. A direct hit was registered on the seaplane jetty.

Aircraft of South African and Rhodesian squadrons carried out numerous offensive reconnaissances over Italian Somaliland. At Mogadiscio, direct hits were registered on a jetty and one hangar, while at Merca one Caproni aircraft on the ground was damaged and direct hits were also registered on buildings.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 22 (AP).—A British communique:

Ground patrols were again active in the northern frontier districts and gathered very valuable information.

The South African air force raided Mogadiscio. Direct hits were obtained on transport and administrative buildings. A wireless station and hangars were set on fire. High explosive and incendiary bombs fell in the target area. All our aircraft returned.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the course of armed air reconnaissance over the British Isles Aug. 21, numerous industrial plants and rail facilities as well as fifteen airports were successfully attacked.

Bomb hits were observed on industrial plants at Skegness, Great Yarmouth, Witney, Coventry and Bournemouth as well as port facilities at Bridlington.

Wharves at Southampton were among other hits. One ship was struck at its dock.

During a raid on a convoy off the east coast of England, one merchantman was severely damaged by bomb hits.

Last night our fighting planes effectively bombarded the airplane works southeast of London, as well as an armament plant near Brighton.

Enemy bombs last night in northern Germany caused minor damage.

The foe lost seven airplanes yesterday. Six of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROMF, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

One of our air formations bombed military objectives in Gibraltar. One plane failed to return.

In the eastern Mediterranean, one of our torpedo boats sank a submarine, and one of our submarines torpedoed a destroyer.

An enemy naval formation composed of cruisers was reached in the eastern Mediterranean by our air formations and subjected to intense bombardment. Two cruisers were hit repeatedly. All our planes returned to their bases of departure.

In East Africa, an English plane was shot down by our Dubats (native Eritrean troops at Cocacia, in Kenya.

British Parliament Adjourns for 2 Weeks

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The British Parliament adjourned today for a two-week recess.

HorsesGo,ChildrenWait, Commons Is Informed

Communist Says Shipping Space Is Used for Animals

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Communist William Gallacher charged in the House of Commons tonight that rich sportsmen were sending thoroughbred horses out of the country while shipping space was unavailable to remove children. One owner recently shipped twelve horses on the ship American Farmer at a cost of $400 a head, he said.

Sir Arthur Salter, parliamentary secretary of the Shipping Ministry, replied that the American Farmer, which now sails under the Belgian flag, was trading on her owner's account and the Ministry of Shipping had no control over her. He added the ship was fitted especially for horses, not for the transport of children.

The Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, meanwhile, said 100 horses —"every one of them the property of American citizens"—had been shipped from the British Isles since July 1, and added: "No English owner has thought of sending horses out of the country, despite almost endless requests from the United States."

Foreign Office Denies Britain Seeks Alliance

Laughs Off Query: Would She Refuse U. S. Offer? 'Times' for 'Co-operation'

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman emphatically denied today that Great Britain was seeking a military alliance with the United States, and laughed off the question of a reporter who asked if Britain would refuse an alliance if it were offered.

Usually well informed quarters yesterday said Britain was seeking an alliance.

"The Times," of London, whose editorial attitude often foreshadows government policy, asserted today that "it is of course axiomatic in British policy to be ready to cooperate with the United States."

Commenting on Germany's control over the greater part of western Europe's seaboard, the newspaper said:

"It is therefore imperative that the United States and the British empire—which of course is an American power as well as an Asiatic, African and European power should have a close and regulated understanding about the defense of their position in the Western Hemisphere, where Germany may at any moment attempt to gain a foothold by putting pressure upon one of her victims."

The editorial, which was captioned "Defense in Common," also predicted that the United States and Canada henceforth will "have closer ties than they have ever had in the past, and Canada will be the linchpin in Anglo-American relations."

A group of Members of Parliament, representing all parties, opposed today the placing of a time limit on the proposed lease of air and naval bases to the United States in Britain's western hemisphere possessions. An amendment to the proposal of Somerset S. De Chair, Conservative, for a reduction in the ninety-nine-year lease period was presented, stating that the group "sees no reason to place any limit of time on this association of the two great English-speaking democracies."

Duff Cooper Promises Faster Air-Raid News

Information Minister Acts After Being Criticized On Handling Of Attack On London

London, Aug. 22 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, promised the House of Commons today there would be less delay in the future in allowing news accounts of German air raids to reach the United States.

The Minister was criticized after Nazi raids on the outskirts of London last week. First American newspaper accounts came from Germany.

He said the delays were due to "rules which were made at a time when it was expected that official communiques would be issued more promptly than has so far been the case." That situation is being remedied, he added.

French Planes Join Blitz

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 22—Indications that Germany was using French planes in raids over England were seen tonight in the statement of experts that a raider shot down yesterday was of French origin.

Small Fire Quelled At Woolwich Arsenal

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—A small fire was discovered yesterday in the stores building of Woolwich Arsenal, it was disclosed today.

Small damage was reported and work at the arsenal continued normally. The cause of the fire was not announced.

Anti-Nazi Aliens to Get Hearings in England

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that agencies will be set up to review the cases of interned aliens known to be anti-Nazis or anti-Fascists.

Frequent criticism over the internment of such aliens preceded the announcement.

WAR RISK RATES

They Are Still Lower Than in World War, British Say.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—War risk shipping insurance rates, increased Monday to 20 per cent of valuation in certain sea areas, still are lower on the whole than those during the world war, London insurance circles said today.

Even in Germany's submarine campaign of 1917 rates never rose above 20 per cent, one informant said, adding that the present rates generally are lower than in 1914-18 "because Germany has no navy to speak of and her attempts to blockade Britain by bombs have failed."

This source said the present maximum of 20 per cent is not based on the assumption that one ship of each five which travels through the areas is lost, but on the ship's route, its armament and type of cargo.

Britain Adopts Assembly Line at Last

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Great Britain is now using mass production methods in turning out training planes.

A track assembly line introduced in a British aircraft factory, it was disclosed today, is being used for final stages of construction of the fast Miles-Master single-motored training plane.

NAZIS GET 800 PLANES

Gen. De Gaulle Says French Aircraft Pass to Enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, whom Britain recognizes as "the leader of free Frenchmen," declared in a broadcast tonight that "at this moment 800 French airplanes, the mainstay of African defense, are leaving Morocco, Algeria and Tunis to be taken to Istres (France) and put at the disposal of the enemy."

Morrison Is Optimistic On Arms Manufacture

'Beginning to See Daylight Through the Trees'

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, said in a broadcast tonight that the war effort speedup had given Great Britain "an arms industry greater in its output and far greater in its future productive capacity than any one would have dared to think possible three months ago."

"When we think of our worldwide tasks of defense and offense and of the two or three years of campaigning in many parts of the globe that may well be before us, we see our work hitherto as but the beginning of the beginning," Morrison said.

Britain, however, is still behind Germany in arms making, he observed. "We are beginning to see daylight through the trees," he said, and cited the case of one ordnance factory which began production four months ahead of schedule. "It's a lovely ything to beat th) clock in these days," he added.

British Envoy Sees Soviet Trade Commissar

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, conferred for forty-five minutes today with Anastas I. Mikoyan, Foreign Trade Commissar.

CONSULS TO LEAVE SEPT. 5

Americans Must Quit Estonia, Latvia And Lithuania Then

Moscow, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Soviet Government extended today until September 5, the time for closing United States consulates in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, recently absorbed into the Soviet Union.

It is understood Britain and other powers received a similar extension from the original August 25 date.

GREEK CHROME ISSUE

Axis Is Reported Angling for War Necessity.

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Greece's million-dollar annual output of chrome ore, important in the manufacture of gun barrels and other war goods, was reported to be a new issue in her relations with the axis Powers, as a Greek trade delegation left here for Berlin today.

Neutral observers predicted that Germany would try to divert Greece's yearly output of more than 60,000 tons of the ore from England to the Reich.

Although Great Britain herself was overstocked with chrome ore at the start of the war, she bought the entire Greek supply as part of the economic blockade against Germany.

DANISH SHIP BLASTED

Four Die as Vessel Strikes Mine Off Jutland.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Two passengers and two members of the crew were killed today when the Danish motorship Q No. 2 struck a mine off the east coast of Jutland.

Seven persons were rescued.

2 GERMAN SAILORS CAUGHT

Were Fleeing To Brazil From Argentine Camp

Corrientes, Argentina, Aug. 22 (AP)—Two German sailors of the scuttled pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee were arrested near the Brazilian border today by provincial police.

They were accompanied by a German resident of Argentina, and will be returned to the internment camp from which they escaped.

BALKAN COMPROMISE

Rumania Appears Closer to Solution With Hungary.

TURNU-SEVERIN, Rumania, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Fresh indications that Rumania is arranging for some solution of her territorial argument with Hungary appeared today.

The fact that negotiators are expected back here tomorrow or Saturday with fresh instructions from

their governments encouraged reports that a compromise was in the making.

King Carol's appointment yesterday of two bishops of the disputed province of Transylvania to his Crown Council was followed by reports that he may take Transylvanian leaders into his Council of Ministers. These steps were interpreted as an attempt to have the disputed area well represented in the governmental bodies which must approve any agreement that is reached.

One of the biggest points of discussion at Craiova with Bulgaria on the cession of southern Dobruja, meanwhile, centered on whether this southern tip of Rumania will be handed over before or after the harvest. Each side has an eye on the crops.

GermanCaught After Canadian Prison Escape

Seized in Montreal; Error in Identity Is Laid to Deception to Aid Flight

OTTAWA, Aug. 22 (AP).—The National Defense Department said today a German war prisoner who tunneled his way out of a north Ontario internment camp Monday was captured last night crossing the Victoria Bridge in Montreal.

The department said he was Guenther Lorentz and not Werner Koche, German naval lieutenant, as previously announced. It explained the error was made because another prisoner answered for Lorentz in the roll call.

Officials said they believed the misunderstanding over the identity of the escaped prisoner was deliberately created to facilitate Lorentz's flight.

Lorentz spoke perfect English but Koche had a distinct accent, officials said, and when some one answered for Lorentz and Koche did not answer at rollcall, a search was started for a man with an accent.

Treatment of recaptured prisoners of war is covered in the Geneva Convention, in which escape is not regarded as a criminal offense. The recaptured prisoner may be confined to a cell at the internment camp for a maximum of twenty-eight days, however, as a disciplinary measure.

Another prisoner, a German civilian who was held at a camp in northwestern Ontario, escaped about the same time and is still at large, the authorities said.

Both Lorentz and the civilian were sent to Canada from British internment camps.

LONDON, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT RAF BOMBERS LAST NIGHT ATTACKED OIL REFINERIES, AIRDROMES AND KEY RAIL CENTERS IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

THESE OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT IN SPITE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, THE MINISTRY SAID. ONE BRITISH PLANE FAILED TO RETURN.

WRS14PED

LONDON, AUG. 22-AP-THIRTEEN AMERICAN CITIES AND TOWNS NAMED ROCHESTER HAVE BEEN ASKED BY ROCHESTER, ENGLAND, TO CONTRIBUTE TO A FUND T BUY A HURRICANE FIGHTER FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE TO BE CHRISTENED "ROCHESTER."

THE MAYOR OF ROCHESTER, ENGLAND, AK CABLED THE REQUEST TO THE ROCHESTER UNITED STATES, MAYORS, AS WELL AS TO THE MAYOR OF ROCHESTER, AUSTRALIA.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 22-AP-HOWARD E. KERSHNER, EUROPEAN DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AFTER CONSULTATION WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS THAT "CERTAIN" MEASURES WOULD BE TAKEN TO INCREASE THE AID GIVEN TO FRENCH REFUGEES.

BERLIN, AUG.22-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVERS CAPTURED IN FRANCE RECEIVED VISAED PASSPORTS TODAY TO PERMIT THEM TO LEAVE A GERMAN PRISON CAMP NEAR DRESDEN AND WILL BE GIVEN THEIR FREEDOM TOMORROW, THE U.S. EMBASSY HERE ANNOUNCED.

THEY ARE ALBERT RAYMOND AND MARCUS CLARK, BOTH OF CHICAGO; MURRAY SHIPLEY OF CINCINNATI; AND LOUIS WEHRLE OF BERNE, IND.

THE EMBASSY SAID THE QUARTET, HELD FOR MORE THAN THREE MONTHS BY THE GERMANS, WOULD START FOR HOME SATURDAY. FIRST THEY WILL SPEND A DAY IN THE U.S.CONSULATE AT DRESDEN TO FRESHEN UP, THEN BOARD A TRAIN FOR LISBON, PORTUGAL, BY WAY OF GENEVA.

THE EMBASSY SAID THEY WERE THE LAST AMERICANS KNOWN TO BE HELD BY THE GERMANS. A GROUP OF SOME 20 OTHERS WERE RELEASED RECENTLY IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.

THEY WERE GIVEN PASSPORTS GOOD ONLY LONG ENOUGH FOR THEM TO GET HOME. PART OF THEIR AGREEMENT FOR RELEASE WAS THAT THEY WOULD GO HOME, AND NOT BACK TO FRANCE.

RAYMOND, WEHRLE AND SHIPLEY, REPUTEDLY WELL-TO-DO, PUT UP THE MONEY FOR THE RETURN OF CLARK WHO IS BROKE. THESE THREE HAD HOPED TO STOP IN GENEVA AT LEAST LONG ENOUGH TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THEIR AFFAIRS IN PARIS BY TELEPPONE. BUT NAZI OFFICIALS VETOED THE IDEA.

THE AMERICANS SAID THEY HAD BEEN WELL-TREATED BY THE GERMANS BUT THAT THE FOOD WAS FAR FROM MEASURING UP TO WHAT THEY WERE USED TO AT HOME.

N/OO123PED

30.24-4491

30.24-4491

BERLIN, AUG. 22-(AP)-GERMAN MILITARY SOURCES SAID TODAY THE MINING OF BRITISH WATERS HAS ASSUMED "THREATENING PROPORTIONS."

MINE SWEEPERS, THESE SOURCES SAID, HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN BRISTOL CHANNEL FOR DAYS TRYING TO GET RID OF THE EXPLOSIVES LAID BY GERMAN PLANES.

AUG 23 1940

"THE MINING OF THE BRISTOL CHANNEL, TOGETHER WITH THE EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PORT FACILITIES IN MOST OF ITS HARBORS BY THE AIR FORCE MEANS A PERILOUS BLOW TO BRITAIN'S SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS," THE SOURCES SAID.

WR115PED

ROME, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE ALBANIAN NEWSPAPER TOMORI CONTRIBUTED ANOTHER ALLEGATION TODAY TO THE ITALIAN PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST GREECE, CHARGING THAT GREEKS IN THE CIAMURIA AND PINTO REGIONS HAD "INTENSIFIED DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS."

TOMORI ALSO WAS QUOTED BY STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, AS SAYING THAT GREEK AUTHORITIES WERE WORKING ACTIVELY IN FORMATION OF LARGE BANDS OF "REVOLUTIONARIES."

AUG 23 1940

THESE CHARGES ARE TYPICAL OF THE ANTI-GREEK CAMPAIGN KEPT ALIVE FOR 11 DAYS SINCE GREEKS WERE ACCUSED OF BEHEADING A SO-CALLED ALBANIAN PATRIOT, DAUT HOGGIA, WHOM GREEKS LATER SAID WAS KILLED BY ALBANIANS.

MQ1111PED

ATHENS, AUG. 22-(AP)-AIR RAID WARDENS PATROLED THE GREEK COAST TONIGHT, WATCHFUL, WAITING, AS THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY TERMED ITALIAN CHARGES OF TERRORISM ALONG THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER "A FANTASTIC INVENTION."

AUG 23 1940

INDICATIONS THAT CONTINUED ITALIAN PRESSURE IS CAUSING GREECE TO PREPARE SWIFTLY FOR ANY TURN OF EVENTS WERE SEEN IN LENGTHY CONFERENCES TODAY AND TONIGHT BETWEEN PREMIER GENERAL JOHN METAXAS AND HIS ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

GREEK NEWSPAPERS TOMORROW, FOR THE FIRST TIME, WILL CARRY FULL STATEMENTS OF RECENT ITALIAN PRESS ATTACKS AGAINST GREECE--COUPLED WITH SWEEPING GREEK DENIALS.

MQ905PED

LOS ANGELES, AUG.22-(AP)-VICTOR LASCANNO, ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO CUBA, SANTO DOMINGO, HAITI AND PANAMA, SAID TODAY THE ARGENTINE WOULD PLAY HER PART IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE AND DEFENSE AGREEMENTS HE ARRIVED EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO ON A VACATION TRIP.

"NAZIISM AND FASCISM GIVE THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT NO HEADACHES," LASCANNO SAID IN A NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW, "DESPITE THE LARGE NUMBER OF ITALIANS IN THE COUNTRY. MOST OF THE ITALIANS ARE ANTI-FASCIST."

HE ADDED HE WAS OPTIMISTIC FOR DISPOSAL OF LATIN AMERICAN SURPLUSES UNDER THE AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE RECENT PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT HAVANA, WHICH HE ATTENDED.

AUG 23 1940

RA756PCS

NEW YORK, AUG.22-(AP)-WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES AND A FREQUENT REPUBLICAN CRITIC OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION, APPEALED TONIGHT FOR "THE PATIENT CONFIDENCE OF A UNITED PEOPLE" FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"HE HAS EARNED IT," SAID WHITE IN A BROADCAST OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, "I, AS A PARTISAN REPUBLICAN WHO HAS OPPOSED HIM FOR EIGHT YEARS, WANT TO PAUSE TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"FROM THE BEGINNING OF THIS WAR AGAINST DEMOCRACY HE HAS KNOWN THAT OUR FIRST LINE TRENCH LAY ACROSS THE RHINE. HIS VISION, MORE THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER RULER OF THE WORLD, HAS SEEN FROM THE START THE MEANING OF THIS ANCIENT CONFLICT.

AUG 23 1940

"WE MAY AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH HIM ON DOMESTIC POLICIES; BUT I THINK NO AMERICAN STATESMAN OF THE FIRST ORDER HAS RISEN TO DENY THAT HIS LEADERSHIP IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS POINTED THE ONLY DIRECTION OF SAFETY FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"MR.WILLKIE'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH REVEALED HIS ANXIETY FOR BRITISH VICTORY. THIS IS A NATIONAL CAUSE. IT CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY."

WHITE, PUBLISHER OF THE EMPORIA (KAS.) GAZETTE, SAID HIS COMMITTEE HAD EXPANDED TO 600 LOCALS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AND THAT "BETWEEN TWO AND THREE MILLION" SIGNATURES TO PETITIONS HAD BEEN OBTAINED IN BEHALF OF THE BRITISH CAUSE.

HE SAID "PERHAPS MANY THOUSANDS" OF PLANES, AS WELL AS "CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES" OF GUNS AND MUNITIONS, HAD BEEN SHIPPED TO BRITAIN AND, FORMERLY, TO FRANCE.

HE URGED THE SALE OF 50 OVER-AGE DESTROYERS TO BRITAIN IN RETURN FOR NAVAL BASES IN THIS HEMISPHERE, AND OTHER HELP FOR THE BRITISH.

PS1224AED

SAN FRANCISCO,AUG.22-(AP)-TWO GERMAN AGENTS WHOSE ACTIVITIES WERE INVESTIGATED IN THIS COUNTRY, SAIL TOMORROW FOR THE FAR EAST ABOARD THE NYK LINER NITTA MARU.

DR.FRIEDERICH RIED, RECALLED FROM HIS CONSULAR POST IN NEW YORK AS RESULT OF STATE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS, ARRIVED TODAY EN ROUTE TO HIS NEW POST AT KOBE, JAPAN. BEFORE BEING TRANSFERRED TO NEW YORK, DR.REID WAS CONSUL GENERAL TO PORTO ALEGRE, RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

AUG 22 1940

A FELLOW NAZI TRAVELER WILL BE DR.GERHARD WESTRICK, WHO ARRIVED IN WASHINGTON THIS SPRING AS "COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE" OF THE REICH. CONNECTION OF HIS NAME WITH THAT OF DR.WESTRICK LED TO THE RECENT RESIGNATION OF CAPT.TORKILD RIEBER AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TEXAS CORPORATION.

PRESUMABLY DR.WESTRICK WILL RETURN TO GERMANY VIA RUSSIA.

RA1037PCS

CANTON,O.,AUG. 22-(AP)-SEVENTY-EIGHT CHILDREN REFUGEES FROM GREAT BRITAIN, ARRIVED IN CANTON TODAY ABOARD THREE SPECIAL RAILROAD CARS. THEY WILL BE CARED FOR IN HOMES OF HOOVER SUCTION SWEEPER CO. ENPLOYES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

AUG 23 1940

PART OF A GROUP OF 210 REFUGEE CHILDREN LANDED IN NEW YORK WEDNESDAY, THEY ARE CHILDREN OF THE HOOVER COMPANY'S BRITISH EMPLOYES. THE YOUNGSTERS WERE GREETED BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD AT THE RAILROAD STATION AND ESCORTED BY MOTORCYCLE PATROLMEN ON THEIR SHORT BUS RIDE

30.24-4493

TO NORTH CANTON. THERE THEY RECEIVED THE GREETINGS OF VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE SUBURB.

CM1XRDC NM

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

AUG 23 1940

IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SHOULD DENY THIS MORNING THE STATEMENT BY UNOFFICIAL BUT WELL-INFORMED SOURCES IN LONDON THAT ENGLAND IS SEEKING A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THE DESIRE FOR SUCH AN ALLIANCE IS NO SURPRISE, SINCE PREMIER CHURCHILL FOR MANY YEARS HAS ADVOCATED THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. BUT ONE WOULD SCARCELY EXPECT SUCH A PROJECT TO BE PUBLICLY BROACHED AT THIS JUNCTURE IN VIEW OF THE OPPOSITION WHICH IT WOULD BE BOUND TO ENCOUNTER IN MANY QUARTERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

HAD THIS INFORMATION COME DIRECT FROM OUR OLD FRIEND THE VERY TALKATIVE ALFRED DUFF-COOPER, WHO IS APPROPRIATELY DESIGNATED AS MINISTER OF INFORMATION, THE POSITION WOULD HAVE BEEN QUITE UNDERSTANDABLE. HE HAS BEEN COACHING US FOR MONTHS ON HOW TO GET INTO THE WAR.

IT WAS DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT MR.CHURCHILL WOULD GIVE COUNTENANCE TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT FULL OF HOPES OF AN ALLIANCE AT THIS TIME. HE IS TOO EVERLASTINGLY [redacted] TO SPILL THE BEANS IN SUCH A MANNER.

PERSONALLY I WAS WAITING WITH MUCH INTEREST TO SEE WHETHER THE AMERICAN REACTION TO THE SUGGESTION OF AN ALLIANCE WOULD BE OF A NATURE TO ENCOURAGE PURSUIT OF A SUBJECT WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST INFLAMMABLE THAT COULD BE TOSSED AMONG OUR PUBLIC. THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAS ACTED WITH REMARKABLE SPEED TO AVOID DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER.

IT IS TRUE THAT THE SUGGESTED ALLIANCE AS OUTLINED UNOFFICIALLY IS BY WAY OF PUTTING FURTHER TEETH IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE. IT WOULD EMBRACE THE DEFENSE OF CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

AUG 23 1940

MANY AMERICANS MAY FIND IT HARD, HOWEVER, TO SEE HOW SUCH A PACT COULD AVOID COMMITMENTS WHICH WOULD BE WIDER THAN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. INDEED, THE LONDON SOURCES SAY THAT THE ALLIANCE AS ENVISAGED NOW ALSO "WOULD FORM THE BASIS FOR COMMON DIPLOMACY IN THE FAR EAST AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT." THAT MEANS, OF COURSE, COMMON ACTION IN HANDLING JAPAN.

THIS STATEMENT ABOUT AN ALLIANCE CAME ON THE HEELS OF THE ADVOCACY BY FORMER MINISTER OF WAR HORE-BELISHA OF A UNION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA WHICH, SO FAR AS I CAN PUZZLE IT OUT, WOULD GIVE US DOMINION STATUS. MR.HOREBELISHA EXPRESSED THIS THOUGHT ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AFTER PREMIER CHURCHILL HAD REFERRED TO BRITISH-AMERICAN COOPERATION AS "ROLLING ALONG LIKE THE MISSISSIPPI." SAID THE EX-MINISTER:

"IF THE TREND SHOULD LEAD TO THE SAME KIND OF CONSUMMATION AS WE

HOPED FOR IN THE CASE OF FRANCE--NAMELY AN EVENTUAL COMMON CITIZENSHIP--ALL THE EVILS OF THIS WAR WILL HAVE BEEN WORTH WHILE."

THE PROPOSAL TO FRANCE NEVER WAS MADE FULLY CLEAR TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

HOWEVER, IN THE PRESENT INSTANCE IT WOULD SEEM THAT WE WOULD BE ACCORDED A POSITION AS ONE OF THE UNITS IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

IF YOU ARE ACQUAINTED WITH MR. HORE-BELISHA'S VERY BRITANNIC PERSONALITY YOU WON'T LET THIS SUGGESTION MAKE THE HAIRS STIFFEN ON YOUR NECK. YOU CAN BE SURE IT NEVER WOULD OCCUR TO HIM THAT AMERICAN OUGHT NOT TO BE HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED TO BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THE DAYS BEFORE GOOD OLD GEORGE THE THIRD CALLED FOR HIS PIPE AND CALLED FOR HIS BOWL AND CALLED FOR HIS FIDDLERS THREE AND STAGED THE TEA-DANCE IN BOSTON HARBOR.

WYGAND

AUG 23 1940

Donovan Bares 5th Column Acts In Europe and Warns America

Colonel, Sent Over by Knox, and Edgar Mowrer, War Correspondent, Find 'Military Masterpieces' Depended on Nazi Spies to Undermine Foe

Following is the first of four articles made public by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. In a forward, Secretary Knox writes:

"At my request, Col. William J. Donovan went to London. In London he was met by the veteran foreign correspondent, Edgar Mowrer, who had just reached London following the French debacle.

"These two men, on behalf of the United States, made the most thoroughgoing survey of German 'fifth column' methods used in weakening resistancee of possible enemies and undermining the morale of countries they proposed to attack.

"The result of this careful study, made with every official source available to these two men, is to be found in the series of articles which follow. They are designed to make Americans fully conscious of methods used by the totalitarian powers, so that if or when such methods are used here they will instantly be recognized for what they are and their effect nullified.

"I regard defense against possible enemy propaganda as second only to defense against enemy armaments."

AUG 23 1940

AUG-19

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

Adolf Hitler's blitz-conquest of Poland, of Norway, of Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg and France are military masterpieces.

In all secrecy and with incredible speed the Nazi leader built up a unique military machine, beside which all other armies in the world were obsolete. Basing his organization upon experience acquired in Spain during the civil war, Hitler placed at the head of his mobilized masses a modern "airplane-plus-tank" spearhead. The German masses were not particularly impressive. They did not need to be. It was the spearhead of 50,000 men that beat France.

To his superior striking power the Nazi leader added surprise and audacity. Equipping dive-bombers with noise-makers sounds childish, but against green troops it worked. By striking suddenly, fiercely and without regard for his own immediate losses, Hitler gained an initiative he never lost.

Yet no amount of genius would have accomplished what the Germans accomplished in so short a time without two other elements. These were the Germans abroad and sympathizers in the victim countries.

Every one understands the role played by the Sudeten Germans in the destruction of Czecho-Slovakia. While claiming to be loyal citizens of the new state, an active minority of the Germans was really working for its destruction.

Poland Was Stabbed in Back

As in Czecho-Slovakia, so in Poland. There a tiny minority, probably about a million in all, while claiming to be loyal to Warsaw, were preparing to stab Poland in the back. Directed by the German Gestapo, organized into political groups, the Deutsche Vereinigung and the Young German party, the minority leaders found means of terrorizing or otherwise inducing practically all the Germans to become spies and agents. As industrialists, commercial travelers, waiters, barbers, taxi drivers, they wormed their way into Polish life. Some 10,000 were actually trained in special camps in Germany to be forerunners, agents and guides to the invading army columns. The Germans were more quickly informed of the Polish military movements than the Polish commanders.

On the eve of the war, these specially coached Germans, acting under direct orders from Berlin, picked quarrels with Poles in order to create frontier and other incidents." Other Germans disguised as Polish soldiers spread panic through the villages. Germans speaking Polish issued false instructions and orders to the people by wireless. Still others remained deep behind the lines and from there signaled objectives and instructions to German airmen.

Germans have admitted that two weeks more of resistance by the Polish armies would have exhausted the German blitz units and made a long and exhaustive campaign necessary.

Practically no Germans lived in Norway. But if the Norwegians had been suspicious of all Germans, including German visitors, Norway might not be occupied today.

Trondheim, Bergen and Stavenger, with air fields whose possession later enabled the Germans to fight off the Allies, fell to attacks by German soldiers hidden in the holds of merchant ships anchored in the fjords or moored off the quayside.

Agitators Spread Terror

There is no evidence that the Germans in Denmark took any considerable part in the actual German conquest of that country. It is certain, however, that German agitators in Schleswig, numerous German agents in Copenhagen disguised as newspaper men, business men and diplomats, by their constant threats and interference with the Danish government, had produced a state of mind bordering on terror that contributed to drive any thought of real resistance from the Danish mind.

Germans hidden in barges seized the Moordyk Bridge in Holland, which enabled the German invaders to turn the Dutch defenses from the south. This was decisive. But 120,000 Germans resident in the little country occupied a considerable share of the Dutch armed forces and made conquest that much easier. The 120,000 occupied their leisure in propaganda and espionage for the Nazis. Two hundred and fifty enjoyed extra-territorial privileges as members of the German Legation in The Hague, without counting the officials in the various consulates. Fifty or a hundred so-called newspaper men spent most of their time wandering the country bent on strategic and economic research. German servants nearly everywhere carefully amassed bits of conversation or copied private papers.

When Hitler finally struck, the 120,000 turned on their placid hosts and, where they could, shot them down.

Practically all produced red identification cards which procured them the respect and co-operation of the German officers. In Rotterdam they utilized private wireless senders supplied by the Nazi party. Everywhere they served as guides and advisers for parachutists and it was no fault of theirs that the Queen of Holland, the members of the Dutch government and a selected list of patriotic Dutchmen were not all seized by air raiders and taken to Germany the first day of attack.

The 60,000 Germans living in Belgium do not seem to have taken any particular part in the treasonable failure to destroy the bridges over the Albert Canal, Belgium's first and chief line of defense, thanks to which both Belgium and Holland were doomed to easy conquest. There was no need for them. The thousands of dissatisfied Flemings of the Dinase (Dietsche Nationale Solidaristen) and the members of Leon DeGrelle's Rexist party saw to that. But the 60,000 reinforced by the usual diplomatic, newspaper, artistic and business propaganda and espionage corps from Germany, played a powerful part in building up and financing these treasonable Belgian organizations, and in influencing important persons in a sense favorable to Germany. The final astounding decision of King Albert to surrender in full battle cannot be ascribed to purely Belgian influences.

Nor, in France, would the decision of Petain, Weygand, Baudouin and Laval to lay down their arms and seek salvation in French submission to the Nazis have been possible without the long and tireless activity in that country of such German "intellectuals" as Frederich Sieburg and Otto Abetz, recent Nazi appointee to the German ambassadorship at Vichy.

There was no chance for the Germans in Great Britain to show their hand. In the first place Britain's island situation saved it from any surprise attack. And secondly, the British secret service had, for a long time, been fully aware of the dangers. In the first twenty-four hours of the war, some 400 German Nazi agents were put out of the way. The whole number of Hitler-Germans were then either expelled or arrested and a great number of the anti-Hitlerian German refugees as well—some say up to 90 per cent.

30.24-4495

Donovan Tells How Hitler Made 5th Column a 'Decisive Weapon'

Colonel and Mowrer Trace Defeat of Six Nations, Find Nazis' 'Systematic Corruption' of Foe Before Striking Worked Best in Democracies

Following is the second of four articles made public by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, as part of the national defense program. Col. Donovan recently returned from a mission abroad on behalf of Secretary Knox. He wrote these articles in collaboration with Edgar Mowrer, foreign correspondent.

AUG 25 1940 AUG-20

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

When all allowance has been made for Hitler's superior armies, his resourcefulness, his daring, and the vital assistance by Germans living within the victim countries, his success can only be explained by another factor. This is nothing less than the presence among his enemies of what, since the Spanish civil war, has been known as the "fifth column."

Since no country has ever been unanimous, a "fifth column" has existed potentially in every land in every war. But despotic or totalitarian countries ruthlessly suppress it at home while exploiting it elsewhere. It is in a democracy that the "fifth column" can function most freely and effectively. It remained for Adolf Hitler's genius to raise the creation, strengthening, organization and activity of the "fifth column" in the countries that opposed him to a decisive weapon.

He said, more or less openly, that he would do so.

"We need armies. But we shall not use them as in 1914. The place of artillery will in the future be taken by revolutionary propaganda, to break down the enemy psychologically before the armies begin to function at all. The enemy people must be demoralized and ready to capitulate before military action can even be thought of . . . mental confusion, indecisiveness, panic, these are our weapons. The history of revolutions . . . is always the same: the ruling classes capitulate. Why? Defeatism: they no longer have the will to conquer."

Used Two Species of Bait

The propaganda machine for creating and sustaining a "fifth column"—again according to Hitler's confessed theory—is of a double nature. On one side it aims at influencing the masses. For this purpose Hitler in the present war utilizes his radio traitors. Lord Haw Haw for the English, Ferdonnet for the French, and to some extent, particularly in the last two years, Communist agitators whom he tricked or corrupted into serving him. But for the classes he had a much more subtle bait. As he himself put it:

"The results at which I aim are only to be obtained by the systematic corruption of the possessing and governing classes. Business advantages, erotic satisfactions and ambition, are the three main stops in our propaganda organ."

How did this work in the various countries?

In the bloodless conquest of Austria, "fifth column" Austrian leaders like Seyss-Inquart, dupes like Guido Schmidt, played a decisive part. While the discontent of the masses was whipped up to enthusiasm in favor of Nazi Germany, agents like Franz von Papen skilfully convinced leading Austrians that only through Hitler could their secret aspirations be fulfilled.

Czechs Betrayed by Allies

The Slovaks, who had suffered their bondage under Hungary, could be duped. But Czechs and Poles could not. Both peoples had lived far too long cheek to jowl with Prussians to have the slightest doubt as to Hitler's real intentions. There was no strong "fifth column" among the Czechs and Poles; a few Czech agrarians, the former Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck. The Czechs were finally conquered by French betrayal and British selfishness, the Poles by the armed might of a nation three or four times as strong.

In Norway there is little doubt that "fifth column" activities contributed to the success of the German blitz attack and were responsible for the quick collapse of all organized resistance. Maj. and former National Defense Minister Quisling had been, if not actually in the pay of German Nazis, at least in close contact with them for years. His success in stabbing Norway in the back can be traced (a) to the fear of socialism carefully fostered among leading Norwegians by Nazi propaganda, and (b) to the fact that numerous appointments to high army commands had been made by Quisling's intimate friend. There is some reason to believe that the electrically controlled mines guarding the inner harbor of Oslo were put out of action by another highly placed Norwegian traitor. In view of the efficiency of relatively weak coastal defenses, it is safe to say that without "fifth column" activity in Norway, the Norwegian resistance would have lasted several days and the invasion conceivably failed altogether.

Refugees Blocked Roads

In Holland the "fifth column" was more numerous than effective. This was doubtless due to its open character. The 5-odd per cent of all Dutchmen organized in Mussert's Dutch National Socialist party for years provided the Nazis with military and economic information. But the Dutch government had little enough to conceal. The Dutch National Socialists did what they could do to welcome, assist and succor the invading German parachutists and air-borne infantry, and somewhat half-heartedly took part in the German attacks upon the Dutch police and army. But of themselves they were relatively ineffective.

In Belgium, without the shadow of a doubt, Flemings loyal to Hitler betrayed the main defenses of the Albert Canal and opened not only their country, but Holland as well, to German invasion. An eye-witness, the wife of a patriotic Belgian customs authority stationed on the Dutch frontier near by, reported how Flemish soldiers deliberately neglected to blow up the bridges over the canal which had been constructed primarily as a barrier to invasion. Others took to their heels at the sight of the first German. In all the towns, pro-German Flemings and Rexists of DeGrelle spread stories of the uselessness of the war, the strength of Germany and the futility of resistance. Others threw the villages into panic, creating hordes of refugees, whose presence on the roads southward slowed and even prevented the advance of the French and British armies that were coming to Belgium's assistance.

Donovan Says Nazis Won Half Of French Opinion Before War

He and Mowrer Find Hitler's Agents Divided Foe Just as Fuehrer Planned, Foredooming Army; Britain Believed Solid Despite Fifth Column

AUG-21

Following is the third of a series of four articles on "fifth column" activities as released by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy:

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

The masterpiece of the "fifth column" was unquestionably the French debacle. Here everything that Hitler had promised came to pass with almost mathematical precision.

He did not strike until he was in touch with certain important Frenchmen who were ready to treat with him. He needed but one swift blow. He terrified the soldiers by his noise-making engines; he demoralized the officers by the surprise and power of his attacks; he bewildered the generals by the daring of his strategic conceptions, and troubled the entire population by his radio propaganda, which insisted that France was being betrayed by Britain and by the French "warmongers." He spread horrible rumors through villages, issued fearsome reports by wireless, and then, when the populations had congested the roads in their flight, machine-gunned them to heighten their panic.

Meanwhile, his agents within France, presumably by clandestine wireless senders, kept him informed of what was going on, and he thus could choose the precise moment for Italy's entrance into the war when French disarray was at its climax. As a result France was not only beaten far more thoroughly and far more easily than Poland, but, unlike Poland, France cracked morally as well, and a new set of leaders sought to purchase the German's mercy, if not his respect, by submission to France's conquerors.

French Unity Was at Low Ebb

Admittedly this could not have been accomplished save during a low ebb in French history. The French masses were increasingly materialistic. Capital and labor were at loggerheads, the former remembering the experiments of the Popular Front government of 1936-'37, the latter resentful of the attempted Fascist coup d'etat in 1934 and the unpunished "Cagoulard" Fascist conspiracy later. Moreover, the peculiar French form of parliamentary government was creaking and the bulk of the people had lost nearly all faith in their leaders. This enabled Hitler (and Mussolini as well) to keep up propaganda pressure, often through the Communists, and prevent the output in the armament industries from ever reaching a satisfactory level.

The crucial test justified all Hitler's efforts: When the French soldiers had a chance of fighting on equal terms, they fought fairly well; when nothing but heroism could have made up for superior German equipment, the French infantry, repeatedly deserted by their officers, melted away.

What happened to the French officers? Simply this: for the most part they had ceased to believe in freedom, democracy or any of the slogans which alone could galvanize the entire country.

While not exactly pro-Fascist (and certainly not pro-German), they were hostile to the Third Republic; many had come to believe that an authoritative regime like that of Italy and Germany was really preferable. It would, they thought, save the position of the privileged classes and really save France from the disagreeable necessity of defending itself. If there was to be a war, then let it be against the Bolsheviks. In other words, at least half and perhaps the majority of influential French citizens had come to believe what Hitler wanted them to believe.

Beautiful Women Among Agents

How had Hitler accomplished this? By patient activity. For years his agents in France, Friedrich Sieburg, the author; Otto Abetz, "pro-French" consuls like Holde, many others, had "worked" the French leaders. When necessary they were assisted by beautiful women: the Baroness von Einem, the Princess von Hohenlohe and others of lesser brilliance. They "got in" with certain of those leading French women who, at the moment of defeat, exercised such a devastating influence on certain French statesmen. They went everywhere, saw everybody, came to know everything, dipped into French politics through scandalously venal French newspapers. To the weak and the cynical they preached defeatism; to the unsuccessful, hatred of the Jew; to all, the possibility of living on good terms with Germany, if only France would break relations with the Bolsheviks and "money-minded" Britain, cease meddling in central and eastern Europe and propitiate the Italians by the gift of some "unimportant" French territories.

For years this sort of thing went on more or less in broad daylight. During the appeasement period the Germans were actually aided by certain members of the British Embassy in Paris.

Not until two months before the outbreak of the war did any one dare to take action against the numerous German agents—and then the vacillating Daladier talked big and did little.

A hesitant officer class brought about sure defeat for the army; the army's defeat frightened the army leaders lest the soldiers seek scapegoats among the generals. And a majority of cynical and cowardly politicians rushed their country into one of the most contemptible surrenders on record. Just as Adolf Hitler had said they would.

Duped Key Britons, Too

What of Hitler's "fifth column" in Great Britain? Short of the supreme test, it is impossible to say for sure. What is evident is that during the appeasement period, the Germans spun a web of friendship for Nazi Germany among the more gullible or dissatisfied members of the ruling class.

It is obviously a triumph in so proud a country as Britain to have created even so weak a satellite party as the British Union of Fascists. Organizations like the Link, the Anglo-German Fellowship, the Christian Fellowship duped any number of highly placed Englishmen.

Female members of British society were induced to look kindly upon Hitler's aims by the flattering attention of handsome young German aristocrats. British visitors to Germany never lacked congenial guides.

The fact that the British police found it necessary to arrest a member of Parliament, Capt. Ramsay, on the charge of having transmitted to the German Legation at Dublin treasonable information given him by Tyler Kent, cipher clerk at the American Embassy in London, would seem to show that some of the many finely spun threads from Berlin to London still remain. One hears hints of a persistent "pro-Germanism" in the London city.

Roundups Cleared the Air

But it must be stated emphatically that the vast majority of the British, unlike the French, underwent radical change of heart after it became apparent that Hitler had duped Chamberlain at Munich, although there were still appeasers ready to try to bribe the Nazis to be good with a Hudson-Wohlthat plan for economic concessions to Germany. Moreover, with British patriotism at the white heat of today under threat of imminent invasion, the fate of confessed "fifth columnists" in Britain would be short and unenviable.

This time the British police were prepared for the war. At the opening of hostilities they jailed some 400 of the best German agents. Later raids tended to show that the backbone of the organization was broken then. The involuntary confinement of over 1,000 Britishers, mostly followers of Mosley, further cleared the air.

All in all, foreigners in Britain have the impression that the several branches of the competent British police are masters of the situation, and that the British soul was never really tainted by Nazi propaganda. Every one listens to Lord Haw Haw but his words arouse more laughter than belief. A nation that faces mortal peril with the grim joke, "Well, at least Britain has reached the finals!" seems sound.

None the less, many foreigners believe that if the worst should happen and an invasion of Britain occur, some positive and hitherto unrevealed fruits of Hitler's propaganda would appear in the shape of a not entirely insignificant British "fifth column" which, like the French, would find numerous reasons why Britain should rather "come to terms" with Hitler than continue single-handed a desperate struggle, the outcome of which is bound to contain some social change. Whether such a "fifth column" could, as in France, come to supreme power is quite another question.

Kent's Arrest Explained

The charge that Tyler Kent, former cipher clerk in the American Embassy in London, was involved with Capt. Archibald H. M. Ramsay in the transmission of treasonable information to the Germans through Dublin is the first explanation made public here of his arrest on June 1. His arrest was a result of action taken by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy. On Aug. 19, he appeared in Bow Street Police Court for a secret hearing, but the charges were not revealed.

Donovan Says 5th Column in U.S. Might Decide a War With Reich

Thinks Nazis' Spy System Here May Be Their Finest; Would Ban German Publications and Investigate Commercial Tie-Ups to Combat Big Outlay

Following is the last of a series of articles made public by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in connection with the national defense program.

AUG 22 1940 — AUG-22

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

Since we must ascribe a huge share in Adolf Hitler's incomparable military successes to his use of Germans and "fifth columnists" in victim countries, the question arises: How was such success possible? How are Germans abroad brought to such self-sacrificing enthusiasm for the regime? How, above all, can foreigners living under relatively mild and civilized governments be induced voluntarily to betray their own countries for Hitler's Germany? It seems mysterious.

The answer is $200,000,000 spent annually on organization and propaganda abroad. The immensity of this sum is the secret. Nazi Germany is not a government—not even a "folkdom" of the sort Nazi orators talk about. Nazi Germany is a conspiracy. Its scope is universal and its aim world dominion. Its primary agents are as many of the millions of Germans in Germany, and abroad, as can be induced or compelled to serve the German fatherland.

Its activities begin with attempted proselyting of Germans abroad, go on to the murder and kidnaping of real or fancied enemies and end in armed insurrection against the foreign country Hitler wishes to conquer or absorb. Such insurrections of Germans actually occurred in Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and Holland. But for the firm attitude of the United States, such an insurrection would, many students believe, have occurred in Brazil.

Reich Claims Second Generations

That the Germans abroad are usually "naturalized" into something else is no hindrance. Pre-war imperial Germany sanctioned the "double-nationality status" — Germans could, that is, become French or American or Portuguese without losing their German nationality. The Weimar Republic did not alter this strange conception, and Nazi Germany has made it the center of its "Trojan horse" tactics of placing Germans within the enemy walls. It is safe to say that a very fair proportion of the non-refugee Germans who have become American since Hitler came to power did so with the secret intention of turning free and democratic America into "their"—that is, Hitler's—America.

Children of Germans naturalized half a century ago are still counted German by Berlin, and every effort is made to convince them of the fact. Naturally, the Nazis accept traitors as allies wherever they can find them and welcome the assistance of non-Nordics. But peoples racially akin to Germans—Scandinavians, Dutch, Flemings, German-speaking Swiss, even Anglo-Saxons—are made the object of special proselytizing as belonging to the "same blood." These form the material with which the Nazi world conspiracy chiefly attempts to work.

The center is the Nazi party. The tool is the Auslands Organization (or "Organization Abroad") of this party. Today this organization of Germans abroad has nearly 4,000,000 members, all of whom are conscious agents. More than 600 local groups or "supporting points" are organized in forty-five or more "Landesgruppen"—one in each country.

Fancy Names Are Camouflage

The headquarters is in Stuttgart, but all the groups are directed by a single man in Berlin, Gauleiter Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, with some 800 assistants. Technically Bohle is a "state secretary" in the German Foreign Office. Where the local branches dare not appear under their true colors they take on fancy names—in Rumania, the "Iron Guard"; in Switzerland, "True Confederates"; in the United States, "Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund."

But everywhere, whether the members are Germans, naturalized Germans or non-Germans, the aim is the same, to achieve Hitler's end by trickery or terror; the organizing principle is the same, with S. A. and Hitler Youth and Hitler sport, marching, emblems, ruthless discipline, ceremonies in honor of Nazi heroes or Hitler's birthday parties; and in case of war they would all be on Germany's side. In time of peace they make lists of Hitler's enemies, who are marked down for murder or kidnaping to Germany and torture when the great day comes. Organized Germans abroad are publicly told to "obey the laws of their guest-country," but at the same time urged to "convince every outsider of the necessity of Germany's victory." The Nazi party Auslands Organization is by no means the only entity that works for Hitler outside Germany.

There are, in fact, no less than seven others. The political police or Gestapo, the Propaganda Ministry of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, the German Labor Front, the intelligence services of the German Army, of the German Navy and of the German air arm, and finally the German Foreign Office with its embassies and consulates all over the world.

Together these eight organizations spend on propaganda, espionage and sabotage roughly $200,000,000 a year. It seems a lot of money, but Hitler has publicly expressed his intention of keeping this service at full blast even if it means fewer infantry divisions in the Army. When one considers that this combined service, with its 30,000 employees, can probably claim credit for the ease of Hitler's many victories, it is obvious that the same result could hardly be obtained so cheaply in any other way.

Sway Cuest Country's Policy

The German Foreign Office thus has two irons in the fire abroad. One is the millions of Germans in Bohle's Auslands Organization. The other is the German diplomats abroad. By noticing that on the whole the German government has four or five times as many "accredited" diplomatic and consular agents in each post as any other country, one can perhaps guess the type of activity of four-fifths of them. Often they publicly mix in the policy of the countries to which they are accredited. Thus the famous Capt. Wiedemann, Consul General in San Francisco, was publicly congratulated by order of the Fuehrer in Berlin for his work in preventing the United States Senate from accepting Roosevelt's modified neutrality legislation in July, 1939.

The intelligence services of the German Army, Navy and air arm are not much different from those in other countries, with the possible exception that the German Army maintains, in the Prinz Friedrich Karl Strasse in Berlin, a "psychological laboratory." The heads are (or were) Col. Von Voss and Oberregierungsrat Max Somonelt. A secret section bears the title, "International Psychology." Here are trained not only the military spies but the Gestapo and party agents especially designated for service abroad.

Members of the German Labor Front who go abroad to work have the duty of reporting anything of interest they may see or learn in foreign ships, shops, factories or other places. Furthermore, since 1936 there has existed in Hamburg an "International Central Office," where Germans and Italians work together against trade unions, particularly in democratic countries, and support any movement against organized labor.

Seek to Influence Press

Particularly important, notably in countries like the Third French Republic, is the work of the press attaches in the German embassies and consulates. Not only do they see that the 1,700 German-language newspapers outside Germany (total circulation 3,000,000) are supplied with interesting material of all sorts at the price no other source can meet, but they also watch over German radio programs. Special attention is given to winning over possible Nazi friends on the local press and combating or bringing into disrepute newspapers and periodicals that oppose Hitler.

The German Gestapo of Heinrich Himmler, whose ruthless efficiency surpasses even the Russian Ogpu, employs only about 5,000 agents abroad. One of its special tasks is watching over German refugee emigrants, but it does not scorn to cast an eye even on Nazis in good standing, some of whom have been known to speak slightingly of the Fuehrer or to express a passing wish for greater personal freedom. Therefore one or more agents can be found in every German consulate or embassy abroad. A good angler can manage to locate others in the larger German commercial enterprises, such as shipping or oil companies.

In addition to the agencies already mentioned, there exists a colonial political department headed by Gen. Franz Ritter von Epp, Hitler's special friend, which carries on a lively pro-Nazi propaganda in the former German colonies and among Germans in colonies of other countries.

Propaganda on the Air

Although there is some doubt, presumably it is the Gestapo that picks out special agents for particular jobs in countries that happen at a particular moment to interest the Nazis most. Rumor speaks of a high-class German technician who managed to find a relatively insignificant job in an American broadcasting company. Broadcasting plays a great role in German spy life. Not only do the agents possess tiny senders with which they transmit information unfit for the public, but they receive instructions carefully concealed in public broadcasts from the fatherland. One such typical broadcast was that called Kamaradschaftsdienst supposedly intended for the soldiers at the front.

There is no claim that this description of the German propaganda service is complete. Conceivably there exist other even more interesting services. But this much should make it clear why Adolf Hitler has been so successful in utilizing Germans abroad and creating "fifth columns" among his enemies. Thanks to the pains taken and the money spent, Hitler has in nearly every country been able to do considerable in breaking down the national morale and enlisting traitors.

One particularly good dodge is, in most places, the creation of two Nazi organizations, one of which acts in a strictly legal way. Another (until it was found out) was the use of German servant girls. Dutch employers of a particularly "dumm" German cook were surprised to hear her conversing in the kitchen with a perfect stranger in fluent Oxford English. She was dismissed—and took with her the more important family papers. German exchange students, carefully schooled in espionage and propaganda, collected no end of information in Switzerland. Strength-Through-Joy tourists carefully mapped Poland for the Reichswehr. It must always be remembered that no German receives police permission to leave the Reich, regardless of the motives, until he or she promises to report everything seen and heard abroad. Each must declare his address to the nearest Nazi official and keep in touch with him so far as circumstances permit.

Urges Strong Hand

In the United States an organization of Nazis is being trained in arms. As matters now stand, it is conceivable that the United States possesses the finest Nazi-schooled "fifth column" in the world, one which in case of war with Germany could be our undoing.

Could, but need not be. The Nazis are strong only where unopposed. Where they are resisted, where the initiative is taken from them, they tend to collapse. The revelations in the American press of the fortunes amassed and held abroad by leading Nazis kept Goebbels busy denying it for two weeks. It is hard to see why under present circumstances, in view of "fifth column" activity observed abroad, countries that do not intend to submit to the Third Reich permit any German-language publications or why they do not adopt legislation allowing naturalizations obtained under false pretenses to be annulled by executive act, or do not insist on knowing just which domestic industries and commercial houses have tie-ups of any sort with the Nazis.

Failure to do this, failure to study and combat the entire Nazi Auslands Organization, may have tragic consequences. Unearthed in time, the Nazi conspiracy is relatively harmless.

Knox Says 5th Column Exposé Forearms U. S. Against Attack

Praising Articles by Col. Donovan and Mowrer, He Summarizes Methods and Hazards of Totalitarian Nations' War From Within

The following article by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, is intended to summarize four articles on "fifth column" activities, written by Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer and made public earlier this week:

AUG 23

By Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy

The articles by Col. William J. Donovan and Mr. Edgar Mowrer which have appeared in the press of America have served, in my judgment, a highly useful purpose. Their frank purpose was in forewarning and thus forearming the American people against a subtle form of attack successfully used elsewhere by the totalitarian powers. Unpreparedness, surprise, then delay, and finally panic are the essential features of this new form of attack. Summarizing, the purposes of such propaganda are to accomplish the following objectives:

First, to create confusion of thought, suspicion and dissension among the masses in order to weaken their morale and lower the stamina of the people.

Secondly, to incite jealousy and antagonism between different classes of society, as well as between various political, racial and religious groups. This is an effective means of weakening a country, by disrupting its unity of purpose and action.

Pacifist Efforts Fostered

Third, to retard any effective preparation for defense. In all the conquered countries of Europe the pacifists were stimulated to the utmost activity. Prominent officials and politicians who were conscientious pacifists were induced to use their influence against large-scale armament. Church dignitaries were covertly worked upon on similar grounds to express publicly their disapproval. The radical labor element was secretly urged to oppose the plans of the government for enlisting them in any war. In France, labor's sabotage of the armament program was a factor in that country's lack of essential equipment. Such activities were carried on at the very time when the Nazis were driving the working people of Germany to the limit of their strength to create those implements of war with which she conquered France. Now those same French workmen who listened to fifth-column agitation against their former government have been ordered to work fifty-six hours a week with no extra pay for overtime, and this is just the beginning of Nazi rule in France.

Fourth, the fear of radicalism so prevalent among the rich and the ruling classes in England and in France was used as a potent argument for a more friendly, tolerant feeling toward the Nazi regime and as a point of leverage for a policy of appeasement. Subtle persuasion, secret pressure and, in all probability, open bribery were all used to break down the loyalty and to secure the co-operation of a few key men in official positions and in the armies. When the final crisis came these traitors contributed dramatically to the collapse of Allied resistance in Norway, Holland, Belgium and probably in France.

Fifth, before the outbreak of war and throughout its earlier stages the smaller countries were constantly urged to maintain their neutrality and were warned to avoid any collaboration with other nations for their common defense. Government officials and the public, by means of propaganda, were constantly assured of safety and immunity from war if only they practiced the strictest neutrality and abstained from military co-operation with their neighbors. The little democracies were so impressed with this myth of neutrality and the security it would give them that the Nazis were successful in their strategy of overrunning one nation at a time and thus avoided any united opposition. Fifth-column propaganda played an important part in keeping public attention focused on the necessity for a neutrality which, in the end, proved to be pure fiction and which made effective defense impossible.

Privileges Form Hazard

Those personal privileges which in our democracy we value so highly—freedom of speech and of the press—make us particularly vulnerable to this new form of warfare. It represents a new and a grave danger

30,24-4497

30.24-4497

for a self-governing country which springs from many nationalities.

Fortunately, there is an effective primary means of defense against the underhand activities of fifth-column agents. It lies in tearing down the veil of secrecy and subterfuge under which they operate, to inform our citizens in detail as to means they employ and their purposes.

A secondary means of defense lies in the timely discernment of fifth-column methods, with prompt counteraction wherever possible. This is a duty which requires intelligent and organized co-ordination. We should be ready to back this program with all the energy and resources at our command. It is a problem which requires thought and organization. It is more immediate even than the military problem. The latter, if we cannot solve the former, may well be incapable of solution.

At that same time, all German radio stations went silent, suggesting British raids in the interior.

Searchlight Sweeps Sky

A single searchlight beam swept the sky midway along the French shore between Boulogne and Calais, but was cut off after a few minutes.

The R. A. F.'s counter-attack across the Channel was one of a series first launched last night when the Nazis opened up with their big guns, bombarding the English coast, particularly in the region of Dover, which was heavily shelled.

The British disclosed today that their own coastal guns had fired a few rounds back. They insisted the German shells could give the Nazis no more than a nuisance advantage.

Dover Can't Be Knocked Out

Dover as a military point, they said, could not be knocked out.

Raids Held "Indiscriminate"

The Air and War Ministries early in the evening officially accused the raiders of "indiscriminate machine-gun attacks" at several places in the industrial Midlands and in one eastern district.

Reports that were both brief and incomprehensive suggested that the Midlands again had borne the heaviest burden in civilian casualties.

In addition to the attacks on the French coast, officials declared today that the R. A. F. had attacked twenty-two airdromes in German-occupied territory, losing only one plane.

Targets in Germany were bombed during the night," a communique said, "including the synthetic oil plant at Bottrop, the aircraft factory at Frankfurt, the power station at Knappsack near Cologne, a high explosive factory at Greisheim near Frankfurt, and docks at the Rhine port of Duisburg.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Britain disclosed today that heavy guns on both sides of the Channel have joined the battle of Britain as German air raiders, stepping up their pace again, hit hard three thickly populated London suburbs in early morning attacks.

Military sources said British guns had fired "a few rounds" at German cannon bombarding the important Channel port of Dover from the French Coast.

They minimized the possibilities of long-range shelling, however, declaring the German guns could have some "nuisance value," but could have no military significance.

Although vans began moving the belongings of Dover's populace from what now has become a front-line city, military sources declared the Nazi guns—which they figured might be mobile "12-inchers" mounted on railroad cars—could not make the British give up Dover as a war base.

Those areas also were raided by night and an official announcement acknowledged there had been "a number of fatal injuries." The night raids, staged largely by lone bombers or small groups, covered a wide area and as many as 50 planes were sighted.

On the other hand, the British reported nine German warplanes shot down against four British, from two of which the flyers returned safely.

Cross-Channel Shelling.

The attack on London, the first pre-dawn air raid on the capital, followed by only a few hours a spectacular night cross-Channel artillery shelling of the important Dover coastal region.

About 30 bombs were dropped during the night on one southwest town by relays of single aircraft. A German bomber crashed in a field in Southeast England this morning. A gamekeeper captured the crew of four.

AUG 24 1940

Shortly before noon single planes raided the Midlands, one dropping some medium-sized bombs which smashed a cottage. Another raider dropped three bombs on another Midlands town, but all fell on open land.

Six bombs fell on a thickly populated district of a third Midlands town. One casualty was reported.

Early this afternoon a single bomber dived out of the clouds and dropped six high explosive bombs along the sea front of a southwest town. All hit the beach.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Security said there will be no published list of the dead and injured in London raids. The August total of civilian air raid casualties for all of Britain will be issued the first week in September.

Two waves of German air attacks today in Southwestern England were regarded by the British as aimed at destroying crops. Officials said there was little damage, although about 200 bombs fell.

One farmer said most hits on his land were near meadows and orchards and another said a hail of incendiary bombs lit up the countryside, but fell harmlessly on pasture land.

These rapid developments led some Britons to believe Germany might be ready for a resumption of the large-scale massed raids which marked the war last week but had not come again since Sunday.

The raid on London, which had hundreds of thousands of the city's nearly 9,000,000 inhabitants in air raid shelters from 3:15 until 4 a.m., appeared to be centered on the western outskirts, but the invading planes could be seen plainly by roof-top watchers in Central London as they were picked out by searchlights.

In the attacked area, a direct hit demolished an empty motion picture theater and an adjoining hall. A second motion picture theater, also empty, a bank and a number of houses were badly damaged. Another bomb started a fire. In another section, high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on the edge of a wood, starting a fire which was controlled quickly.

A government communique said there was only "a small number of casualties," but it was known two of the wounded had died.

Observers said the German planes came over the city in "fairly large numbers," but the attack lasted only a short time. The thunder of bursting bombs could be heard plainly by spectators in London's west end who choose to watch the searchlight beams play on the raiders and see the "oranges" of exploding anti-aircraft shells break beside the attackers, rather than hide in air shelters.

Bomb Misses Apartments.

One bomb barely missed an apartment building, which was full.

There were 200 persons still asleep in the apartment building, but none was hurt. Two women, awakened by the blast which wrecked the neighborhood movie theater, found themselves blanketed by sharp fragments of splintered glass from a window above their bed.

The bomb had struck the boiler house on the movie, demolishing the theater and an adjoining dance hall. The front entrance and the balcony of the theater alone were left standing. The boiler was draped in grotesque shapes over the orchestra seats, while the silvered screen, which had reflected many newsreel images of war scenes around the world, swayed in tattered strips.

Some suburban streets were closed off this morning as the debris was being cleared away, and the ruins were searched for possible additional casualties.

In one suburb, where three bombs fell between a movie theater and a bank across the street, the windows of stores and houses were shattered for 100 yards.

Dover Houses Smashed.

More damaging was the shelling of Dover and the nearby coast by Germany's new long-range guns placed along the coast of German-occupied France.

The big guns, planted along 30 miles of coast from Calais to Boulogne, concentrated their attack on Dover itself, smashing homes and other buildings and taking a uncounted toll of lives.

High explosive shells burst over a wide coastal area around Dover. The attack came in two sessions, the first about dusk. As late as midnight Dover residents were fleeing their homes with bedding to spend the night in safer places.

R.A.F. Hammers Enemy Harder, Bombs Cross-Channel Batteries As Lull in Nazi Raids Continues

AUG 24 1940

BRITISH PUSH RAIDS ON NAZI GUN BASES

R. A. F. Also Believed To Have Made More Attacks On Germany Itself

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 23—New raids by British bombers on German artillery emplacements on the Nazi-held French coast line were signaled late tonight by the barking of German anti-aircraft batteries across the English Channel and the dull thunder of bombs.

Flashes from the Nazi guns could be seen first at 10 P. M., dotting the French side for miles. Occasionally there were more diffused flashes, apparently caused by the falling British bombs.

Nevertheless, Dover's hills were alive all day with moving vans, taking out the belongings of inhabitants who asserted that the German marksmanship was such that their shells might readily land anywhere.

Britain itself was under widespread air attack tonight. Low-flying Nazi bombers were over southeast and southwest coast towns, and as far as Wales. One flight dropped twenty bombs on a southern residential district, causing some casualties.

In a southeast coast town, several were reported killed. Explosions in that area were said by residents to be very much louder than those customarily heard. Many homes were smashed or damaged.

Bombed also were a town in Hampshire and parts of the Isle of Wight. There, too, some fatalities were reported.

These night raids were on a scale apparently at least equal to those which during the day had occurred in far-separated areas in Britain. During the day-time attacks bombs fell in at least three sections. Up to late afternoon four German planes had been reported shot down.

Railway junctions at Mannheim and Coblenz were attacked and the goods siding at Hamm and Soest were bombed as usual.

British Heavy Guns Duel With Germans Over Dover Straits

Suburbs of London Are Hard Hit in Nazi Bombing

[redacted]

Casualties are Few.

Homes and public buildings were blasted by Nazi explosives in the raid on London and a delayed-action bomb burst in one roped-off area several hours later, but casualties were comparatively few.

Apparently signaling a resumption of their wholesale daylight attacks, Nazi planes struck also at scattered areas in the southeast and northeast, damaging buildings and killing at least two children.

The British replied with dive-bomber attacks, the big planes crossing the Channel during both bombardments and aiming their bombs at the bursts of fire belched by the enemy artillery.

The battle was spectacular, with an estimated 50 or more shells screaming across the Channel at the height of one attack and with the boom of British bombs heard bursting on the German side, from 20 to 30 miles away.

These German guns were the ones brought into their first big action yesterday morning, when their shells burst all around a British convey in the Channel. A communique said no ships were hit.

Bombs in Other Sections.

The government announced that in last night's raids, in addition to the attack on the outskirts of London, bombs were dropped "in a number of areas in South Wales," on a town in East Scotland, on two towns in Northeast England and on two towns in Southeast England.

"A number of fatal injuries have been reported," a communique said.

The raid on the outskirts of London was the third of the war on Greater London, the first being a week ago yesterday, when Croydon Airdrome and the eastern dock area were attacked, and the second on the following day, when southwestern suburbs were hit. These were daylight attacks.

This morning many Londoners, initiated by the previous daylight alarms, turned over and went to sleep again when the alarm was sounded, preferring their warm beds to the cold shelters. It was a chilly night.

The metropolitan defense forces appeared to take the raid in stride, their searchlights catching the German bombers and forcing them to dive and circle to get away.

Night's Fatalities.

Details of the night's fatalities around the country reached London during the morning.

AUG 24 1941

Three persons—an elderly man, his grandson and an air raid warden—were killed when a single raider dropped four high explosive bombs on a Northeast Scotland town. The boy's mother was taken to a hospital critically hurt. They were in a shelter behind their bungalow.

Nazi planes in attacking a northeast coats town, demolished a cafe. Several persons who had sought refuge in the cellar were trapped under the debris.

One of the largest stores in the town was wrecked by a direct bomb hit, and the hotel was damaged.

Children Die at Dawn.

Then at dawn today two children, one 3 years old and the other 7, were killed when a raider dropped six bombs in the residential area of a northeast of England coastal town.

In a southeast of England town one man was killed and two were injured. Many high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in the southeast area. But most fell in the open country.

Shortly before noon single planes raided the midlands, one dropping some medium-sized bombs which smashed a cottage. Another raider dropped three bombs on another midlands town, but all fell on open land.

Six bombs fell on a thickly populated district of a third Midlands town. One casualty was reported.

Nazi Batteries Bombed.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The British Air Ministry announced tonight that Royal Air Force bombers had attacked German gun emplacements on the French shore between Calais and Bolougne for several hours, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

AUG 24 1941

This announcement followed a reply by British long-range guns to German shelling of Dover yesterday. The English batteries hurled shot back across the channel at Calais.

The Air Ministry also announced tonight that the R. A. F. last night had attacked twenty-two airdromes in German-occupied territory, losing only one plane.

Text of British Communique.

The communique's content:

"Targets in Germany bombed during the night include the synthetic oil plant at Bottrop, the aircraft factory at Frankfort, the power station at Knappsack near Cologne, a high explosive factory at Greisheim near Frankfort, and docks at the Rhine port of Duisburg.

"Railway junctions at Mannheim and Coblenz were attacked and the goods siding at Hamm and Soest were bombed as usual. Attacks were also made on twenty-two airdromes in Germany and German-occupied territory.

"The strong bomber force engaged in these operations returned safely except that one aircraft made a forced landing and the crew were killed."

The Air Ministry also said that Blenheim bombers last night had attacked airdromes at St. Omer and Dinard, in France, and started many fires among the hangars and other buildings.

British Tell of Firing Guns.

Military spokesmen said that British guns had fired "a few rounds across the channel" at the German guns bombarding Dover from the French coast.

These spokesmen said that the German bombardment would not make Dover untenable from a military point of view. They declined to say whether the British had fired from land or from the type of gunboat known as a monitor.

Naval spokesmen said it would be extremely hard for battleships to silence the German guns which offered comparatively small targets.

Military men declared that the German bombardment was "practice."

One military spokesman said that the German guns were "about twelve inches" and are probably mounted on railroad trucks, "brought up, fired and withdrawn."

A number of gun emplacements have been observed on the French coast between Calais and Boulogne, but this informant said that a number of them may be dummies."

The bombardment did not appear to "usher in a new phase of the battle for Britain," he continued, and added: "It certainly has some nuisance value, but beyond that I can see no great military value."

It was held likely that the shelling would result in the removal of some civilians from the coastal area.

By Taylor Henry

London, Aug. 23-(AP)-One bomb dropped in this morning's raid on three London suburbs scored a direct hit on a movie theatre, which was empty, and just barely missed an apartment building, which was full.

AUG 24 1941

This seemed to typify the result of the raid, in which houses and apartment buildings were damaged in thickly-populated sections but only a relatively few persons hurt. Police said none was killed.

A daylight survey after the London area's first night raid on the war showed that inaddition to a number of private houses and apartment buildings, two movie theaters, a dance hall, a saloon and a bank were damaged.

There were 200 persons still asleep in the apartment building, but none was hurt. Two women, awakened by the blast which wrecked the neighboring movie theater, found themselves blanketed by sharp fragments of splintered glass from a window above their bed.

Movie Is Shattered.

The bomb had struck the movie's boiler house, demolishing the theater and an adjoining dance hall. The front entrance and the balcony of the theater alone were left standing. The boiler was draped in grotesque shapes over the orchestra seats, while the silver screen swayed in tattered strips.

Some suburban streets were closed off as the debris was being cleared away and the ruins were searched for possible additional casualties.

One housewife, Mrs. J. Jackson, said: "The force of the explosion blew me out of bed."

Another woman, who lives across the street from the movie theater, said she was on her way to waken her thirteen-year-old son when "suddenly there was a whistling sound as if a bomb were dropping."

"I flung myself over my boy," she said, "and suddenly there was a huge flare from across the road and a terrific, rending sound which seemed to leave us both deaf.

"Glass crashed in from every window in the house, but we were not hurt."

Observers said that the German planes came over London in fairly large numbers, but the attack lasted only a short time.

Many Stay in Bed.

The raid on the outskirts of London was the third attack of the war on Greater London. The first occurred a week ago yesterday, when the Croydon Airdrome and the East End docks were attacked, and the second came the following day, when southwestern suburbs were hit. These were daylight attacks, however.

This morning many Londoners, initiated by the previous daylight alarms, turned over and went to sleep again when the alarm was sounded, preferring their warm beds to the cold shelters. It was a chilly night.

The Government announced that in the course of last night's raids, in addition to the attack on the outskirts of London, bombs were dropped "in a number of areas in South Wales," on a town in the east of Scotland, and on several towns in England.

mind because he "couldn't sell the stuff anyway after the war started."

A policeman stood guard over two demolished house walls which stood no higher than 4 feet above the ground.

"Now, would you believe it?" he asked, "but an old woman and her husband were dug out of that house on the right—I mean what's left of it—and the man wasn't even scratched? The wife was hurt only a little."

In another section of the town a small dwelling lay crushed by a shell, which military men said may have been of 12-inch caliber.

The picture theater was crowded when it began "dancing like a Hottentot," according to excited patrons. They didn't mind that at first, but the projector and the screen danced a different rhythm and time, and the focus was ruined.

Inhabitants Evacuate as Dover Becomes Front-Line City

AUG 24 1941

People Did Not Mind Air Raids, but Shelling Forces Them to Make Exodus

By WILLIAM L. HUMPHREYS,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

DOVER, England, Aug. 23.—Red and green moving vans packed with furniture moved ponderously up the Dover hills today, moving inhabitants and their goods of this famous kent seaport which has now become a front-line city.

For, while there was no official order to get out, a good many of the city's 41,000 persons have decided that life is too uncertain now that the Germans have begun their shelling of this coast by big guns across the Channel.

They didn't mind so much the bombing raids—at any rate they were reasonably jolly in ducking for cover when the air-raid warnings sounded—but most of them say now that the German gunnery is too poor to be healthy. The big shells may land anywhere, Doverites believe.

George Fitzpatrick's wine store was damaged, a church was hit, at least three dwellings were demolished and a movie house was shaken so badly that the picture was blurred

The splinters that hit Fitzpatrick's place smashed his German wine stock, but Fitzpatrick said he didn't

One shell scored a direct hit on a church. On the floor among the debris of plaster and shattered candelabra lay a colored print—station ten of the way of the cross—"Jesus Is Stripped of His Garments."

The picture bore the imprint of the shop of Franz Hanfstaengel of Munich, the family of "Putzi" Hanfstaengel, Harvard graduate and former intimate of Adolf Hitler.

Shells Annoyed Men on Ship

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—"I don't mind bombs so much. You can hear them coming at you. But I don't like those shells a little bit."

. . .

That comment on the new phase of the Battle of Britain came today from the Lewis machine-gunner on a British coastal steamer that yesterday ran a ten-mile gantlet of fire from the German guns on the French coast.

"The wind was against us and we couldn't hear the whistle of the shells," said the machine-gunner. "We never knew they were being fired until they suddenly began crashing into the sea near us, sending up great geysers.

"One shell whizzed right over the decks."

30,24-4499

30.24-4499

...e said he thought he had shot down one of the Nazi dive-bombing planes that swarmed in to attack the convoy after it had escaped the German shore batteries behind a smoke-screen.

Captain James Blaire, the master, said his ship was traveling out of a northern port when it ran into the Nazi bombardment, which lasted from Folkestone to beyond over.

NEW ZEALAND SEARCHES FOR GERMAN RAIDER

AUG 24 1940

Warship Is Hunted In South Pacific After Attack On British Vessel

Naval And Air Craft Scour Tasman Sea For Reich Ship

[By the Associated Press]

Wellington, N. Z., Aug. 21—New Zealand naval and air forces searched the Tasman Sea tonight for an unidentified German raider which attacked the British steamer Turakina three days ago.

They also hunted the 8,706-ton Turakina herself. She flashed a radio message Tuesday night that the raider was firing on her and gave her position. Nothing has been heard from her since.

The Tasman Sea is in the South Pacific between New Zealand and Australia. It was the first report of an attack on a British ship in Australian waters.

Due Thursday, Did Not Arrive

Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced the attack. He said the Turakina was due last night in a New Zealand port but had not arrived.

The Tuakina's appeal was the first indication that a Nazi raider was in the South Pacific, although the 7,582-ton Canadian - Australasian liner Niagara went down off the New Zealand coast June 18. The sinking was attributed to a mine.

In West Indies Last Month

A German raider was reported preying on British shipping in the South Atlantic and Caribbean Sea last month, but has not been heard of since the British auxiliary naval vessel Alcantara engaged her July 31 off the coast of Brazil. The Alcantara left Rio de Janeira August 5 in search of the Nazi ship.

The most famous raider thus far in this war has been the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, which harried Allied shipping in the Atlantic until she was crippled by three British cruisers last December and forced into Montevideo harbor, Uruguay, where the captain scuttled her.

Raiders Sank 60 British Ships During World War

German commerce raiders, either at large at the outbreak of hostilities or which slipped through the British blockade later, captured and sank more than sixty Allied and neutral ships during the World War.

Most famous of all was the German light cruiser Emden, 3,500 tons, which captured or sank twenty-two ships in the Pacific and Indian oceans in the fall of 1914. She was finally put out of commission in a running sea battle with the Australian cruiser Sydney off the Cocos Islands, November 10, 1914.

Almost equally celebrated was Count Felix von Luckner's four-masted schooner, the Seeadler, or Sea Eagle, which slipped through the British blockade in November, 1916, and captured fourteen Allied or neutral ships before she finally was washed ashore on a South Pacific island in a hurricane the following August.

Karlsruhe Also Celebrated

Another celebrated raider was the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which happened to be at Havana at the outbreak of the war. Eluding all pursuers, she roamed the Atlantic and accounted for at least seventeen merchant ships before she finally sunk mysteriously off South America November 4, 1914, apparently from an internal explosion.

The Möwe was another German raider whose exploits became widely known. Threading her way through the Allied blockade in the winter of 1915-16, she cruised for days in North Atlantic ship lanes and captured at least six ships, securing valuable cargoes of gold and other plunder.

Exploits of the Möwe first became known when the British ship Appam, with a German prize crew and many prisoners aboard, dropped anchor off Fort Monroe, Va., February 1, 1916. March 5 it was announced that the Möwe had run the British blockade and miraculously entered the closely guarded port of Wilhelmshaven.

Two Others Interned

Other commerce raiders included the auxiliary cruisers Prinz Eitel Freidrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, which were trapped by the British after they had put in at Newport News in March, 1916, and eventually were interned in this country; the auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sunk off Africa by the British cruiser High Flyer August 27, 1914; the auxiliary cruiser Cap Trafalgar, sunk by the converted liner Carmania off South America September 14, 1914, and the Crocodile, a specially built raider sunk by the British in the Kattegat late in the war.

SEA RAIDER SOUGHT OFF NEW ZEALAND

AUG 24 1940

Attack Made on British Ship in New Zone.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The 8,706-ton British steamship Turakina sent a radio from the Tasman Sea Tuesday night saying she was being fired on by a raider, Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand announced today.

This was the first report of an attack on a British ship in Australian waters.

The message gave the ship's position but no later advice has been received from the vessel, which was due at a New Zealand port last night.

All possible steps were taken immediately by New Zealand naval and air forces to deal with the reported raider, the Prime Minister said.

The search is continuing.

The 7,582-ton Canadian-Australasian liner Niagara was sunk by a mine off the New Zealand coast last June 18, a day after she left Auckland, but the reported attack on the Turakina was the first indication that a Nazi surface raider or submarine was in the south Pacific.

Wichita and Quincy Arrive at Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The United States cruisers Wichita and Quincy arrived here today for their second visit to Montevideo. They will call later at Buenos Aires.

BELEM, Brazil, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The United States destroyers Walke and Wainwright sailed for Cuba today.

War Vessels Active In Caribbean, Says Crew Of Freighter

AUG 24 1940

Boston, Aug. 23 (AP)—Members of the Danish operated Honduran freighter Oradel reported today the seas from Venezuela to a point north of Cuba were harboring English, German and Italian air and sea craft.

About two weeks ago, they said, they saw a big Italian freighter, which had been attacked by a British plane, aground off Maracaibo, Venezuela, and in the same port observed several German freighters tied up.

They heard rumors, they said, that a submarine had run into the harbor and moored alongside the freighters on at least one occasion.

Later they saw a convoy of fifty tankers off a Venezuelan oil port, apparently headed for the British Isles, several unidentified convoys off Bermuda and a number of British Royal Air Force planes North of Cuba, flying over British cruisers.

The aircraft, they believed, were searching for a German submarine reported operating in the area.

Dutch Tanker Hit by Torpedo

LISBON, Aug. 23 (AP).—The Dutch tanker Hermes, which left Lisbon on Wednesday, returned tonight badly damaged in the prow and reported she had been torpedoed 250 miles off Lisbon. One sailor was injured.

AUG 24 1940

2 Ships Sunk Off Ireland

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 23—The freighter Ville de Gand, one of eight American ships sold to a Belgian firm for trade between England and New York, has been torpedoed off the Irish coast, the United States Lines said today.

The company said about half of her crew of fifty-four were rescued and that hope for the others still existed.

A vessel giving call letters similar to those of the 7,590-ton Ville de Gand radioed August 18 that she was torpedoed 300 miles west of Ireland.

The ship left Liverpool August 17 for New York. She was the third loss for the Belgian company, which has a forty per cent. American ownership.

Formerly the American Importer, the vessel carried Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his family to England in 1935 after the kidnapping and murder of his son.

The ship was built at Hog Island, Pa., in 1920 and was designed as an army transport.

The New York Maritime Register said today that the 7,244-ton Canadian freighter Geraldine Mary had been sunk by "enemy action" off the Irish coast with a loss of three lives—one passenger and two crewmen.

The 16-year-old vessel traded between Newfoundland and England.

DEPTH CHARGES DROPPED

Reported By Passengers Escorted To Canada By Destroyer

An Eastern Canadian Port, Aug. 23 (AP)—Passengers of a liner which brought more than 800 children and 400 adults here today from Britain reported that a destroyer, which accompanied the ship, dropped depth charges during the voyage.

Authorities declined comment on whether a submarine had been sighted.

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Aug. 23—[redacted]

A second detachment of British troops of the East Surrey Regiment embarked from Shanghai today for an undisclosed destination. The troops marched through the streets of the International Settlement headed by a United States Marine Corps band. The first group of the British troops, who are withdrawing from Shanghai, left Wednesday.

Japan Seen Awaiting Nazi South Sea Signal

BY CHARLES RELINE

[By the Asso...

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Aug. 23—Japan's avowed program of expansion in the South Seas is seen here as awaiting a "go" signal from Europe.

Businessmen and diplomats in the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China believe Japan will take no direct action until Germany's assault upon Britain reaches its climax. They expect Japan and Germany to arrange a partitioning in the Orient when the Western nations are preoccupied elsewhere.

Differing Views On U. S.

In contrast to the unanimity of opinion on that, is the varying appraisal of the United States' role in the Orient.

Indo-China has secretly been trying to persuade United States airplane builders to turn over about 200 planes originally ordered for France, but most sources admit they have small hope of any American military intervention.

Nevertheless, the Indies particularly have taken comfort in the continued presence of the United States fleet in Hawaii.

Of the two areas, Indo-China is acknowledged to be far more susceptible to Japanese absorption because of her scanty troops and equipment. Indo-China, in this strained atmosphere, is imposing air raid precaution blackout tests.

One of the most persistent reports in Hanoi is that before Marshal Petain's French Government obtains a formal treaty with Germany, a Nazi delegation will inspect Indo-China to determine its worth. Informed Hanoi sources reason that if this were done the delegation would advise Hitler that Indo-China is too valuable to give to Japan.

China Trade Restricted

Tokyo's recall of her Ambassador to France, among other envoys, was taken here to imply that there will be more delay and discussion between Japan and the Vichy Government, and indirectly with Berlin, regarding Indo-China.

In the meantime, this colony still is restricting trade with China, as provided in an egreement with Japan, and warily watching reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is massing Chinese troops along the frontier.

CORDOBA QUERIED ON NAZI ACTIVITY

Ecuador's President Heard in Secret Session.

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Informed sources said today that Andres Cordoba, Provisional President, had been questioned on Nazi activities in Ecuador at a secret session of Congress last night.

Another secret session was to be held Monday at which Cabinet Ministers are expected to explain the results of their investigation of reported Nazi activities.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Informed persons said today that an understanding on Costa Rican military co-operation with the United States has been reached in conversations between President Rafael Calderon Guardia and a United States military mission.

Details were not announced.

Members of the mission will fly to Managua, Nicaragua, Sunday and later will visit other Central American capitals.

American Legion Due Here on Wednesday

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The American Legion, United States Army transport now apparently out of danger in its refugee-carrying voyage from Finland, is expected in New York next Wednesday.

The tentative arrival time was announced at the State Department, which had been concerned about a German disclaimer of responsibility for the safety of the ship in waters it now has traversed.

U. S.-Canada Defense

Joint Board All Set For Strategy Talks

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 23 — President Roosevelt noted at his press conference today that the United States-Canadian defense board would organize in Ottawa Monday, but volunteered that there was no news on negotiations for British naval and air bases, or on the much-discussed question of transferring over-age destroyers to Britain.

Reporters crowded into the President's office expecting that an announcement might be forthcoming on the leasing of British air and naval bases in this hemisphere, possibly in Newfoundland, Bermuda and Trinidad. Yesterday there had been a White House conference on the subject.

But today, regarding these negotiations and the proposal to transfer destroyers advocated by Gen. John J. Pershing and Ambassador William C. Bullitt, the President said there just simply ain't no news.

Strategy Talks Next

The appointment of the joint United States-Canadian defense board paved the way for active consultation on the problems of strategy and military planning involved.

Six Americans were selected by President Roosevelt and five Canadians by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Later Mr. Roosevelt called a meeting of the American members of the joint board for tomorrow morning at the White House.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York was the only man named by Mr. Roosevelt last night who is not in the Federal service, the others being officials of the Army, Navy or State Department.

Capt. Harry W. Hill, of the navy's war plans division.

Commander Forrest P. Sherman, of the navy, and Lieut. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, of the Army Air Corps, who will alternate, one sitting during discussion of naval problems and the other for army air problems.

John D. Hickerson, assistant chief of the European affairs division of the State Department, who will be secretary of the American section of the board.

The Canadian Members

The Canadian members are: O. M. Biggar, K. C.; Brigadier K. Stuart, D. S. O., M. C., deputy chief of the Canadian army general staff; Capt. L. W. Murray, R. C. N., deputy chief of the naval staff; Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, a member of the air staff, Royal Canadian Air Force, and Hugh L. Keenleyside, counselor of the Department of External Affairs, who will be secretary of the Canadian section of the board.

The appointments were made in less than a week after Mr. Roosevelt and the Canadian Prime Minister reached a broad agreement for common defense measures.

[illegible] Press.

LaGuardia's selection surprised the capital, although as Mayor of the nation's largest city and president of the United States Conference of Mayors, he has been in consultation with Mr. Roosevelt on defense matters.

Navy, Air Corps Men

The others named by the President are:

Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, commanding the Fourth Corps Area, with headquarters at Atlanta.

Canada's "Aloofness"

The *New Statesman and Nation* said Canada's "aloofness" might in part account for the "somewhat disappointing record" of the Pan-American Union. Even though Canadian membership in the union would create "constitutional difficulties," the paper declared "common sense will not be deterred from going forward under the spur of a common danger."

(The Pan-American Union was organized to include only the American "republics." Canada is not a republic.)

Trying to envision the post-war setup, the weekly said Europe is a natural unit, but its empires "bestride other continents."

Even if the United Kingdom belonged to Europe the dominions "emphatically do not," it declared, concluding that "for some purpose we shall have to tolerate and even encourage a dual allegiance. A beginning has been made by Canada."

Bermuda Discusses Plans.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 23 A. P.).—Political observers here expressed the belief today that a special meeting of the House of Assembly, called for tomorrow afternoon, might be linked with proposals to lease air bases to the United States in British possessions in the western Atlantic. Three secret meetings already have been held this week, with the subject of discussion guarded closely.

London Editors Comment On Joint Defense Plan

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 23—Discussing implications of the Canada-United States joint defense board, the British weekly *New Statesman and Nation* today said that "sooner or later Canadians will have to reconsider their attitude toward the political structure of the New World."

Asserting that continents now are the natural units for defense purposes, the paper added, "if either the Nazis or the Japanese could win a footing anywhere on either coast of this hemisphere (American), the security of all its twenty-one republics and of Canada would be threatened."

Blockade Aid Seen As Bermuda Mail Route Is Resumed

Censorship Expected to Curb Transfer of Nazi Securities to U. S.

By the Associated Press.

Resumption of the Bermuda route for trans-Atlantic mails was seen in informed quarters today as a further measure of tacit United States co-operation with Great Britain.

A tight British censorship exists at Bermuda, and the examination there of mail passing between the United States and Europe led to a controversy some months ago, resulting in Pan-American Airways omitting the stop on its trans-Atlantic plane routes.

The planes recently resumed stopping at Bermuda, but officials declined last night to say whether the Government had influenced the company on the matter. Authoritative sources indicated, however, that now there are no objections to the censorship.

The Bermuda censorship will strengthen the British blockade, it was believed here, and make it difficult for German or Italian owned securities, or anything which may be converted into foreign exchange, to reach this country.

It will also render it difficult, it was said, for German or Italian news pictures or propaganda to arrive in the United States.

When British censors first removed Clipper mail at Bermuda last January, both Pan-American Airways and the American Consul protested. Secretary of State Hull said at the time if the matter could not be worked out with reasonable satisfaction, the question whether Bermuda might be omitted as a stopping point might come up. Shortly afterward Pan-American did in fact begin passing up Bermuda.

The importance the British attach to Bermuda as a "bottleneck" was indicated by the arrival of more than 100 censors from England to augment the censorship staff at Hamilton. The work was said to have increased greatly with the calling of American Export liners there. More than 1,000 bags of mail were reported removed from two of the liners in the last two weeks.

Search And Seizure Ordered In Bahamas

Windsor Issues Decree Applicable To Imports And Exports

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 23 (AP)—Using a power granted in an emergency defense act passed last year the Duke of Windsor, as Governor of the Bahamas, today decreed that officers might seize bank notes, postal orders, gold, securities or foreign currency entering or leaving the Bahamas.

The order, effective next Tuesday, permits the search of imported or exported goods. Certain exemptions will be provided, however, through a special license from the Duke.

A specially composed song, entitled "Blessings on the Duke of Windsor," was sung to the royal Governor today as nearly 10,000 natives attended an open-air reception for the Windsors in Clifford Park, near Fort Charlotte. The Duke appeared pleased, as the crowd sang the song in the first reception of its kind ever accorded a Governor here.

PRESIDENT SAYS HE IS OPPOSED TO DRAFT DELAY

Asserts It Would Hold Up Defense Program One or Two Years.

NEW EQUIPMENT NEEDS MEN

Roosevelt Quotes Stimson Memo on Army Essentials---Glass Wants Speedy Action.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that he was personally and absolutely opposed to postponement of compulsory military training until next year.

The President told reporters at a press conference that new increments of man power were needed now to learn to use modern fighting equipment that already is on hand.

To put off actual drafting of men, he said, would delay the whole defense program a year or two.

Mr. Roosevelt said Congress had been considering the subject since June 20 and still was talking about it. If a bill should not be enacted in the next couple of weeks, he added, there was going to be real delay in the defense program.

Likening this program to the consistently winning Notre Dame football teams under the late Knute Rockne, the President asserted that if Rockne had started a season with only eleven prospective players instead of forty-four men—or four full teams—he would not have had a winning team.

If the United States is invaded it wants to win, the President said, adding that we had better have a good team than none at all.

30,24-4501

30.24-4501

Mr. Roosevelt did not explain this latter remark, but apparently referred back to the fact that nine players did not make a football team.

Pending in the Senate as the President spoke was an amendment proposed to the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill by Senator Maloney, Democrat, of Connecticut, which would delay the actual seelction of men for active military service until January 1 while a further trial was given for the volunteer system.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as emphatically opposed to such delay. A short while earlier, Senator Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, had joined the ranks of conscription advocates opposing the Maloney amendment.

"I think we have postponed getting ready for years," Mr. Glass told reporters, "and I am not in favor of postponing action for another day."

But resuming Senate debate on conscription, Senator Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, contended that voluntary service should be given a trial before compulsory training is ordered.

"The Senate cannot afford to hasten action on this bill. Every angle is too important. If we debate this for three more weeks it will not, in my opinion, delay preparedness. . . . America will not be invaded and America will be prepared."

Mr. Wiley said the Senate probably "will pass this bill," but added: "That does not mean we're going to get into war."

Roosevelt Statement Debated.

Conscription advocates quickly contended that President Roosevelt's statement to the press would tip the scales against the Maloney amendment. Senator Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska, co-author of the pending measure, said he thought the President's views would result in passage of the Burke-Wadsworth bill without "vitiating amendments" such as the Maloney proposal.

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, who has opposed the principle of peacetime conscription, commented:

"I expect that if Captain Roosevelt is determined to make a football game of this emergency he will be able to rally enough of his squad to prevent postponement of conscription. It will be rather easy for men to assume that as long as the principle of the peacetime draft is to be adopted it might as well be sooner as later."

Senator Maloney declined to comment on the President's stand against his amendment, but remarked that he was "entirely in accord with the President's feeling that the Senate ought to come to a conclusion of the matter very quickly."

Most observers agreed, however, that a Senate vote on the Maloney proposal was unlikely before next week.

The President, at his press conference, said the Government had been concentrating on letting orders for new equipment and much of it was to be delivered this fall and next spring. The equipment without man power is of no use, he declared.

The present strength of the army and National Guard, the President continued, was about 400,000 men, and the aim was to raise this to 1,200,000 a year from this fall.

No News on Old Destroyers.

There was no news, he told reporters, on the negotiations with Britain on leasing by the United States of some of the British possessions in this hemisphere for naval bases. There also was nothing to be said, he added, on the question of furnishing Britain with some of our over-age destroyers.

Mr. Roosevelt noted, however, that the joint Canadian-American Defense Board named last night would meet Monday in Ottawa to organize and start work.

Reading from a memorandum from Secretary of War Stimson, the President said Mr. Stimson had informed him that it would take a year to fill up present regular and reserve army units with another 400,000 men, even at the present high rate of recruiting.

Interpolating his own remark that time is of the essence, he continued reading from the Stimson memorandum to say that another 400,000 men of supporting troops would be needed to make the army function as an organized team.

This, Mr. Stimson said, would take another year on the present basis of recruiting.

The President then went on to say that from present army maneuvers it had been shown that the country has too many men who are soft. There was plenty of willingness to work on the part of the men, he said, but many showed they could not stand the strain.

For example, Mr. Roosevelt said a fifteen-mile march was a terrible physical strain for some, yet on the other side of the ocean some armies could march thirty miles a day. In warfare, he commented, that means an awful lot.

Mr. Stimson, Mr. Roosevelt continued, said that delay of the draft until next year would seriously hamper the defense program because equipment was now being gathered for the additional man power.

Asking the pardon of women reporters present, the President said it was nice to be able to order special B. V. D.'s, but that it did not make much difference whether underwear was obtained by special order or whether the army went into a regular haberdashery store to buy it. There was plenty of such clothing in the United States, he added, and said a similar situation existed with relation to shoes, since there were plenty of good marching shoes in the stores.

Mr. Roosevelt said there also were plenty of rifles in reserve to drill the new men.

Again emphasizing the need for quick action, the President said there were many things in modern warfare that civilians do not realize. He told the reporters present they would not be any good at certain technical trades.

For instance he said the new men would have to learn to use "walkie-talkies," portable radios carried on the soldier's back. With these, he said a man would be able to talk with officers in command of neighboring regiments and battalions maybe a half mile away.

The President then mentioned airplane detectors and said it required a lot of training to operate them.

Continuing to read from Mr. Stimson's report, Mr. Roosevelt said that all these new instruments open up a new line for troops and it was necessary to have trained personnel. There was need for co-operation between air and ground troops, he said, adding that this program was only rudimentary now.

Mr. Stimson went on to say that there was no use training ten men when 1,000 were needed and a successful team could not be obtained until men were hardened for the job.

Asked about published reports that Nazi refueling bases had been discovered in the Caribbean area, the President said they were being checked. He added the investigation perhaps would disclose something and perhaps not. Similar reports had been checked in the past, he said, and turned out to be figments of the imagination.

60,000 Due for Duty as F.D.R. Gets Guard Bill

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23 (AP).—President Roosevelt today received Congressional authority to mobilize the National Guard, and in military circles it was anticipated that he would soon order active duty for about 60,000 officers and men.

Senate approval of a compromise bill, already passed by the House, sent the Guard legislation to the White House. No dissent was heard in the voice vote.

The measure permits Roosevelt to order approximately 396,000 Guardsmen, Reserve officers and enlisted reserves to a year's active service anywhere in this hemisphere, U. S. possessions elsewhere, or the Philippines.

However, at the time the measure was before congressional committees, Army officials testified that immediate plans called for induction into active service of only 55,426 enlisted men, 53 warrant officers and 3,930 officers of the National Guard.

These men would receive intensive training and be available to replace on continental duty any Regular Army troops dispatched to Latin America or elsewhere because of an emergency.

While an early call to this group was expected, it was believed that the date for them to report would not be earlier than the middle of September.

War Department officials declined to say which Guard units would receive the first call to active service. When the question was first raised last month, it was said that the 44th, 30th, 45th and 41st Divisions had been tentatively selected, together with some coastal Guard units. Those divisions are made up of men from New York and New Jersey, Tennessee and the Carolinas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Colorado, and Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho.

Guard Bill's Major Provisions

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 23—Principal provisions of legislation sent to the White House today authorizing President Roosevelt to call the National Guard and army reserves to active duty are:

Subject To Call—Members of National Guard, regular army reserves, Officers Reserve Corps, enlisted reserve corps, retired officers and retired enlisted men.

Period Of Duty—Twelve consecutive months.

Pay—Same as that of regular army ($21 month basic pay for enlisted men).

Where Serve—Any point designated by President within Western Hemisphere, on American possessions outside this hemisphere and on the Philippine Islands.

Resignations—All Guardsmen and reserves under the rank of captain, who have dependents, permitted to resign within twenty days after being ordered to active duty.

Discharges—Automatically given to all Guard members under 18 years.

Medical Examinations—Provided on entry into Federal service and on release, with medical certificate of service illness or injuries to be provided.

Reemployment — Employers required to reemploy soldier who makes application for reinstatement in job forty days after completing service, unless employer finds it "impossible or unreasonable" to do so. United States district attorneys empowered to act as attorney for soldier in suits to force reemployment.

Benefits—Trainees to receive benefits of Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act.

Operation Of Law—Limited to period ending June 30, 1942.

Replying directly to critics who have said that the War Department could not equip a conscript army, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, declared flatly yesterday: "We have plenty of material to train all these men."

The Admitted Shortages

Although he derided fears that the United States would have a "wooden gun" or "broomstick" army, General Marshall acknowledged without hesitation that adequate supplies of the newer, lightning-war weapons were lacking. He referred especially to anti-tank guns, 60-millimeter mortars and 90-millimeter anti-aircraft guns.

Taking issue with the argument that men should not be drafted until modern weapons were available, he declared that a soldier's basic training could be given with existing equipment.

"Rifles For 3,000,000"

"We have enough 30-caliber rifles for 3,000,000 men right now," General Marshall said. "It makes little difference in the training of a soldier whether he has a Garand (semi-automatic) rifle or 30-caliber rifle."

Backing up General Marshall's statement with its latest count of basic weapons, the War Department said it owned 3,000 75-millimeter guns and 75,000 machine guns (exclusive of aircraft guns), which also were sufficient for 3,000,000 men.

Other Weapons

Its June 27 inventory of other weapons showed:

Three-inch anti-aircraft guns—448 on hand, 52 additional on order.

Ninety-millimeter anti-aircraft guns (a new design—funds provided for 203, with 1,409 more to be bought.

Fifty-caliber anti-aircraft machine guns—1,014 on hand, 1,362 more to be ordered.

War Dept. Reveals Weapons On Hand

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 23—An official inventory showed today, officers said, that the army has an ample supply, not only of rifles, but of all basic weapons for a force of 3,000,000 men—more than twice the number that would be under arms in the first year of a compulsory military training program.

Garand semi-automatic rifles—42,000 in the hands of troops, 128,000 more being made at 400 a day, 70,000 additional to be bought.

Reserve of Springfield and Enfield rifles (to which Marshall referred)—2,000,000.

464 Tanks, Combat Cars

Tanks and combat cars—464 on hand, 1,000 more to be bought.

Scout cars—485 on hand, 861 more soon to be ordered.

75-millimeter guns—3,000 on hand, with 141 completely modernized, 459 more in process of modernization and perhaps 839 additional to be modernized.

75-millimeter howitzers—60 on hand, 120 in production.

105-millimeter howitzers—120 in production or soon to be ordered.

155-millimeter guns—96 in production or to be ordered.

8-inch howitzers—48 in production or to be ordered.

Gas masks—407,696 on hand, 116,065 in production, 345,956 to be ordered.

Plane Production Limited to Few Types Urged by Knudsen

Bomber With Range of 7,000 Miles Nearing Completion

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—Army and Navy fighting planes, declares William S. Knudsen, member of the National Defense Commission in charge of production, must be narrowed to a few types to speed up production.

"Too many factories are wasting their time on a lot of different types of planes," he said.

"Over in Germany they just tell the Dornier people to keep turning out Dornier 17s as fast as they can. That's why they can build 2,000 airplanes a month."

Mr. Knudsen and Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Corps chief, inspected the world's fastest fighting plane and another ship, the world's largest fighting plane, before leaving today for San Diego to look over a giant bomber being built there for the Army.

7,000-Mile Flying Range.

The 140,000-pound Douglas B-19 bomber, which will have a maximum flying range of 7,000 miles, is nearing completion at Santa Monica and will be ready for flying tests this fall.

Five hundred men are working in three shifts on the craft, which will carry cannon bigger than those of any bomber in use. It has a wingspread of 212 feet and is 112 feet long. It will be powered by four air-cooled (Wright Duplex) engines generating 8,000 horsepower.

Gen. Arnold and Mr. Knudsen also inspected a sleek Lockheed P-38 twin-engined interceptor pursuit ship designed for a speed of 460 miles an hour, but declared capable of 500.

It has a range of 1,100 miles, can climb 4,000 feet a minute, carries four machine guns and a rapid fire cannon firing a 1-pound shell. An official said the Army hopes for delivery of 100 of these fighters a month. Orders for the bomber will depend on test flight results.

5,500 Planes by April.

"The Army will have its 5,500-plane program finished by April—weeks ahead of schedule," said Gen. Arnold.

"That means 5,500 airplanes with pilots, ground crews and equipment to match. We'll be well on our way toward the 15,000-plane total.

"They'll be planes equal to any in the world. All you have to do is to see what our planes are doing over in Europe to know that."

Mr. Knudsen said: "When we get back to Washington we'll coordinate the demands of the Army and Navy to avoid confusion and speed up production."

NEW PLAN TO SPUR ARMS FACTORIES

Defense Commission Offers Financing Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The Defense Commission announced today a plan whereby the Government would offer manufacturers contracts good for underwriting bank loans to finance factory construction in defense enterprises. The commission urged Congress to enact quickly legislation it said was needed to make the plan effective.

John D. Biggers, Deputy Production Commissioner, said the plan would "enable the use of the vast idle capital resources of the nation and at the same time conserve the credit and resources of the Government."

Mr. Biggers added that the plan could not work without congressional approval of the $5,000,000,000 defense appropriation bill, and a measure which would suspend the Vinson-Trammel profit limitation law and also permit more rapid amortization of new factory costs for tax purposes.

The plan provides for the Government buying airplanes and other defense materials at their intrinsic value and paying the manufacturers separately for the cost of building new factories necessary for producing the items.

Then the Government would promise to pay the cost of erecting the factory in five annual installments and the manufacturer could use this written promise of the Government as security for a bank loan.

Huge Navy Drydock Arrives At Honolulu

Reaches Destination From New Orleans After Voyage Of Five Months

Honolulu, Aug. 23 (AP)—A huge drydock which will accommodate cruisers and submarines arrived today from New Orleans after a five-month voyage.

The dock carried a large cargo, including a thousand tons of bricks for the Mokapu naval air base project.

The drydock was built in New Orleans and left there last March 19. It was taken through the Panama Canal in sections and put together again on the Pacific side. A tanker and two tugs towed it from the mainland and an average of a hundred miles was covered daily.

Canadians To Build New Nitrate Plant

$8,000,000 Unit To Provide Essential Materials For Manufacture Of Explosives

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 23 (AP)—Construction in Alberta of an $8,000,000 ammonium nitrate plant for the Dominion Government has been started by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Corporation, it was reported here today.

Consolidated Smelters is erecting the plant and will operate it for the Dominion Government as an integral part of the Government's explosives program, it is understood.

This plant will be one of a group of new Government-owned chemical plants providing essential materials to the Government's two big new explosives plants in central Canada.

Denies Great Shortage Of Aluminum In Britain

General Manager Of English Company Leaves On Yankee Clipper For Home

New York, Aug. 23 (AP)—Henry James, general manager of the Northern Aluminum Company, Ltd., of England, said today there was no great shortage of aluminum or other materials necessary for the manufacture of airplanes in Great Britain.

One of ten passengers who left LaGuardia Field aboard the Yankee Clipper for Horta and Lisbon, James said news pictures showing British women and children donating aluminum kitchen utensils were "probably something just to stimulate the people."

Other passengers were Douglas V. Steere, philosophy professor at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; William Reid, United States State Department messenger, and John G. Tausig, Washington lawyer.

Lithuanian Legations Refuse Soviet Demand

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Lithuanian Legation said today it had heard from Rome that officials of the Soviet Embassy there yesterday had "demanded that the Lithuanian legations at the Quirinal and the Vatican be handed over to them," under threat of force. The Lithuanian Ministers were said to have "flatly refused" the demand.

Hitler Still Capable of Smash, Belief

Must Depend on Air Power to Defeat Great Britain

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
(Associated Press Foreign Expert)

The Nazi raid over England during the hours of darkness wasn't a big wind but just a breeze in the midst of the doldrums through which the blitzkrieg has been wallowing the past few days.

This unusual calm is attracting a lot of attention. Four out of five of the many people I meet daily are demanding what is delaying Hitler's death-blow at Britain, and want to know:

"Is this the lull before the storm—or what?"

Well, it's a real compliment to have folk ask questions like that with so much trust and anticipation. Likely the smart thing for a professional observer to do is to give a quick answer and not admit that he doesn't know. Be that as may, I'm going to plead guilty to ignorance of the exact reason why the Fuehrer still paces the sands of the English channel, as did Napoleon.

True, I have some ideas on the subject which may come near the mark, and I am prepared to share them. Of one thing I feel very sure:

The worst mistake that Britain could make—would be to assume that Herr Hitler is finished.

Hitler Still Holds Power.

He is carrying in his clenched hand a far greater bolt of lightning than he has yet flung at the England he hates. If and when he will let it loose, perhaps he himself doesn't know. It is even possible that he won't find it feasible to use it at all in the manner originally intended.

The important thing, however, is that the bolt is there in the form of as yet untouched aerial power which is his to use as he wills.

Apparently there was some danger that Britons, with their growing confidence, might discount this fact. While admitting the numerical superiority of the Nazi air armada, the English just now claim that they finally have surpassed the German airplane production. Yesterday when some were declaring that the Royal Air force had shot the "blitz" out of the blitzkrieg Air Secy. Sinclair jumped in with a warning.

It would be a mistake, he told them, "to think that the danger of invasion, or of massed attacks from the air, is past." He added that the Germans have used 'only a small fraction of their heavy bomber force."

So far as we know that vast air power is the weapon upon which Hitler must depend for victory, unless he does the hat-trick and pulls out something that is new to military science. The increasingly strong defense which the British have been making means that he must strike with all the force he has, and with exceeding care and skill.

Quick Victory or Defeat.

This presages quick victory or defeat. With that in mind it doesn't take much imagination to see that the Nazi high command is faced with a tremendous amount of organization before they can attack. Only Tuesday, British Premier Churchill told the House of Commons that "hostile air fields are still being developed in France and the Low Countries and the movement of squadrons and material for attacking us is still proceeding."

There we have one probable reason for delay in the assault. Another undoubtedly has been bad flying weather the past few days, which Berlin claims and England admits. Still, the weather is only a temporary barrier and doesn't explain much, for the blitzkrieg was dragging while flying was good.

Again, as I have pointed out before, the Nazis must have control of the air for any invasion. And while they have superiority at present, they do not have control, as witness the vigorous British offensive operations.

Nazis Must Control Channel.

By the same token the Germans must control the waters of the channel, and yesterday's operations provide interesting light on this subject. The Nazis make much of the fact that they have got into action long-range guns which provide "a weapon to control the English channel." They shelled the English coast, and—they shelled a British convoy steaming through the contested waters.

What, I ask you, was a British convoy doing in the channel if the Germans are maintaining the effective blockade they have claimed? The answer obviously is that the blockade isn't effective.

At the same time, the French government at Vichy lodged a bitter complaint at England because of the British blockade. France charges that the British are depriving the continent of necessary food. That would seem to me to be another way of saying that it is the British who still control the seas.

Hawaii Lacks Planes, But Trains Airmen

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Aug. 23—If we had the planes, we'd have an air force, if we had the men to man them.

To help build up that air force, Hawaii is today stretching itself to train airmen, hoping that in time the planes will be forthcoming.

Airplane hangars, old locker rooms, tents and machine shops are being converted into classrooms to train the pilots of tomorrow.

At Hickam Field—the United States Army's largest airport—prospective airmen are having their rough spots knocked off, their hands quickened and new ideas poured into their heads.

30,24-4503

30,24-4503

Men Are Important

For United States defense it may be important to have 50,000 airplanes, but more important just now is to have trained men to fly them. This presents a big job.

For every one of the 50,000 planes there must be two trained men to fly it. That's 100,000 pilots. For every plane, five ground men, that's 250,000. For every pilot, a copilot, and for bombing planes, a crew of seven . . . adding, roughly, another 250,000. Total, 600,000 men a year. These 600,000 men to fly the 50,000 planes for which President Roosevelt asked Congress.

Brig. Gen. Walter H. Frank, commander of Hawaii's Eighteenth Wing—which includes Hickam and Wheeler fields—is stretching the talents of his personnel to meet the nation's demands on Hawaii. Officers are doubling and tripling their work.

Lieut. Allen's Case

Take the case of Lieut. Brooke Allen, out of Kelly Field, Texas, 1936. Yesterday he was aide to the general, no small job. Today he is aide, press relations man, head of the Intelligence Department and besides, when time hangs heavy, directs the taking of pictures and the writing of stories.

To push the training program Hawaii is taking about 5,000 mainland youths and making them into mechanics, cameramen, pilots, propeller experts, bombing experts and whatever the air force calls for.

HICKAM FIELD HAS TRAINED TWICE THE NUMBER OF MECHANICS THAT IT HAS JOBS FOR IN PLANES.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, AUG. 23, MOVED AUG. 21.)

(ADVANCED)-HONOLULU, AUG 23-(AP)-AIRCRAFT WHICH MIGHT STAB AT HAWAII'S DEFENSES WOULD HAVE TWO STRIKES AGAINST THEM TO BEGIN WITH.

FIRST STRIKE: SPLENDID ISLAND DEFENSE. SECOND STRIKE: EXCELLENT VISIBILITY SURROUNDING THE ISLANDS.

ARMY EXPERTS VISITING THE ISLANDS FOR THE FIRST TIME ARE AMAZED AT TREMENDOUS RANGE OF THE 600,000,000 CANDLE-POWER SEARCHLIGHTS. ON THE MAINLAND, ALONG THE COAST, 15,000 FEET IS CONSIDERED GOOD. HERE, SEARCHLIGHTS CAN SPOTLIGHT AIRPLANES A DISTANCE OF 36,000 FEET — SIX MILES AWAY AND BETTER.

AUG 24 1940

VISIBILITY EXPERTS SAY IT IS THE LACK OF FOG AND RAIN-WASHED SKIES WHICH ASSIST THE VISIBILITY.#

SINCE GERMANY BLASTED THE DAYLIGHTS OUT OF THE ALLIED DEFENSES ON THE CONTINENT, AOD HONOLULU—XC STAR ALMOST A THOUSAND RECRUITS HAVE ARRIVED IN HAWAII ON ARMY TRANSPORTS. TODAY, A LARGE PART OF THIS GROUP IS READY FOR PRACTICE BOMBING MISSIONS.

AUG 24 1940

FOLLOWING A PRELIMINARY COURSE, THE RECRUITS STUDY PROPELLER WORK, RADIO OPERATING, MACHINE WORK AND CELESTIAL NAVIGATION. OTHERS, MORE FITTED FOR CLERICAL WORK, TAKE SHORTHAND, FILING AND TYPING. SOME, WHOSE ANCESTRY HOLDS UP AND WHOSE WITS MATCH UP WITH THEIR MECHANICAL DEXTERITY, WORK ON THE SECRET BOMB SIGHTS.

FOLLOWING THE CLASSROOM TRAINING, INSTRUCTION GOES ON ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

GERMANS CLAIM SINKING OF BIG BRITISH SHIP

AUG 24 1940

15,000-Ton Merchant Vessel Reported Bombed Off Scotland

Nazi Planes Raid Plane Factory Near London, Berlin Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 23—Germany, concentrating on her "total" blockade of Britain, reported today the sinking of a 15,000-ton British merchant ship and damage to others in moonlight raids on the Scottish coast.

Despite bad flying weather, the official news agency, DNB, said the Nazi flyers drove home these attacks and others on essential war industries in central England and airplane factories and airports in southern England.

Direct Hits Reported

Four air bombs were reported to have hit squarely on the decks of the British ship in an attack on a convoy as it entered Moray Firth, Scotland, with the ship settling quickly to the bottom.

In one raid on a plane parts factory at Luton, northwest of London, the plant was reported destroyed by bombers guided to their target by fires set off by a lone raider preceding them.

Bolstering Germany's newly proclaimed blockade, the high command reported the mining of British harbors continued. Recounting yesterday's air fighting, today's communique said eleven British planes and two barrage balloons were downed against the loss of two Nazi craft.

British Raid Holland

British planes raided the Netherlands during Thursday night and first reports from Amsterdam indicated sixteen persons were killed. Ten of the dead were counted at Rotterdam and six civilians were killed, twenty wounded and eighty dwellings wrecked in an east Netherlands town, German authorities reported.

The Economics Ministry announced, meanwhile, that new and more liberal ration cards for clothing would be issued September 1, two months earlier than had been planned, because of the favorable textile situation."

The new cards will have a value of 150 "points" instead of 100 as before, but the point rating for each article of clothing will change, some lower and others raised.

Area Around Calais Shelled by British, Germans Declare

15,000-Ton Vessel Sunk By Four Bombs, Nazi News Agency Reports

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—DNB, official German news agency, reported today that British long-range guns shelled the region around the Nazi-held French port of Calais yesterday. The agency claimed no damage was done.

(Authoritative British circles said a few rounds had been fired in answer to the German shelling of the Dover coast area, but would not disclose whether they were from land or naval batteries.)

DNB also said a German Junkers plane had sunk a 15,000-ton merchant ship by dropping four bombs on its deck as it was entering Moray Firth, Scotland.

DNB said that the ship was in a convoy and that the raid was carried out in moonlight. The agency said another raid started fires in a plane parts factory at Luton, northwest of London. So bright were the flames, Germans said, that they gave the location to other bombers, which destroyed the plant.

British Planes Claimed.

Germans reported their air raiders yesterday shot down 11 British warplanes, against the loss of three of their own, despite bad weather hampering air activity.

Air patrols over the Channel, these sources added, dispersed a British convoy near Dover and badly damaged two merchantmen with bomb hits. Effective bombings of several British airports also were reported.

DNB said the German "bag" included seven Spitfire fighter planes shot down over the South England coast by Nazi pursuit patrols in the course of the evening.

The high command mentioned specifically air attack on the Manston Airport and night forays on other bases in Cornwall and Wales as well as an airplane factory and a motor plant in Rochester. It said fires and explosions followed the bombardment.

AUG 24 1940

Channel Control Claimed.

Germany claimed "a weapon to control the English Channel" today in batteries of long-range guns set up along the conquered French Coast. Nazi military sources have said they have guns which can shell London, 90 miles from the French Coast.

Authoritative sources made no mention of an artillery attack on a British convoy yesterday, as was reported in London, but insisted the big guns merely were shooting at "targets." Nor was there any im-

mediate mention of last night's shelling of Dover, as reported from England.

"Range-finding and practice shelling," said the well-informed commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, was proof that emplacement of the coastal batteries was complete and that their "force shortly can make itself felt."

Bristol Channel Mined.

At the same time, military informants pointed to the "threatening proportions" of another part of the counter-blockade of Britain, mines laid by Nazi planes in Bristol Channel, one of the chief water gateways to England from the west.

They described mining of the channel and "extensive destruction" to Bristol Channel harbors as "a perilous blow to Britain's supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs."

On the defensive side, Berlin authorities issued new rules for conduct in air raids. In the future residents of the capital will be required to go to air raid shelters only if the sound of enemy engines is heard or if searchlights and anti-aircraft guns go into action.

Russian Pact Hailed.

On the diplomatic side, Germany contemplated the 12 months which have passed since the signing of her non-aggression and trade agreements with Russia and found many reasons to express satisfaction.

On the eve of the anniversary of the treaty signing the Nazi press asserted both countries had benefitted, with avoidance of a war on two fronts the greatest gain to Germany.

The chief gain to Russia was seen to be annexation of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and territorial enlargement at the expense of Poland and Rumania.

The Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz observed that Russia got an "opportunity to eliminate a number of unsatisfactory and disturbing situations on her western border."

Both nations, it was stated, are profiting more and more from trade growing out of the complementary economies of the two states.

Germany Declared Paying for War As She Goes

No Increase in Taxation Or Big Public Loans, Reinhardt Asserts

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Fritz Reinhardt, state secretary of the Finance Ministry, reported today Germany is paying for the war as she goes, without any extraordinary increase in taxes or great public loans.

Reinhardt, in predicting income taxes in 1940 would bring the government 25,000,000,000 marks (nominally $10,000,000,000), observed the tax income when Adolf Hitler assumed power in 1933 was 6,800,000,000 marks and increased to 23,600,000,000 marks in 1939.

This increase, he said, was made possible by a tremendous enlargement of the German people's productive capacities under Hitler and a corresponding increase in incomes and elevation of living standards.

"It reflects a fundamental change in the way of life," said Reinhardt.

To illustrate what he termed the comparatively slight tax increase caused by the war, Reinhardt gave comparative figures for collections from six tax sources for the April-July period last year and his estimates for the same four months in 1940.

These figures in millions of marks, he said, were:

	Collected in 1939.	Estimated for 1940.
Wage tax	876.8	934.5
Income tax	1,430	1,503.2
Sugar tax	132.2	153.1
Beer tax	196.4	204.9
Tobacco tax	355.3	471.3
Property tax	106.2	126.5

"Financing of the war rests on the income of the German people, a portion of which is available to the state," Reinhardt said.

"It is certain this income will increase, which in turn will force a further enlargement of the productive power of the nation and a consequent greater increase in the financial strength of the Reich."

DUTCH SAY R. A. F. BOMBS KILLED 16

10 Victims Are Reported in Rotterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Sixteen persons were reported killed by British bombers in the Netherlands early today.

Ten were said to have been killed in Rotterdam, while six civilians were reported killed, twenty wounded and eighty dwellings wrecked at a town in the East Netherlands.

Anti-aircraft guns were declared to have driven the raiders from Amsterdam.

Unexploded bombs were said to have injured thirteen in another town.

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—It was said here today that the explosion of a British air bomb at Ghent, Belgium, on Wednesday had damaged three houses and injured twenty-three persons.

England Photographed In Detail, Nazis Claim

All Military Objectives And Shipping Activity Included In Plane "Mapping"

Berlin, Aug. 23 (AP) — Observation planes flying from new bases on the French coast have photographed every portion of England, including every military objective, authorized German sources asserted today.

Photographing of southern and central England, where the most carefully guarded military points are situated, has been particularly thorough, it was said.

These long-range observation planes also have been used to scout shipping, these sources said, explaining how ships far out in the Atlantic have been bombed.

Luxembourg Parties Dissolved

Luxembourg, Aug. 23 (A. P., Via Berlin)—Gustav Simon, chief of the German Civil Administration of Luxembourg, today decreed the dissolution of all political parties. Simon already has declared the Luxembourg Constitution void.

BRITISH EFFORT AT BLOCKADE IS LAUGHED OFF

Official Press Declares Raw Materials Flow Into Germany

Treaty Called "Turning Point In History Of All Europe"

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 23—One year old, the Soviet-German partnership was declared today by the official organ of the Russian Government to stand with "unshakable firmness" in the face of efforts to break it which continue "up to this day."

An editorial in the newspaper *Izvestia*, on the anniversary of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact, likewise related how the corollary trade agreement between the two countries has, in the last year, given Germany "the raw materials she especially needs . . . because of the blockade organized by Britain, at first against Germany alone and now, already, against the whole of Europe."

Britain Still Woos Russia

This uncompromising statement appeared at a time when Great Britain, through the offices of a new Laborite ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, still is trying to bring Russia to the British side. Only Thursday, Sir Stafford had a long audience with the Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar. Moreover, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his House of Commons speech last Tuesday, indicated his belief that Hitler was wary of the Soviet air force.

Frankly, *Izvestia* called the non-aggression treaty "a veritable turning point in the history of all Europe."

It reiterated the Stalin thesis that the British and French "above all" tried to provoke war between Germany and the Soviet Union, and thus "pull chestnuts out of the fire with other people's hands."

Treaty Foiled Plan

The treaty foiled all this, said *Izvestia*, and thus it "was and remains the most important factor for peace."

"The past year," said the newspaper, "has fully provoked the immense historic significance of the treaty. The treaty not only has fully stood all trials of the present stormy period, but has proved its unshakable firmness despite the fact that enemies of the Soviet Union up to this day tirelessly pursue provocational attempts to sow discord and mutual distrust between the U. S. S. R. and Germany."

This "truth," it added, has to be reiterated "for those gentleman who—with astonishing obstinacy, cannot or do not desire to understand it and use their failure or unwillingness to understand it as a basis for various plans which are, therefore, doomed to failure."

Pravda, the Communist party organ, said the pact gave Germany "calm certainty in the East."

RUSSIANS BOAST OF HELPING NAZIS

Tell of Part in Attempt to Smash Blockade.

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia declared today that Russia is helping Germany beat the British blockade by supplying her with raw materials, and in return is receiving German industrial products, including armaments.

Reviewing relations between the two Powers since the signing of their non-aggression pact one year ago tomorrow, Izvestia hailed the treaty as still 'the most important factor for peace," and asserted that under the trade accord, signed three days earlier, commerce between the two nations was the greatest since the world war.

Discussing the Russo-German trade treaty Izvestia declared:

"As a result of this agreement Germany receives raw materials she especially needs throughout this period because of the blockade organized by Great Britain, at first against Germany alone and now against the whole of Europe."

It said the signing of the treaty put an end to "enmity artificially fanned by war provocateurs" and was "a veritable turning point not only in the history of Soviet-German relations but also in the history of all Europe, and not of Europe alone."

"In signing the treaty," it said, "both parties realized that ideological differences and a difference in state systems must not constitute an insurmountable obstacle to establishment of good-neighborly, friendly relations."

"During many months previous to the conclusion of the Soviet-German treaty," it asserted, "Britain and France made constant attempts to harness the Soviet Union to their chariot and use the Soviet Union for their imperialist schemes. Above all they strove to provoke armed conflict between the U. S. S. R. and Germany."

The non-aggression pact was put in official form under date of Aug. 23 last year in Moscow, and signed the next day by Premier-Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. It is a ten-year treaty under which each country undertakes to refrain from any act of force against the other, and not to support war-like acts against the other.

Discussing the German-Russian trade treaty signed on Aug. 21, 1939, "Izvestia" declared:

"In order to realize fully the scope of this agreement, it is sufficient to recall that already during the first year of its operation it provides for development of trade between the U. S. S. R. and Germany which must surpass the volume of Soviet-German trade in any year since the World War.

"As a result of this agreement Germany receives raw materials she especially needs throughout this period because of the blockade organized by Britain, at first against Germany alone and now against the whole of Europe.

"On her part, Germany supplies to the Soviet Union industrial products, including armaments, which are sufficiently important in the present tense international situation."

The newspaper said the non-aggression pact "has proved its unshakeable firmness despite the fact that enemies of the Soviet Union up to this day tirelessly pursue provocational attempts to sow discord and mutual distrust."

SESSION TODAY HELD LIKELY TO END QUICKLY

Rumanian And Hungarian Conferees Reported Unable To Agree

Budapest Doubts Axis Will Step In, Merely Seeking To Prevent Clash

30,24-4505

30.24-4505

[By the Associated Press]

Turnu Severin, Rumania, Aug. 23—Observers tonight predicted likely collapse of the Rumanian-Hungarian conference through failure of delegates to agree in principle on the Transylvania question.

Discussion of Hungary's territorial claim, embracing Transylvania, is scheduled to be resumed tomorrow, but there were predictions that an "agreement to disagree" would be reached quickly unless a compromise could be devised on the general approach to the problem.

Rejection Still Predicted

It was reported today in Budapest that Hungary would continue her rejection of the Rumanian proposal for complete transfer of populations, but was willing to use the plan as a basis for discussion.

A Hungarian source expressed doubt whether, in the event of failure here, Germany and Italy would attempt any immediate arbitration of the problem, which he called potential dynamite.

He predicted that the Axis partners would merely seek to prevent an armed clash between bitterly opposed Rumania and Hungary.

A Hungarian spokesman, describing developments thus far, said that before the conference began the Rumanians agreed to the principle of the Magyar demand for part of Transylvania, a territory which Rumania obtained in the World War settlements.

Two-Thirds Sought

At the conference, he said, Hungary asked for about two-thirds of the 35,000 square miles of Transylvania, and Rumania replied with a diplomatic document proposing the transfer of populations and omitting any mention of possible land cession.

At this point, he said, the Hungarian delegation ordered their Danubian boat to get up steam and asked for clearance papers and a pilot.

But in a last-minute attempt to prevent the conference breaking up, both sides agreed to consult their governments and report back.

Present reports say neither side has changed its position and that unless an agreement in principle can be found, tomorrow's meeting will be mere formality, with the conference doomed to failure.

TRANSYLVANIA COMPROMISE?

Turnu Severin, Rumania, Aug. 23 (AP)—Possibility that the Transylvanian problem might be solved by compromise involving the partial transfer of populations was seen here today as the Hungarian-Rumanian delegation chiefs returned to renew discussions.

Hungarian circles in Budapest reported that Hungary would continue to reject the Rumanian plan for complete transfer of populations, but was willing to use the new plan as the basis for discussions to prevent collapse of the conference.

RESERVE OFFICERS CALLED IN RUMANIA

All Army Leaves Are Canceled —Breakdown of Parleys With Hungary Seen

By The Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 23—All Rumanian reserve officers and non-commissioned officers were unexpectedly called up tonight and all army leaves were canceled indefinitely.

This was interpreted as a bad augury for the Turnu Severin conference scheduled to reconvene tomorrow for discussion of the Hungarian demands upon Rumania for the return of the Transylvania area.

BUCHAREST--S[illegible] ADD RESERVES CALLED UP X X X TRANSYLVANIAN AREA.

(THE GERMAN WIRELESS REPORTED TONIGHT FROM BUCHAREST THAT THE RUMANIAN CROWN COUNCIL HAD MET WITH KING CAROL UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES SUGGESTING THAT THE CABINET WOULD BE RE-FORMED WITH THE OUSTER OF FOUR MINISTERS.

(THE NEW CABINET, IT WAS ADDED, WAS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE TWO OF THE HIGHEST CHURCH DIGNITARIES AMONGST THE TRANSYLVANIA RUMANIANS--ORTHODOX BISHOP BALAN AND GREEK CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP NIEULESCU.

(GENERAL [illegible] MIHAIL IONESCU, THE WIRELESS SAID, PROBABLY WOULD SUCCEED GENERAL TZENESOUS AS CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.)

Invasion of Greece Threatened in Rome If British Take Isles

Fierce Aerial and Naval War Rages From Indian Ocean to Mediterranean

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 23.—A clear warning that Italy will invade Greece if the British occupy strategic Greek islands was sounded by a high Fascist source today.

"Italy is not going to let the British occupy any Greek islands. If the British move into Greece we will do the same," this source declared in response to rumors that Britain is considering occupation of the Islands of Crete and Corfu.

(British Foreign Office quarters said Britain intends to stand by her guarantee of Greek independence, given April 13, 1939, if Greece resists any invasion, and that a report of a conversation yesterday between the British Minister and Greek Premier John Metaxas was being awaited.)

Air, Naval War Rages.

The comment of the high Fascist source was made as a fierce give-and-take air and naval war raged from the Eastern Mediterranean to the shores of the Indian Ocean.

An intense bombardment of a British convoy escorted by two destroyers was carried out by Italian planes in the Eastern Mediterranean, an Italian communique said, and Alexandria, Britain's naval base in Egypt, was attacked.

(The British reported a low-flying attack on Italian warships anchored in Bomba roadstead off the Libyan coast destroyed two submarines, a destroyer and a submarine depot ship, and that bombs falling among airplanes, trucks and other vehicles gathered near Derna, nearby caused great damage.)

Relations between Greece and Italy, grown taut since the Italian press and radio accused Greeks of the decapitation of an Albanian "patriot," Daut Hoggia, on Italian-conquered Albanian soil, were drawn tighter today by rumors concerning British intentions.

Border Closing Charged.

The Albanian newspaper, Tomori, reported that Greece had "virtually closed" the mountainous frontier with Albania, preventing Albanians from crossing into Greece to work their land, and charged the Greeks with new grievances.

While diplomatic circles expressed a belief that any Italian action against Greece would be held in abeyance for some time, *Tomori* continued to report other grievances. It charged that a former Albanian official, Shevaket Osman Taka, was "assassinated" last May, although Greek authorities had reported that Taka committed suicide.

Corfu, which Britain was rumored to be about to occupy, is a Greek island at the entrance to the Adriatic Sea which Italy bombarded and occupied for a month in 1927, withdrawing only when an indemnity was paid for the assassination of an Italian official engaged in delimiting the Greek-Albanian border.

It is opposite the Ciamuria district of Greek Epirus which the Italian press has asserted should be included under the Italian crown with Albania.

Crete of Key Value.

Crete, 70 miles off the Greek mainland and less than 200 miles from the Libyan coast, would be of key value to Britain in maintaining her line of communications through the Eastern Mediterranean with Turkey, and in defending Palestine, the Mosul oil field outlets, her bases at Cyprus and the Suez Canal. It also would be of value in a Near Eastern campaign by Italy against those objectives.

Italy's attitude toward Egypt was defined by responsible Fascists as "unchanged" after declarations by Cairo officials that Egypt had no quarrel with any country, but would fight if attacked.

Without saying whether Italy intended eventually to invade Egypt, as some foreign observers believe, one authority said Italy was "fighting the British, not the Egyptians," and explained that Italian planes bombed Alexandria only because it is a British base.

Little Effect of Bombings.

The high command communique said the British had bombed Italian positions in Libya, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea with little effect.

Details of the sinking of a British submarine by an Italian torpedo boat, reported yesterday, were given as Italian newspapers declared air bombings were making the Mediterranean increasingly dangerous for the British fleet, which, they said, was unable to escape the Italian attacks.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, said the two British cruisers bombed in an air attack on a squadron in the Eastern Mediterranean two days ago appeared to be damaged badly, with their superstructures destroyed and fires visible on board.

ITALY SOUNDS WARNING ON GREEK INVASION

Fascists To Move If Britain Occupies Corfu Or Crete

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 23 (Via Radio)—Athens dispatches quoted tonight by the German wireless said fire had destroyed one of Greece's largest armament plants and that it was believed many had perished in the flames and explosions.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 23—An Italian invasion of Greece will follow any effort by the British to occupy the strategic Greek islands, a high Fascist source declared in plain words today.

"Italy is not going to let the British occupy any Greek islands," he said, discussing rumors that Britain was thinking of moving into the islands of Crete and Corfu.

"If the British move into Greece we will do the same."

Claims On Albania Mapped

Italian claims on Greece on behalf of Albania, foreign sources predicted, will be announced at an early session of the Albanian Legislative Council, attended by Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister.

These sources expressed the belief that Italy, in this way, would try to get territory from Greece without an invasion. (Italians have declared Greece should indemnify Albania for the recent beheading, allegedly by Greeks, of a so-called Albanian patriot.)

Italians Claim Successes

In the war already at hand, the Italian high command reported that an English submarine had been sunk by a torpedo boat; that the British Egyptian base in Alexandria had been successfully bombed, and that Italian planes yesterday had made an "intense bombardment" of a British Mediterranean convoy protected by two destroyers.

Italy's furious press campaign against Greece first was touched off by the murder of the Albanian patriot, Daut Hoggia.

Britain To Stand Firm On Greek Military Pact

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—The British Government will stand by its guarantee to support Greece against any threat to the nation's independence, Foreign Office circles said today.

The Foreign Office said it was awaiting a report of a conversation between the British Minister and Prime Minister General John Metaxas yesterday.

The British guarantee was made April 13, 1939, when Neville Chamberlain was Prime Minister. It said:

"In the event of any action being taken which clearly threatens the independence of Greece and which the Greek Government consider it vital to resist with their national forces, his Majesty's Government would feel bound to lend to the Greek Government all the strength in its power."

ATHENS, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—Four more categories of specialists in Greece's armed forces were called to the colors today. The number and nature of the specialists involved was not disclosed.

Air raid wardens patroled the Greek coast last night, watchful, waiting, as the Government officially termed Italian charges of terrorism along the Albanian frontier a fantastic invention.

Indications that continued Italian pressure is causing Greece to prepare swiftly for any turn of events were seen in lengthy conferences in the last twenty-four hours between Premier Gen. John Metaxas and his army general staff.

Greek newspapers today, for the first time, carried full statements of recent Italian press attacks against Greece — coupled with sweeping Greek denials.

R. A. F. Bombs Italian Fleet

Reports 2 Submarines and Destroyer Sunk —Rome Planes Attack Convoy.

CAIRO, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force announced today that British bombers destroyed two Italian submarines, one destroyer and one submarine depot ship yesterday in a low-flying attack on warships anchored in the Bomba Roadstead, Libya.

The communique added that all British airplanes returned safely. Bomba is about 100 miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Bombs falling among airplanes, trucks and other vehicles gathered close to Derna, which is near Bomba, caused great damage, the R. A. F. spokesman reported.

At the same time it was revealed that Italian troops had reoccupied Fort Capuzzo near Bardia in Libya following the British Navy's recent shelling of the stone fort, British military headquarters announced here tonight.

Made Direct Hits

The text of the communique:

"Our aircraft made a low-flying attack on enemy warships anchored in Bomba Roadstead, obtaining direct hits which destroyed two submarines, one destroyer and a submarine depot ship.

"All our aircraft returned safely.

"The attacking aircraft were fired on by heavy anti-aircraft guns, pom-poms and multiple machine guns.

"Our bombers also attacked the landing ground at Derna as well as motor-transport concentrations, a repair depot and shipping.

"Many bombs exploded among aircraft and motor-transport vehicles, causing considerable damage.

"We suffered no casualties.

"In Italian Comaliland, Mogadiscio airdrome was subjected to a series of raids by bombers of the South African Air Force. Direct hits were scored on transports concentrated in the vicinity of administrative buildings, which subsequently were seen burning.

"Direct hits were also scored on buildings, hangars, wireless transmitting station and barracks.

"Three enemy aircraft were believed to have been badly damaged. All our aircraft returned safely."

"Numerous reconnaissances were carried out over the Kenya-Italian Somaliland frontier. In the course of a raid on Assab, Eritrea, naval barracks were bombed."

Italian Planes Bomb Alexandria District

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 23 (AP).—Italian war planes early this morning bombed the Alexandria area.

A succession of planes heard in the cloudy sky dived down to unload their explosives.

An air-raid warning lasted two and a half hours except for two brief all-clear signals.

Anti-Jewish Rioters Break Windows On Champs Elysees

14 Arrested After First Demonstration Of Kind In Paris—Press Deplores Violence

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 21 (Delayed, via Berlin), Windows were broken and fourteen persons were arrested in the Champs Elysees yesterday when a score of members of an anti-Semitic organization marched along the wide avenue, shouting, "Down with the Jews."

At the same time, a group of seventy from the same organization tried to thrust their way into offices of a youth organization on the Rue de Valois to learn the names of its directors. Police arrested the whole group, but later released all.

First Disorder Of Kind

These were the first anti-Jewish demonstrations in Paris, although the newspapers have unanimously attacked the Jews since the German occupation.

The newspaper *Matin* called the disturbances "completely regrettable," and said that while it was wholeheartedly in favor of fighting Jewish influence "we do not think breaking windows is a good way to purification. There are enough ruins in France without adding others.

"The police must put an end to these deplorable agitations which have nothing to do with the cleaning-up measures which are necessary and which have the air of being the work of agents provocateurs."

Les Dernieres Nouvelles de Paris also suggested that the incidents were the work of subversive agents.

"We fight the Jewish ideology because we believe it is dangerous to French economy," the paper added. "We will not become associated with acts of violence menacing goods and persons."

The most violent anti-Jewish newspaper, *La France au Travail*, did not mention the disturbances.

Paris was told today that German General Schaumburg had been named commander of the city. The German authorities published reminders that French prisoners may receive no visitors.

Paris authorities announced that no rice, dried vegetables or tinned foods would be sold while fresh vegetables were obtainable. Ration cards for them probably will be issued later.

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP)—The German wireless reported from Vichy, France, today that "French political quarters" expected that a "special law" would be enacted soon to regulate "the status of the Jews."

The wireless added:

"It is quite obvious that anti-Semitic feeling since France's collapse had been steadily growing. From many towns in unoccupied France there have come lately reports of anti-Jewish disturbances. The French Government-controlled radio stations launched a campaign against certain professions, particularly those of doctors and medicine, being swamped by Jews."

"QUARTERS CLOSE TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BELIEVE THAT MARSHAL PETAIN HAS THE INTENTION OF ISSUING A SPECIAL 'JEW LAW.'...AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED BY THE NEW FRENCH NEWS AGENCY INTERFRANCE..ADVOCATES CREATION OF A SPECIAL STATUS FOR JEWS...IT IS FURTHER DEMANDED THAT THE DECREE... MAKING ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA A PUNISHABLE OFFENSE SHOULD BE RESCINDED. "...THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY ALSO TURNS DOWN THE POLICY OF THE FORMER POPULAR FRONT GOVERNMENT ALLOWING MANY THOUSANDS OF JEWISH EMIGRANTS TO ENTER FRANCE AND TO ACT THERE AS WAR MONGERS OF THE WORST TYPE..."

SW517PED

Zay Trial Date Not Yet Set.

VICHY, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The French Government confirmed today the report that the former Minister of Education, Jean Zay, now under arrest at Clermont-Ferrand, would be tried there by a military court on a charge of desertion from the army. The trial date was not set.

SAY FRANCE HAS FOOD

British Cite Vast Stores and Blame Nazis for Hunger.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—An authoritative British spokesman, commenting on the assertion of the French Foreign Minister, Paul Baudoin, that the British blockade is a hostile act, said today that there is no reason why France should be short of food this winter since she is virtually a self-supporting agricultural nation.

This spokesman added that there were vast stocks of food stored in France and, if there were any interference with their distribution to the French people, the responsibility was not that of Great Britain but "of the Power with which the French Government rushed to come to terms."

The statement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who is recognized by Great Britain as the leader of "all free Frenchmen," that the French Government was violating the terms of the armistice by handing over to Germany 800 French planes, brought only the noncommittal comment: "It may possibly be true, though we have no means of confirming it at the moment."

Gen. de Gaulle said that the planes were being brought from French colonial Africa.

Taylor on Way to U. S.

Will See Roosevelt to Decide if He'll Return to Vatican

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP). — Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, left by plane today for a visit to the United States during which, his associates said, he would confer with the President on whether he should return to his post.

Mr. Taylor was accompanied by his wife and a nurse. He has been convalescing from an operation, and friends have said his health might prevent his return. He was received in a farewell audience by Pope Pius XII Tuesday.

The Taylors' departure today was for Lisbon, whence the party will sail Aug. 29 for New York.

30.24-4507

Reich Calls Clothing Situation Better

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—New and more liberal rationing cards for clothing will be issued September 1, rather than November 1 as planned, because of what was described as the favorable textile situation, the Economies Ministry announced today.

The textile industries of Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg and France now are delivering to the German market, an official of the Ministry said, adding that raw textile materials now cause no worry.

London 'Times' Urges Changes in the Cabinet

Speaks of 'Misfits,' Naming Wood and Cooper

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—"The Times" of London, usually close to the government, added its voice today to the move for changes in Great Britain's Cabinet. The newspaper spoke of "a number of misfits" in the present regime.

Reviewing the Parliamentary session which closed yesterday, "The Times," in an editorial entitled "The New Order," singled out Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, Food Minister Lord Woolton and Aircraft Production Minister Lord Beaverbrook for praise, and had blame for Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood and Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper.

The newspaper said the change in the war leadership made on May 10, the day Germany invaded the Lowlands, when Churchill succeeded Neville Chamberlain, was "overdue" and that it had produced results "certainly fruitful."

"Nevertheless," "The Times" said, "an administration formed in the middle of a great battle must necessarily contain a number of misfits and a number of failures in organization, not serious enough to impair the immense improvement in our strength and spirit secured during the last three months, but enough to make it certain we are not yet in every respect giving of our best."

T. N. Tea

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—In the midst of the air-raid alarm in a London apartment building today the silence was pierced suddenly by a shrill whistle followed by a slight pop.

Some persons dashed to cover—but four or five others sat down calmly to a cup of tea.

It was simply that water had come to a boil in the whistling teakettle.

HAAKON STILL IN LONDON

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Norwegian legation said today King Haakon still was in London.

(The German-controlled French radio carried a report, heard in New York by N. B. C. that the King had left England and was on his way to the United States.)

Farmer Blames Bombs For Cow's Poor Milk

London, Aug. 23—(AP)—Farmer Charles James of Barry, Wales, who argued that his cows gave thin milk because German bombs scared them, was acquitted today for selling milk deficient in butterfat.

When James was arrested last week he pleaded that he wasn't responsible for the milk. A commission was appointed to check up on his claims.

Wild Barrage Balloon Batters London Town

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—A barrage balloon broke loose and went on a rampage over London today, knocking over chimney pots and setting off showers of sparks by trailing its cable over trolley wires.

Finally it tangled on St. Mark's Church tower. While firemen, policemen and a balloon crew were trying to free it, it suddenly gave a yank that pulled the church spire loose, snapped its cable and sailed away.

Britain Ups Sugar 1 Cent

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—The food Ministry announced today an increase in the price of sugar from 10 to 11 cents a pound, effective Monday.

Anti-Aircraft With 4 Legs

London, Aug. 23 (AP)—A Dachshund named Gretel was blown through the back door of her master's home tonight by the blast of a German bomb.

No Nazi, Gretel chased off across the village green, barking indignantly at the raiding plane.

'Docks Blown to Hell' Costs Briton Just $88

BIRKENHEAD, England, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—For saying "the docks at Dover have been blown to hell," John Cook, a bus inspector, was fined the equivalent of $8 today and ordered to pay $80 court costs.

British Honor Rolls Lose Enemy Names

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—King George VI today ordered the removal of all persons of German and Italian nationality from the lists of honorary members of British orders of chivalry and from the roll of foreign holders of decorations and medals.

The King of Italy was a Knight of the Garter, highest of the British orders.

THE ITALIAN KING WAS A SENIOR KNIGHT OF THE HIGHEST BRITISH ORDER, THAT OF THE GARTER, AND ALSO WAS A KNIGHT OF THE BATH. MUSSOLINI HELD THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

THEIR BANNERS AND INSIGNIAS WERE REMOVED FROM ABOVE THEIR STALLS IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR. AUG 24 1940

FEW GERMANS HAVE HELD BRITISH ORDERS OF CHIVALRY SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—A communique of the Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry:

Reports received up to 5 p. m. show that enemy activities over this country today have consisted of attacks by a small number of aircraft operating singly in widely separated areas.

Indiscriminate machine-gun attacks were made in various places in the Midlands and one eastern district. A small number of casualties were caused by these attacks, but none was fatal. Bombs were dropped in three localities, but only slight damage resulted.

Three more enemy aircraft have been shot down, two by our fighters and one by anti-aircraft fire, making a total of four today.

It is now established that our fighters shot down another enemy aircraft during yesterday's air battles. This brings yesterday's total to ten.

An Air Ministry communique:

Gun emplacements on the French-Calais and Boulogne were heavily attacked by R. A. F. bombers last night after a convoy had been shelled in the channel. Our aircraft encountered intense anti-aircraft fire but maintained their attacks for several hours.

Targets in German bombed during the night include the synthetic oil plant at Bottrop, the aircraft factory at Frankfurt, the power station at Knappsack near Cologne, a high explosive factory at Greisheim, near Frankfurt, and docks at the Rhine port of Duisburg. Railway junctions at Mannheim and Coblenz were attacked and the goods slidings at Hamm and Soest were bombed as usual.

Attacks were also made on twenty-two airdromes in Germany and German-occupied territory.

The strong bomber force engaged in these operations returned safely except that one aircraft made a forced landing and the crew were killed.

An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

During the night there was some activity over thic country by enemy aircraft operating singly on in small numbers. Bombs were dropped in a number of areas in south Wales and a town in east Scotland.

Some bombs were droped in districts on the outskirts of London. Damage was done to houses and a cinema and there was a small number of casualties.

LONDON, AUG. 23 -(AP)-BOTH KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY AND BENITO MUSSOLINI WERE EXPELLED TODAY FROM HIGH BRITISH ORDERS OF CHIVALRY UNDER AN ORDER OF KING GEORGE VI.

AUG 24 1940

THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN REMOVED ALL PERSONS OF EITHER GERMAN OR ITALIAN NATIONALITY FROM THE LISTS OF HONORARY MEMBERS OF BRITISH ORDERS OF CHIVALRY AND FROM THE ROLL OF FOREIGN HOLDERS OF DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

In two towns in northeast England there was damage to property, and in two towns in southeast England slight damage was caused. Some damage and casualties were caused in other areas. A number of fatal injuries have been reported.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 23 (AP).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Our aircraft made a low-flying attack on enemy warships anchored in Bomba roadstead, obtaining direct hits which destroyed two submarines, one destroyer and a submarine depot ship. All our aircraft returned safely. The attacking aircraft were fired on by heavy anti-aircraft guns, pom-poms and multiple machine guns.

Our bombers also attacked the landing ground at Derna, as well as motor transport concentrations, a repair depot and shipping. Many bombs exploded among aircraft and motor transport vehicles, causing considerable damage. We suffered no casualties.

In Italian Somaliland Mogadiscio airdrome was subjected to a series of raids by bombers of the South African Air Force. Direct hits were scored on transports concentrated in the vicinity of administrative buildings, which subsequently were seen burning. Direct hits were also scored on buildings, hangars, wireless transmitting station and barracks. Three enemy aircraft were believed to have been badly damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

Numerous reconnaissances were carried out over the Kenya-Italian Somaliland frontier. In the course of a raid on Assab, Eritrea, naval barracks were bombed.

A British military communique:

The enemy reoccupied what is left of Port Capuzzo after naval bombardment of Aug. 17.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 23 (AP).—A British naval communique:

There was an air raid over Alexandria about 1 a. m. A few planes took part. No damage appears to have been done.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Fighting plane units in the course of armed reconnaissance yesterday attacked convoys, one each in the regions off Berwick and in the Downs, scoring several hits on four merchant ships. Besides, the airport at Manston was effectively bombed.

In the course of the day several air fights developed over southeast England which were successful for our pursuit planes.

During night raids on several airports in Cornwall and Wales, an airplane factory in Reading and a motor factory in Rochester, fires and explosions gave evidence to the effectiveness of the bombs.

The mining of British ports continued.

British planes last night dropped bombs without special effect on western Germany. In one town an apartment house was destroyed and several others were damaged. A number of civilians were injured.

The enemy lost eleven planes and two barrage balloons in air fights yesterday. Two German planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

The English submarine mentioned in yesterday's bulletin was sunk by a torpedo boat. The submarine had fired three torpedoes against the torpedo boat without any result. With a quick turn the latter rushed at the submarine to ram it and then dropped numerous depth bombs. The submarine, damaged irreparably, rose to the surface, showing its keel, and sank soon afterward.

Alexandria again was bombed by one of our air formations.

Another air formation, identifying an enemy convoy escorted by two destroyers in the eastern Mediterranean, subjected it to intense bombardment.

In both actions all our planes returned.

An air raid was carried out with little success by the enemy at Bomba and Derna, in North Africa, where one person was killed and five were injured.

Other raids took place in East Africa at Mogadiscio, where five Askaris (Eritrean troops) and five natives were injured and two hangars in which four buses were stored were hit, as well as at Massawa and the Island of Harmil, near Massawa, where there were neither losses nor damage.

LONDON, AUG. 23-(AP)- CASUALTY LISTS FOR THE GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON LONDON WILL BE SENT CONFIDENTIALLY TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS, A MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY, AND WILL BE POSTED OUTSIDE OF LOCAL TOWN HALLS.

AUG 24 1940

BUT THEY WON'T BE PUBLISHED IN NEWSPAPERS.

THE SPOKESMAN CONCEDED THE POSTING OF THE LISTS WOULD MAKE THEM AVAILABLE TO GERMAN AGENTS, BUT THE MINISTRY HOPED TO MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO GET THE NAMES TO GERMANY WHERE OFFICIALS COULD CHECK NAMES IN POSTAL DIRECTORIES AND IN THAT WAY DISCOVER WHERE THEIR BOMBS HIT.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 23-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROMULGATE A LAW TOMORROW IMPOSING SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS---ESPECIALLY THE FRENCHMAN'S STRONG APERITIFS.

THIS, SAID A SPOKESMAN, IS "NOT PROHIBITION", BUT IT IS EXPECTED TO PUT A SHARP CURB ON DRINKING IN FRANCE.

WINES AND BEER WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BUT APERITIFS MUST CONTAIN ONLY 16 PER CENT OF ALCOHOL.

AUG 24 1940

THIS HITS ESPECIALLY HARD AT THE UNIVERSALLY-FAVORED PERNOD, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR COULD CONTAIN AS MUCH AS 45 PER CENT ALCOHOL.

NOTHING WAS SAID, HOWEVER, ABOUT BRANDY.

NO BAR OR OTHER ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE PERMITTED TO SELL LIQUOR TO ANYONE UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE AND ALL FORMS OF APERITIF ADVERTISING MUST DISAPPEAR.

DRUNKENNESS WILL BE CONSIDERED AN OFFENSE, PUNISHABLE BY HEAVY FINES.

A STATE OF INTOXICATION, MOREOVER, WILL NO LONGER BE ACCEPTED IN FRENCH COURTS AS AN EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE IN CRIME.

30,24-4509

30.24-4509

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 23-(AP)-RESEARCH WORKERS OF LARGE FRENCH CANDY FACTORIES HAVE RECEIVED ORDERS TO EXPERIMENT WITH SUGARLESS BONBONS.

THE IDEA IS TO SUPPLY THE MARKET WITH WHAT WILL BE CALLED "ARMISTICE" CANDIES.

CANDY SALES NOW ARE PROHIBITED THREE DAYS A WEEK TO CONSERVE SUGAR.

AUG 24 1940

[redacted]

RESEARCHERS HOPE TO PRODUCE A [redacted] CANDY BASED ON HONEY OF WHICH THERE IS A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 23-(AP)-A FRENCH PLANE WITH A CREW OF THREE FLEW OVER SPANISH TERRITORY TODAY, DODGING THE MACHINE GUN POSTS AT LA LINEA, AND LANDED AT GIBRALTAR TO JOIN THE BRITISH FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

IT WAS DISCLOSED ALSO THAT TWO OTHER FRENCH AIRPLANES FROM FRENCH MOROCCO HAD REACHED GIBRALTAR, THEIR MEN HANDING THEMSELVES OVER TO THE BRITISH WITH THE ANNOUNCED DETERMINATION TO FIGHT "FOR THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE."

AUG 24 1940

(YESTERDAY IN LONDON, GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, HEAD OF A FRENCH COMMISSION WHICH IS ORGANIZING CONTINUED RESISTANCE AGAINST GERMANY, CHARGED THAT 800 FRENCH PLANES HAD BEEN STARTED FROM FRENCH AFRICA FOR THE HOMELAND, WHERE THEY WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE NAZIS.)

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 23-(AP)-THE FEDERAL WAR ECONOMY OFFICE, PREPARING THE NATION FOR THE EFFECTS OF THE CONTINENTAL BLOCKADE, TODAY ORDERED A COUNTRY-WIDE INVENTORY OF ALL STOCKS OF RAW COTTON, WOOL AND TEXTILES, AS WELL AS RAW AND OLD RUBBER.

AUG 24 194

THE INVENTORY WAS ORDERED AS A POSSIBLE PRELIMINARY TO RATIONING OF IMPORTS IF WAR BLOCKADES MAKE SUCH A MOVE NECESSARY.

TORONTO, AUG. 23-(AP)-THE 62ND ANNUAL CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, FEATURING DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE DOMINION'S [redacted] WAR EFFORT, OPENED TODAY.

DOMINATE THE 62ND ANNUAL CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, OPENING TODAY.

TOMORROW, IN A WARRIOR'S DAY PARADE, 30,000 VETERANS WILL MARCH IN TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S FIGHTING FORCES.

A PAGEANT HONORING BRITISH NAVAL POWER, FROM DRAKE TO DUNKERQUE, WILL BE PRESENTED NIGHTLY, STARTING MONDAY, UNTIL THE FAIR CLOSES SEPT. 7.

AUG 24 1940

THE EXHIBITION ANNUALLY FEATURES FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES. A NEW EVENT THIS YEAR WILL BE A "MISS CANADA" BEAUTY CONTEST AMONG PROVINCIAL [redacted] WINNERS.

LONDON REPELS TWO AIR ATTACKS

BIG FIRE IS REPORTED AT PORTSMOUTH BASE

AUG 25 1940

Ramsgate Battered at Mouth of Thames and Airdrome Near By Is Hard Hit—British Fighters Battle Massed Raiders.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Hundreds of German bombers and fighter planes swarmed over southern England today in mass attacks and attempted two raids on the London area, but the British authorities said the invaders were turned back by British fighter planes.

Some bombs fell in one London suburb. They exploded in an open field and did no damage.

Ramsgate, gay little seaside town at the mouth of the Thames Estuary, was attacked by one group of twenty-one bombers. The British expressed the belief that these planes had been beaten off their real objective—London—and took it out on Ramsgate, which was badly battered.

Buildings of the Royal Air Force airdrome at Manston, near Ramsgate, suffered considerable damage, the Air and Home Security ministries announced, adding that thirty-two German planes had been shot down during the first mass raids since last Sunday. One British plane was acknowledged lost.

[Berlin claimed that fifty British planes had been shot down and that only thirteen German machines had been lost.]

At the height of both offensives the Germans began hammering at the Dover area, twenty-two miles across the channel from Calais, while big guns and British naval batteries set up ashore replied briskly.

Nazi Planes Act as Spotters.

A high-flying German plane acted as spotter for the evening shelling, just as another did during the morning bombardment. Several anti-aircraft guns drove off the spotter, but it returned doggedly. The morning "spotter" was shot down by a Spitfire and plunged into the sea near the English shore.

Early tonight more than a score of German bombers scattered projectiles over a residential and working class section of Portsmouth, site of a big naval base. Anti-aircraft fire, the authorities said, forced them to veer off military targets. A number of casualties were reported.

Sweeping over the city in two waves, they dropped bombs indiscriminately. One smashed a movie theater where a performance was in progress. A number of persons were reported trapped there.

A furniture factory, clothing factory and a number of shops were wrecked.

[Berlin reported that a fire started at harbor facilities had spread to the city proper.]

Reporting that two air attacks on London had been fended off, British officials said that the afternoon attack had come at 3:43 o'clock (10:43 A. M., New York time), after an alarm at 8:34 A. M. had sent Londoners on their way to work scurrying to cover.

While the capital's anti-aircraft guns raised a wall of explosive steel around the city, British fighters challenged the raiders before they penetrated the city's defenses, and were reported to have shot down one bomber and an escorting Messerschmitt.

A large formation of German planes approached the London area during the afternoon from the southeast and the explosions of bombs were heard distinctly in the heart of the city.

Observers on rooftops in the northeastern outskirts said that dogfights raged between raiders and British fighters.

Heavy Firing Fades Away.

The heavy firing faded after a few moments and the drone of the planes gradually died away. The all-clear was sounded about an hour after the alarm.

The British communique dealing with today's action follows:

"This morning Dover was attacked by gunfire from the French coast, resulting in slight damage to houses and a few casualties.

"Later the enemy directed attacks from the air on Dover and Ramsgate. Little damage was caused at Dover, but at Ramsgate some buildings were hit, including a gas works. Some persons were killed and injured.

"Attacks also were made on the RAF airdrome at Manston, near Ramsgate, where considerable damage was done to buildings.

"Reports so far received show that during these operations ten more enemy aircraft were shot down, one by anti-aircraft gunfire. This brings the total so far today to thirteen.

"One of our aircraft was lost, but the pilot is safe."

German Bases Attacked.

Later the Air Ministry issued this communique regarding British operations on the Continent:

"Daylight operations carried out by R. A. F. bombers yesterday included harassing attacks on airdromes and other objectives in northwest France, the Low Countries and Germany.

"At night an oil refinery at Sterkrade, in the Ruhr, and supply depots in the Rhineland were bombed. Some twenty airdromes and seaplane bases occupied by the enemy in Holland and France, and other targets at Boulogne, Dieppe and Brest also were attacked.

"Three of our bombers have not returned."

The Air Ministry News Service also announced that the R. A. F. again had raided Villacoublay, a military airfield on the outskirts of Paris, early today.

Shortly before the sirens screamed for London's second air alarm, large numbers of Dornier bombers and Messerschmitt fighters were reported coming over the southeast coast and were engaged by British fighters. Coastal patrols fought a running battle with the Nazi craft, some coming over in groups of fifty-five.

During this attack German planes were over two southeast coast towns and a third in the southwest.

This afternoon twenty-one bombers unloaded their cargoes on a southeast coast town in the town's fourth raid since early morning. A pall of smoke blotted out the white cliffs around it, places near by were shaken by the explosions and the earth trembled from the shocks.

Waves of Bombers Over Coast.

Salvo after salvo of anti-aircraft shells burst around the raiders, who came over at an estimated height of 20,000 feet, using the sun to hide themselves from observers on the ground.

Waves of raiders followed each other in rapid-fire order. Dog fights took place at such altitude that the planes could be seen only when they dived.

AUG 25 1940

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers made numerous daylight "harassing attacks" and night raids on airdromes and other military objectives in Nazi-occupied France, the German-conquered Low Countries and Germany, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

HEART OF LONDON BOMBED

SMOKING RUINS LEFT IN BRITAIN'S CAPITAL BY NAZI SKY RAIDERS

30.24- 4511

Hundreds Of Planes Swarm Over England, Blasting At Great City Thrice In One Day—Crowds Of Shoppers Watch Dogfights

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 24—The National Broadcasting Company said tonight that both the Italian and British radios had reported that Adolf Hitler has left for his "front-line headquarters" somewhere in France, "where large military operations are taking place."

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Aug. 25—German air warriors, in their first direct assault against the heavily protected city of London last night and early today, dropped great clusters of incendiary bombs, which lit up this heart of the British Empire with the orange glow of flames.

The furious and prolonged bombing scattered fires that enveloped whole buildings within a few minutes.

Dense Pall Of Smoke Over City

Even after the raiders had gone and most of the fires had been subdued a dense pall of smoke hung in the morning sky.

The Nazi bombers kept up their work in sporadic attacks on into the dawn, but the big raid of the night was upon the city itself.

That huge onslaught was the third time in twenty-four hours that Londoners had scurried for air-raid shelters by alarms in the metropolitan area. In all, the Greater London section has been raided six times since August 15.

There was no estimate of casualties or damage, but first reports said nothing of serious damage to military objectives.

Mass Attack On Naval Base

The intense attack upon London followed mass assaults against the Portsmouth naval base and southeast England in which the Air Ministry News Service estimated the Germans used 800 bombers and fighter planes.

One screaming attack by a dive bomber, who dropped a big incendiary bomb in the face of the full power of the city's defenses, touched off the biggest blaze of the night marked by several fires throughout the city.

As the din of battle sounded overhead the fire blazed fiercely. The flames got such a hold that within a half hour they illuminated the sky over a large part of the London area. The blaze finally was controlled.

Enemy Planes Heard Far After Midnight

After the all-clear signal was given some time after midnight, what was believed to be enemy planes were heard over London.

Later searchlights resumed their swing across the skies in search of enemy planes and distant explosions were heard.

In one section of the London area a screaming bomb was dropped. It started another fire, which brought fire pumps rushing to the scene.

Four bombs were dropped in another section, shattering windows, hurling down walls and flinging bomb splinters through the streets. The only serious casualty there was an air-raid warden struck by splinters.

Coast Town Heavily Bombed

Early this morning a northeast coast town was heavily bombed, with considerable property damage in three different districts and some dead and wounded.

The Germans spread out as far as Wales in the night raiding. Bombs were dropped near a village, but anti-aircraft fire drove off the enemy and there were no casualties.

Nazi dive bombers were participating in the London attack, dropping scream bombs as the battle wore on.

Men wearink tuxedos rushed about with the rescue workers answering calls for aid.

Hundreds Of Planes In Assault

There was no immediate indication how many planes were used in the third attack on London but the Air Ministry said the Germans had used 500 bombers and fighters against Portsmouth and 300 bombers and fighters had been used for yesterday's assaults on Southeast England.

The raid still was under way at 2 A. M. (8 P. M. E. S. T.), two hours and twenty-five minutes after the alarm was sounded.

Bursts of anti-aircraft fire caused great excitement among home-going crowds in the London area.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The censor declined to pass the time the all-clear signal was given. The first indication, however, that the clear signal had been sounded was contained in a dispatch timed in London at 3.20 A. M., which was 3 hours and 45 minutes after the first alarm.]

Almost immediately, the sky was criss-crossed with the beams of searchlights and the reports of gunfire and explosions could be heard.

A column of more than twenty German bombers smashed at Britain's naval base and city of Portsmouth last night after the long-range assaults all over southern England.

In the earlier attacks on London bombs fell in the capital's eastern industrial suburbs.

Reporters Hear Blasts

At the Associated Press office in downtown London, staff men could hear the planes high overhead and the heavy bomb explosions. Flares lighting the sky also could be seen.

While the third air-raid warning in the London area still was on, red flashes were reported in the sky over the French coast from Calais to Boulogne, indicating that the Royal Air Force was striking again at German-held Channel ports and emplacements for the big guns which shelled Dover.

Spurts of flames from the water line, seen by watchers on the English shore, showed that German anti-aircraft guns were in action against the British bombers.

The raiders over Portsmouth were driven off from their military targets, the British said, and then loosed their bombs indiscriminately on a residential and working-class section of the city, causing an undetermined number of casualties.

A movie theater was reported smashed and a number of its patrons trapped. Several factories were wrecked. Fires sprang up in the city.

While thus resuming mass aerial raids upon Britain, long-range Nazi guns across the English Channel shelled the British coast in the morning and again for forty-five minutes in the evening. British coastal guns answered heavily.

Up to 9.30 P. M. forty-five German planes were officially put down as destroyed, against ten British fighters acknowledged missing.

Termed Mass Raids

These Nazi sky attacks were termed "mass raids" by the Air Ministry itself, which added that in the first wave eighty German planes came over.

"As one wave of raiders disappeared," the Ministry added, "another took up the attack." One British formation was said to have climbed five miles high to attack thirty German fighters; a British fighter squadron, the Ministry added, chased a Nazi bomber three miles inland from Calais, France, across the Channel, before the German finally crashed.

Anti-aircraft gunners were in almost constant action all along the Kent coast and the Thames estuary.

Big Berthas Open Up Again

In their second thrust at London late yesterday, the bombers broke through the outer defenses far enough to drop bombs in the fields of one suburb. Shortly thereafter, the German Big Berthas on the French coast opened their second bombardment.

The shells from this evening's bombardment fell mostly in rural coastal areas. At first they came five minutes apart, but the interval then lengthened.

It was thus a day of unprecedented double action against Britain, loosed by the Nazi artillery on the French coastline and supported by hundreds of planes.

Damage Acknowledged

An official British announcement acknowledged "considerable damage" from bombs to the Manston airdrome, and said there was lesser damage from both shells and bombs in the towns of England's "Hell Corner," across the Dover Straits from France.

The raiders struck hard all over southern England, but smashed particularly at the area of the Thames estuary, the waterway to London.

They thundered first to London's gates Saturday morning, while hundreds of thousands of citizens were going to work. They were beaten off only to return again in midafternoon.

Blasts Heard In City

The explosions of their bombs could be heard plainly in the city. Squadron after squadron of British Spitfire fighter planes went up to meet them, and the fire of anti-aircraft rose all around the town.

The suburban area bombed was declared not to have suffered, the German explosives falling in an open field.

Ramsgate, a modest little seaside resort town about fifty miles to the east, was assaulted by a single force of twenty-one bombers apparently in their retreat from London. "Some buildings" in the business district, including a gas works, were hit there and an undetermined number of persons killed or injured.

Airdrome Is Blasted

"Considerable damage" to the Royal Air Force airdrome at Manston, near Ramsgate, was acknowledged by the Air Ministry, which declared, however, that during the day thirteen Nazi planes had been shot down. One British plane was acknowledged lost.

The morning shelling, the Ministry said, damaged some buildings at Dover and caused some casualties.

One English town was attacked three times. Fires sprang up after the first raid and while the townspeople were working to extinguish them a second wave of German bombers appeared and pounded the area hard. At last, after the town had been savagely hammered in a third raid, Spitfires chased the Nazis off and the residents set up a cheer.

The defense of London—a series of bitter dogfights visible to men standing on the rooftops in the northeastern edge of the city—was plainly audible even as more distant explosions came from the region of the estuary.

Swarms Of Nazi Planes

The Germans came over both the southwest and southeast coasts, sometimes in groups of as many as fifty-five.

During the day two parachutes, which apparently had not been manned, were found in the industrial midlands.

The fury of the Nazi air raids was illustrated by the fact that in one Channel area intermittent attacks were made for a period of nine hours.

"Same Old Story"

It was the same old story of German strategy—trying to keep the British defenses busy at one point while slipping through to attack others.

At least thirty German bombers, heavily escorted by fighters, were in the formation which loosed the day's second attack at London. Anti-aircraft guns were given a big share of the credit for driving them off.

Aerial action was intense over the Channel, too. The Admiralty announced that the British naval trawler Arctic Trapper had shot down two German bombers and damaged two others with three rounds of anti-aircraft shellfire.

Shoppers See Dogfight

Saturday afternoon shoppers in one London suburban area saw dogfights "all over the sky." Some of the Germans, in breaking from formation, skimmed so low over the rooftop that home guards took rifle potshots at them.

Then, last night the Air Ministry made its customary daily announcement of British counter-blows over German territory.

This time, it was said, R. A. F. bombers in raids yesterday and last night attacked some twenty airdromes and seaplane bases in German-occupied Holland and France; "other targets" at Boulogne, Dieppe and Brest, France; an oil refinery in the industrial German Ruhr, and supply depots in Rhineland.

Paris Outskirts Bombed

Too, it was announced, British bombers penetrated to the outskirts of Paris early Saturday, raiding the big military air base at Villa-Coublay for the second time in a few days. Bombs dropped in low attacks were seen to burst across the airdrome.

London Ablaze—
By An Eyewitness

By LILLIAN MELCHER

London, *Sunday*, Aug. 25—"I hope to hell Berlin is blazing now," cried a spectator early today as firemen battled a great blaze started by a German incendiary bomb.

"That's right; they better get something for this," another watcher replied.

"Yep, this war's getting serious," agreed a third.

"It looks like indiscriminate bombing to me," said another.

Bombs In West End

I was just coming out of a West End restaurant when a German bomb whistled dow nand exploded. Fire flared up not far from me almost immediately.

This midnight bombing, from a moonlit sky, was the first direct attack on London since the war began, but was the third on Greater London in less than a day.

Crowds seeped in from the dark narrow streets about this area, which had been nearly deserted, as usual, on the British week end. They talked among themselves, quietly but bitterly.

The presence of helmeted soldiers carrying gas masks, gave wartime trimmings to this fire which already had all the emotion of a spectacular American fire.

Tin-hatted policemen let me through the fire lines when I shouted: "American reporter."

"Go ahad, boy. Tell the States about it. Best thing you can do," they shouted.

I got so close that the flames flushed my face and I was wet from firehose.

Curbs flowed deep with water from a score of streams trained on the angry flames. Three were big red fire engines like those in the United States, plus tough little auxiliary engines jamming the streets.

Silhouettes Against Flame

Firemen on tall towers were silhoutted against the red background as they fought the flames under guidance of portable telephones hooked up with the engines below.

Just as the firemen got the flames under control, a gutted brick wall began to totter, and the sirens suddenly shrieked again.

The throng ran for shelter, falling over tangled pythons of firehose, then pulled up abruptly as the police yelled:

"It's just the clear signal. The raiders have passed."

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, *Sunday*, Aug. 25—On the streets of air-raided London this morning I came upon a little old man watching the scene where an incendiary German air bomb had wrought havoc.

Bobbing his cloth-capped head, he complained querulously: "It didn't make half an explosion. It musta been one o' these 'ere incendiary bombs.

"I fell on the floor when I 'eard 'er come whistling down. Then I went out in the street."

"Another Bloody Jerry"

An air-raid warden ran up, shouting: "Better stand in a shelter, Jack. There's another of those bloody Jerries!"

Off to the east, searchlights poked up through the sky. We could hear the German plane, but couldn't see it. We stood there.

Presently a woman walked past. Tragic-eyed, dressed in night clothing and a man's old greatcoat, she clutched a baby to her breast.

There was silence while she passed. The men's faces reflected only a sober, fierce anger.

Stretcher-Carrier In Tails

A man came pounding up the street, bawling, "Stretcher party! Stretcher party!"

His cries soon brought four men carrying stretchers. One of the stretcher-bearers was immaculately clad in evening dress.

In a few minutes they trudged past in the opposite direction, their stretchers occupied. A limp arm dangled from one. A bloody tunic was thrown across the legs of an unconscious man.

The little old man in the cloth cap muttered curses.

Spotting a cab at the corner, I hailed the driver to ask if he could take me to the office through the blackout.

"Hell, yes, this ain't nothing," and away he went.

LONDON, AUG. 24-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AGAIN RAIDED VILLACOUBLAY, NUKUTARY AIRBASE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS EARLY TODAY, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT UP TO 9:30 O'CLOCK TONIGHT BRITAIN'S PLANES AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS HAD DESTROYED 45 OF THE GERMAN PLANES WHICH ATTACKED ENGLAND TODAY.

NEW YORK, AUG. 24-(AP)-THIRTY-FIVE BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND 12 GERMAN AIRCRAFT ARE "MISSING" FROM TODAY'S AIR BATTLES IN BRITAIN, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS.

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-TWENTY-ONE GERMAN BOMBERS UNLOADED THEIR CARGOES ON A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN EARLY THIS AFTERNOON IN THE TOWN'S FOURTH RAID SINCE EARLY MORNING.

A PALL OF SMOKE FROM THE BOMBED TOWN BLOTTED OUT THE WHITE CLIFFS AROUND IT. PLACES NEARBY WERE SHAKEN BY THE EXPLOSIONS AND THE EARTH TREMBLED FROM THE SHOCKS.

LONDON, AUG 24-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS TODAY SAID GERMAN PLANES DROPPED PARACHUTES DURING EXTENSIVE RAIDS OVER THE INDUSTRIAL MIDLANDS AREA DURING THE NIGHT.

LONDON, AUG 24-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBING PLANES MADE A PROLONGED RAID OVER THE INDUSTRIAL MIDLANDS IN THE DARKNESS BEFORE DAWN THIS MORNING, DROPPING BOTH HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS NEAR ONE TOWN. BETWEEN 200 AND 300 INCENDIARY BOMBS FELL IN ANOTHER MIDLANDS AREA.

LONDON, AUG. 24-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID TODAY THAT A GERMAN PLANE DROPPED THREE BOMBS LATE LAST NIGHT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON, BUT THE REPORT COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

By Associated Press

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-DARING NAZI AIR RAIDERS SKIMMED OVER LONDON TONIGHT AND DROPPED BOMBS UPON THE HEAVILY PROTECTED CITY.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUILDING I PLAINLY HEARD THE DRONE OF THE PLANE THAT VENTURED INTO THIS AREA, THE WHINE OF THE BOMB AND THE THUD AS IT EXPLODED. A MOMENT LATER A DULL RED GLOW FLAMED IN THE SKY. THERE WAS THE SOUND OF MANY AIRPLANE MOTORS AND GUNFIRE AND EXPLOSION OF BOMBS.

30.24-4513

30.24-4513

THE SCREAMS OF THE BOMBER'S WIRES COULD BE HEARD PLAINLY. THE BOMB ONLY MADE A DULL BUMP, BUT IT WAS ENOUGH TO SHATTER WINDOWS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE IT FELL.9

SOME THOUGHT THE BOMB WAS A SCREAMER BUT IT SOUNDED LIKE THE NOISE CAME FROM THE PLANE ITSELF RATHER THAN THE BOMB.

SOME THOUGHT THE BOMB WAS A SCREAMER BUT IT SOUNDED LIKE THE NOISE CAME FROM THE PLANE ITSELF RATHER THAN THE BOMB.

FROM THE STREETS, THE SKY WAS ILLUMINATED BY A PINK GLOW, WITH A PLUME OF PALE PINK SMOKE HOVERING BENEATH.

AUG 25 1940

SEARCHLIGHTS WERE GOING BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE SKY AS THE PLANES ROARED OVERHEAD.

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-LONDONERS WENT TO WORK THIS MORNING TO THE SOUND OF SCREAMING AIR RAID SIRENS, SIGNALLING A 51-MINUTE DAYLIGHT ALARM DURING WHICH NOTHING APPARENTLY HAPPENED IN THE LONDON AREAS.

THE ALARM SOUNDED AT 8:24 A.M. (2:24 A.M., E.S.T.), AND SENT MANY PEOPLE SCURRYING TO SHELTERS. BUT AFTER SEVERAL MINUTES, WHEN NOTHING HAD HAPPENED, THEY CAME OUT AND WENT ON ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS.

BY THE TIME THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED AT 9:15 THE STREETS IN THE CENTER OF TOWN WERE ALMOST AS CROWDED AS USUAL WITH THE MORNING RUSH.

THE ALARM WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY PLANES HEADING INLAND FROM THE SOUTHEAST. REPORTS FROM A SOUTHEAST TOWN SAID THAT THE FAINT NOISE OF PLANES WAS HEARD HIGH OVERHEAD, FOLLOWED BY THE NOISE OF BOMBS EXPLODING TO THE NORTH.

LATER NEW EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD FROM ANOTHER DIRECTION, AND BRITISH FIGHTERS THEN WERE SEEN RACING OUT TOWARD THE SOURCE OF THE EXPLOSIONS.

OVER THE LONDON AREA ITSELF, HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO ACTIVITY EXCEPT FOR PATROLS BY BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES.

DURING THE NIGHT A FEW BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON, IN A SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT. ALL WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN IN OPEN GROUND, AND TO HAVE CAUSED LITTLE DAMAGE.

TRAINS, BUSES AND STREET CARS DID NOT STOP, ALTHOUGH MOST OTHER STREET TRAFFIC WAS HALTED.

TODAY'S ALARM CAME LITTLE MORE THAN 24 HOURS AFTER THE FIRST NAZI NIGHT ATTACK ON THE CAPITAL, WHICH SENT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LONDON'S NEARLY 9,000,000 INHABITANTS INTO SHELTERS FROM 3:15 UNTIL 4 A.M. YESTERDAY. THREE THICKLY-POPULATED SUBURBS WERE BOMBED, BUT CASUALTIES WERE RELATIVELY LIGHT.

SUBWAY PASSENGERS THIS MORNING CREPT TOWARD THEIR WORK AT A SNAIL'S PACE. ON SOME LINES IT TOOK ABOUT AN HOUR TO MAKE WHAT ORDINARILY WOULD HAVE BEEN A 15-MINUTE TRIP, BUT TRAFFIC WAS KEPT MOVING.

Raids Aren't Cricket: Much Less Important

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Air-raid sirens failed to break up a cricket match in the London area today.

The warnings sounded while the match was under way, but most of the crowd stayed on, and play continued without interruption.

Italians Attack Malta

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—British air bases on the island of Malta were attacked by "strong Italian bomber formations escorted by fighters" between 12 A. M. and 1 P. M. today, the Rome radio announced in a broadcast heard in London. The broadcast said at least three British planes were destroyed, but that the Italian raiders "returned to base."

BIG BERTHAS ROAR AS AIR BATTLES RAGE

Trans-Channel Bombardment And Dogfights Overhead Described

By WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS
Associated Press Correspondent

Dover, England, Aug. 24—German cross-Channel guns opened their second bombardment of the day against the Dover area this afternoon while, in a brilliant, cloudless sky, countless dogfights raged between British fighters and swarms of fighter-escorted German bombers.

The bombardment, a resumption of an early-morning shelling which caused some deaths here, inflicted little damage. Most of the shells fell harmlessly in open country near by.

The air tussles raged so high the presence of the fighters was detected only by the rise and fall of the sound of their motors, interspersed by the chatter of machine guns.

The noise of the cannonading, the whine of the plane motors and the rattle of machine guns was almost deafening on the ground despite the altitude of the combatants.

Two Plummet Out Of Skies

I saw two of the planes, just little dots at first but growing bigger and bigger, plummet out of the skies. One crashed into the sea just a few feet off the beach front, its pilot bailing out and coming down far out to sea.

Among the spectators were American-born Mrs. Reiner Van Der Woude, the former Mary Wendell, of Boston, and her 19-year-old son, Gerritt Northam Griggs, American Red Cross representative. They had ringside seats in the garden of her home at nearby Eastry.

The anti-aircraft fire was the heaviest heard in this region of the coast since the Germans launched their mass raids August 8.

The whole coastline shuddered with falling bombs.

Appears To Be "Day Of Days"

Even the war-hardened south coast people said:

"This appears to be a day of days."

On the way home, apparently from a bombing expedition, one German plane shot down two balloons over a southeast coast town.

Their flames were brilliant against the sky.

The German flyer, who had run through anti-aircraft fire to bag the balloons, was surrounded by bursts before he got through.

Later in the evening another German came over on his way home. He, too, ran through heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Thud Of Bombs In France

During the afternoon one could hear the thud of falling bombs on the French coast and it appeared that the bombing there was heavier than any other up to this day.

At any rate, the German artillery barrage was silent for a time, whether of its own volition or not.

ONE FORMATION OF AT LEAST 24 JUNKER 88'S WAS COUNTED, FLYING OVER UNDER ESCORT OF HEAVY PATROLS OF MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS, WHICH IMMEDIATELY WERE ENGAGED BY BRITISH PLANES.

GROUND DEFENSES HURLED A HEAVY BARRAGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS INTO THE SKY AROUND THE RAIDERS, WHICH CAME OVER AT AN ESTIMATED HEIGHT OF 20,000 FEET, USING THE SUN TO HIDE THEMSELVES FROM OBSERVERS ON THE GROUND.

THE WAVES OF RAIDERS FOLLOWED EACH OTHER IN RAPID-FIRE ORDER.

THE FIRST ALARM FOR THE SOUTH KENT AREA WAS SIGNALLED BY THREE LOUD EXPLOSIONS AT QUICK INTERVALS JUST AFTER 10 A.M. (4 A.M., E.S.T.), WHICH SHOOK HOUSES AND RATTLED WINDOWS THROUGHOUT THE DOVER AREA.R

AUG 25 1940

THERE WERE NO PLANES THAT TIME. THESE WERE THE EXPLODING SHELLS FROM THE GERMAN BIG BERTHAS ACROSS THE CHANNEL, MORE THAN 20 MILES AWAY.

BUT SOON THE DRONE OF HEAVY AIRCRA[illegible] BE HEARD AS THE BOMBERS BEGAN PASSING OVERHEAD AND TH[illegible]S ZOOMED AND DIVED IN THEIR BATTLES FOR ADVANTAGEOUS POS

DOVER, ENGLAND, AUG. 24-(AP)-GERMANY HURLED A DOUBLE-BARRELED ATTACK AT BRITISH DEFENSES TODAY AS NAZI LONG-RANGE GUNS ON THE FRENCH COAST ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL SHELLED THE DOVER COASTAL AREA AND THE NAZI AIRFORCE SIMULTANEOUSLY RENEWED ITS MASS BOMBING ASSAULTS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE LAST SUNDAY.

AUG 25 1940

THREE SHELLS LANDED ON THE SOUTH KENT COAST, INJURING SEVERAL PEOPLE, WHILE SEVERAL WAVES OF BOMBERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CROSSED THE SOUTHEAST COAST WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

(REPORTS TO LONDON FROM OTHER SOUTHEASTERN POINTS SAID BRITISH SPITFIRE FIGHTING PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR BASES TODAY GIVING "VICTORY ROLLS" TO SHOW ENEMY AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.)

THE FIGHTER-PLANE DOGFIGHTS TOOK PLACE AT SUCH ALTITUDE THAT THE PLANES COULD BE SEEN ONLY WHEN THEY DIVED.

THE SKY WAS DOTTED WITH POWDER-PUFF BURSTS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS.

AUG 25 1940

THE SOUND OF EXPLOSIONS COULD BE HEARD SO CLOSE TOGETHER THEY SOUNDED ALMOST LIKE A CONTINUOUS RUMBLE. JUDGING FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE SOUNDS, THE BOMBS WERE BEING DROPPED INLAND.

THE SHARP CRACK OF MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM THE WHINING DOGFIGHTERS SOUNDED LIKE A THIN OBLIGATO TO THE DULL RUMBLE OF THE BOMBS.

THE DETONATIONS BOUNCED OFF THE LOCAL HILLSIDES, ECHOING AND RE-ECHOING.

THE RAIDS FOLLOWED EACH OTHER AT ABOUT 10-MINUTE INTERVALS.

30.24-4515

AUG 25 1940

LONDON, AUG 24-(AP)-BRITISH LONG RANGE GUNS HAMMERED BACK AT GERMAN GUN EMPLACEMENT ON THE FRENCH COAST TODAY AFTER NAZI CANNON HAD HURLED SHELLS ACROSS THE CHANNEL INTO THE DOVER AREA.

Support For De Gaulle

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 24—Foreign Office sources announced today that Colonel de Larminat, chief of the general staff of the French Near Eastern Army, has arrived in London and joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "free French" forces fighting alongside the English.

The colonel reported on the strength of regiments of French troops which have left Syria for Egypt where they are forming a combat unit to aid the British.

King George today reviewed the French Army under the command of General de Gaulle somewhere in southern England.

French Desert Ship

Buenos Aires, Aug. 24 (AP)—Seventeen officers and men of the French ships Aurigny and Formose, which are tied up here, have deserted and sailed to England to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces fighting with the British, it was reported here today.

Desert Ship To Join DeGaulle

Buenos Aires, Aug. 24 (AP)—Seventeen officers and men of the French ships Aurigny and Formose, which are tied up here, have deserted and sailed to England to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces fighting with the British, it was reported here today.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24 (AP)—J. W. McConnell confirmed today news that he had offered $1,000,000 to the Royal Air Force. He sent this message to Lord Beaverbrook:

"As an expression of unbounded admiration and gratitude for the heroic work of the Royal Air Force and after consultation with the Canadian Government, I wish to place at your disposal, and for employment at your discretion, $1,000,000 for the most vital immediate air force needs."

Canadian Cyclists In England Ready For German Drive

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—New motorcycle reconnaissance squads made up of hard-riding sharpshooters have given the Canadian active service force in England a new striking arm and scouting force.

Adapted to counter the motorcycle raiders who shot through France, tearing up and firing the countryside, these squads are composed of three heavily-armed men who ride a motorcycle and sidecar.

A machine-gunner occupies the sidecar, sitting on a revolving stool which gives him an unrestricted field of fire.

BRITISH WANT SIGNALMEN

Ask Navy Veterans To Rejoin To Fill Gaps In Shore Service

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Admiralty appealed to former naval signalmen to the age of 60 to rejoin for shore service in Britain today to fill gaps caused by the navy's vast wartime expansion.

Pensioners over 55, including some disabled, also were offered posts.

Col. de l'Arminat Joins Gen. de Gaulle's Army

Near East Ex-Chief of Staff Says Troops Went to Egypt

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Foreign Office sources announced today that Col. Edgard-Rene-Marie de l'Arminat, chief of the general staff of the French Near Eastern Army, has arrived in London and joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces fighting alongside the English.

The colonel reported on the strength of regiments of French troops which had left Syria for Egypt, where they were forming a combat unit to aid the British.

South African Troops Go North

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Aug. 24 (AP).—The dispatch of mobile forces northward for defense of the Union was mentioned by Sir Patrick Duncan, Governor General, in opening the second war session of the South African Parliament today in a speech from the throne.

To Urge Peace With Axis

Capetown, South Africa, Aug. 24 (AP)—Gen. B. M. Hertzog, former premier gave notice in the House of Assembly today of a motion he will put next Tuesday deploring the Government's war policy and the manner in which it has been carried out.

The motion will call for taking steps immediately to restore peace between South Africa and Germany and Italy.

commercial aircraft, and news relating to attacks on ships or aircraft in transit to or from any Irish port also are to be censored.

Newspapers are forbidden to publish pictures of "wars in progress or lately terminating in any part of the world" without previous censorship. Maps which do not carry captions of a propaganda nature are excepted.

One Dublin newspaper today was required to submit its entire issue, including display and classified advertising and editorials, for approval.

British fighter defense whatsoever."

Anti-aircraft fire was declared light and badly aimed.

(Thirty-five British planes were shot down and twelve German aircraft are "missing" from today's air battles in Britain, the German radio said in a broadcast heard by CBS in New York.)

Claim Shipping Jammed

The Germans said they believed British fighter strength had been "considerably weakened" by recent losses.

Other authorized statements said British shipping was jammed helplessly in the west coast harbors. DNB, German news agency, said photographic evidence proved that the first week of Germany's "total blockade" had paralyzed shipping.

Bristol Attacked

During the previous night constant, widespread attacks were reported to have fired and damaged the west coast ports of Bristol and Avonmouth; Devonport, near Plymouth, and Great Yarmouth, on the Norfolk coast. Arms factories and troop concentrations also were blasted. Cambridge was specifically mentioned. A munitions factory at Banbury, north of Oxford, was said to have been set afire.

Submarines sank more than 100,000 tons of "enemy shipping space" in eight days and a Nazi raider was declared to have dispatched the British "armed" merchantman Turakina in the Tasman Sea, the high command said. (A New Zealand announcement yesterday said the Turakina had not been heard from since she reported she was under a raider's fire Tuesday night.)

Terrific Air Fights

German headquarters on the Channel coast declared "terrific air fights broke out over the Channel; numerous foes were shot down and planes are floating on the surface in several places. Twelve British planes were shot down to no losses of our own."

German rescue planes were dispatched to pick up crews shot down.

The raiders flew out across the narrowest part of the Channel, between Calais, France, and Dover, British Channel port frequently bombed by the Germans.

British planes made their nightly visits to western Germany, but their bombs failed to cause noteworthy damage, the high command reported.

The German air force shot down seven British planes yesterday while losing two of its own, informed sources declared today. They said four British planes were bagged by anti-aircraft artillery, three by fighter planes.

High Command Communique

The high command's communique today said:

"German naval forces sank the armed British merchant steamer Turakina, 8,706 tons, in Australian waters.

"Submarines in the past eight days again sank more than 100,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping space.

LONDON, AUG. 24-(AP)-THE MINESWEEPING TRAWLER RESPARKO SANK AFTER BEING DAMAGED IN A GERMAN AIR ATTACK, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. THERE WAS NO LOSS OF LIFE.

THE ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE:

"HIS MAJESTY'S MINESWEEPING TRAWLER RESPARKO (TEMPORARY SKIPPER J. FOUNTAIN, RNR) SUSTAINED DAMAGE AS A RESULT OF AN ENEMY AIR ATTACK AND SUBSEQUENTLY SANK. THERE WAS NO LOSS OF LIFE."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

IRELAND ENFORCES RIGID CENSORSHIP

Government Must Pass on All News of War.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Rigid new censorship regulations were enforced in Ireland today, making impossible the publication of war news without the Government's permission.

Matters relating to hostilities on land, sea or in the air between the fighting forces of any State must be officially passed by the censor.

If hostile acts of war have taken place in the territory of Ireland, including Ulster (Northern Ireland), or at sea within fifty miles of the coast, the news accounts must be submitted to censorship before publication.

News of attacks or war damage sustained by merchant ships or

VALLETTA, MALTA, AUG 25-(AP)-ONE ITALIAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN AND ITS PILOT CAPTURED, AND ANOTHER ITALIAN PLANE WAS BELIEVED DAMAGED IN A RAID ON THIS BRITISH NAVAL BASE YESTERDAY. THE RAIDERS DROPPED A NUMBER OF BOMBS, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

Germans Hurdle 'Weak Defenses'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 24—Germany sent measured waves of bombers across the narrow Straits of Dover today to pound at British air and military strength across south England to the edges of London.

Nazi sources said "weak" British fighter forces "were almost all shot down" in morning raids on the south of England, and that subsequently the bombers raiding military objectives in the London vicinity "encountered no

Waves of twenty or more bombers and ten fighters were declared to have breasted the British southeast coastal defenses, downing a dozen British fighters in spectacular dogfights. Then, the Germans said, the bombers methodically blasted at airports and other military objectives in Kent. "Effective hits on hangars" were reported.

"Of this space one submarine accounted for 15,000 tons, another U-boat sank the armed British merchantmen Severn Leygh 5,242 tons, and Brookwood 5,100 tons, and another armed merchantman 4,000 tons.

"A third submarine torepedoed an armed enemy merchant steamer of 11,000 tons.

Munitions Plant Bombed

"German airplanes on August 23 and last night attacked ports, docks, airports, armament plants and troop concentrations in the entire southern and central parts of England.

"In the course of armed reconnaissance during the day, bombs were dropped on a munitions plant at Banbury, where fires and big explosions were observed.

"Far visible fires and explosions were caused by numerous nocturnal bomb raids, especially on the ports of Bristol, Avonmouth, Devonport and Great Yarmouth, as well as airports at Cambridge.

"Several enemy planes last night dropped bombs in western Germany without noteworthy effect. Yesterday three enemy planes were bagged by chasers, four by anti-aircraft fire. Two of our own planes are missing."

Shipping in British waters has been virtually paralyzed in the first week of the Nazi "total blockade," Germans claimed.

DNB, official German news agency, said photographs and other material gathered in reconnaissance flights over Britain in recent days showed veritable "traffic jams" of freighters of all categories in western England ports, while "shipping in the Irish Sea has decreased more and more in recent days."

The news agency attributed the gradual paralyzation of shipping to German mines laid in this region. It said a large number of mine sweepers had been observed, some of which were made targets of Nazi air attacks.

DNB said that wharfs and docks were fully engaged, and that the aerial photographs revealed "a surprisingly large number of smaller warships, especially destroyers, anchored at places known to be repair quays."

BERLIN, AUG. 24-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIRFORCE SHOT DOWN SEVEN BRITISH PLANES YESTERDAY WHILE LOSING TWO OF ITS OWN, INFORMED SOURCES DECLARED TODAY. THEY SAID FOUR BRITISH PLANES WERE BAGGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, THREE BY FIGHTER PLANES.

AUG 25 1940

Berlin Reports Raids Set Fire To Portsmouth

Asserts 50 British Planes Fell in Battles During Bombing of Wide Areas

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP).—German sources asserted tonight that some of the harbor facilities of the English naval port of Portsmouth had been left in flames (which were said to have spread to the city proper) today in heavy Nazi air raids over Great Britain and that the British had lost fifty planes to eighteen for the Germans.

Airports in southeastern England, especially at Canterbury and Manston, were reported raided "with success." At Yarmouth, the Germans said, warehouses were destroyed and fires started.

Nazi sources said "weak" British fighter forces "were almost all shot down" in morning raids on the south of England, and that subsequently the bombers raiding military objectives in the London vicinity "encountered no British fighter defense whatsoever." Anti-aircraft fire was declared light and badly aimed. The Germans said they believed British fighter strength had been "considerably weakened" by recent losses.

Across the British Isles, said other authorized statements, British shipping was jammed helplessly in west coast harbors, terminals for trans-Atlantic shipments. D. N. B., official German news agency, said photographic evidence proved that the first week of Germany's total blockade had paralyzed shipping around the British Isles.

Airports Blasted

Waves of twenty or more bombers and ten fighters were declared to have breasted the British southeast coastal defenses during the day, sending a dozen British fighters into the water after spectacular dogfights. Then, according to the German version, the bombers methodically blasted at airports and other military objectives in Kent, southeast of London. "Effective hits on hangars" were reported.

During the previous night, constant, widespread attacks were reported to have fired and damaged the west coast ports of Bristol and Avonmouth, Devonport, near Plymouth, and Great Yarmouth, on the jutting Norfolk coast. Arms factories and troop concentrations also were blasted. Cambridge, the university town fifty-seven miles north of London, was specifically mentioned. A munitions factory at Banbury, north of Oxford, was said to have been set afire. The Morris motor works at Birmingham also was "successfully bombed" in the night raids, D. N. B. reported.

German military quarters, declaring that the rate of four British plane losses to one German was being maintained, said: "The British are constantly bringing new forces to England. They transfer pursuit unit after pursuit unit to the Channel coast without being able to check the Germans from breaking through their air defense."

They ridiculed a new British device which shoots projectiles with nets attached into the air to trap German planes. "Not a single German plane has been destroyed in this manner," they said.

Submarines, the high command reported, sank more than 100,000 tons of "enemy shipping space" in eight days, and a Nazi raider was declared to have destroyed the British armed merchantman Turakina in the Tasman Sea. (A New Zealand announcement yesterday said the Turakina had not been heard from since she reported she was under a raider's fire Tuesday night.)

4 Planes To 1, The Germans Claim

Berlin, Aug. 24 (AP)—German military quarters, declaring that the rate of four British plane losses to one German was being maintained, said tonight that the "British are constantly bringing new forces to England. They transfer pursuit unit after pursuit unit to the Channel coast without being able to check the Germans from breaking through their air defense."

AUG 25 1940

Nazis Warn Shippers On Navicert System

Compliance With British Regulations "Unneutral Act," Berlin Spokesman Says

Berlin, Aug. 24 (AP)—Authorized German sources issued a new warning today to non-belligerent shippers, asserting that "submission" to the British navicert system is "an unneutral act."

Britain has expanded this system, under which neutral ships' cargoes are approved by British authorities at ports of origin for clearance through the blockade.

"England is no longer in a position to exercise effective, airtight control of the sea," the German spokesman said. "Therefore, if neutral shipping voluntarily puts itself under British control by letters of safe conduct it does so without compelling necessity."

NAZIS SAY BRITISH SHIPPING IS HALTED

Declare Blockade Has Had Paralyzing Effect.

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Shipping in British waters has been virtually paralyzed in the first week of the Nazi total blockade, Germans claimed today.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK NEAR AUSTRALIA

Berlin Reports Destroying Armed Merchantman.

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that an armed British merchantman, the 8,706-ton Turakina, had been sunk in Australian waters.

[New Zealand officials announced yesterday that nothing had been heard from the Turakina since it sent a radio appeal on Tuesday night saying that she had been fired on by a surface raider.]

DNB, the official German news agency, said further that five steamships, totaling 21,000 tons, had been damaged in an air attack on a convoy near Moray Firth in Scotland, and that two totaling 15,000 tons must be presumed to have sunk.

British Trawler Sunk.

LONDON Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The minesweeping trawler Resparko sank after having been damaged in a German air attack, the Admiralty announced tonight. There was no loss of life.

Three Sinkings Confirmed.

The New York Maritime Register confirmed today the sinking of the 13,056-ton British tanker San Fernando and two freighters.

The San Fernando, which traded between England and South America, was sunk early last month off the Spanish coast by a German submarine. The 4-871-ton British freighter Zarian was torpedoed by a U-boat on June 30, about 350 miles off Ireland. No casualties were known on either British vessel.

One sailor was killed when the 1,540-ton Swedish freighter Greth hit a mine and sank on July 21 off the Swedish coast.

Reich Bishops Due To Ask War Unity

Berlin, Aug. 24 (AP).—Informed quarters declared today that the conference of Catholic Bishops of Greater Germany at Fulda would publish next month a pastoral letter admonishing all German Catholics to support Hitler's "fight for Germany's freedom."

These sources said the letter would ask the civil population to bear war's hardships cheerfully because sacrifices demanded of civilians were slight compared with those of the soldiers.

The bishops' session began Aug. 19.

Germans Tighten Grip On Netherlands Rule

High Officials Formerly Appointed By Queen Henceforth To Be Named By Reich Official

Amsterdam, Aug. 24 (A. P. Via Berlin)—Germany's iron grip on Holland tightened another notch today with announcement that high officials formerly appointed by Queen Wilhelmina henceforth will be named by Reichscommissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart.

The German move was the latest in a series which, since the occupation of Holland by German troops last May, restricted civil liberties and sharpened German control over the conquered country.

NEW YORK, AUG 24-(AP)-CBS TONIGHT QUOTED A SPECIAL GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST AS SAYING THAT SEVENTY BOMBS WERE DROPPED THIS EVENING ON A BRITISH TROOP ENCAMPMENT AT DOVER, SETTING BUILDINGS AFIRE.

NEW YORK, AUG 24-(AP)-THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID TONIGHT THAT BOTH THE ITALIAN AND BRITISH RADIOS HAD REPORTED THAT ADOLF HITLER HAS LEFT FOR HIS "FRONT LINE HEADQUARTERS" SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE "WHERE LARGE MILITARY OPERATIONS ARE TAKING PLACE."

AUG 25 1940

30.24-4517

Last month, decrees established the death penalty for Dutchmen convicted of giving aid to the British, created special courts to try cases involving Germans or Dutchmen who have offended against the Reich, prohibited listening to foreign broadcasts, put Leftist parties under the control of commissioners and authorized confiscation of the property of individuals or organizations agitating against the Reich.

French War Vessels Still Fly Tri-Color, Nazi Radio Reports

Berlin, Aug. 24 (AP) (Via Radio)—French naval units tied up at Toulon include the battleship Strasbourg, the seaplane carrier Commandant Teste, ten cruisers, twenty-four destroyers, twelve submarines and a number of smaller vessels, the German wireless declared tonight.

Quoting the magazine *Das Reich*, it said all the ships appeared newly painted and were flying the French tri-color at the Mediterranean base.

The Strasbourg, the Commandant Teste, the destroyers Volta, Kersaint, Le Terrible and Lynx, along with some submarines and torpedo boats, were listed as the only vessels escaping the fight with the British at Oran, Algeria, early in July.

Cruisers named in the broadcast as safe at Toulon included the 10,000-ton Algerie, Foch, Dupleix and Colbert.

Berlin Says Vichy Plans Rigid Control of Press

Newspapers May Not Accept Subsidies From Abroad

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP).—Dispatches from Vichy, the French capital, said today that a new press law for France is being drafted under which newspaper proprietors will be responsible for "every disregard of directions given by the government in advance."

"Directions are to be given to newspaper representatives on domestic and foreign political matters at regular press conferences," said the dispatches. Newspapers may not accept any subsidies from abroad, but they may receive subsidies from French sources, provided these sources are made known. Finally, the information department of the Havas Agency (French News Service), is to be taken over by the State. After this has been done the Havas Agency will be given another name."

The government will have right of veto over lists of direc and editors. A mail censorship a will be introduced.

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

LONDON.

The Air Ministry issued the following communique:

"Last night enemy activity was on a smaller scale. Bombs were dropped at a number of points in the southeast and southwest of England, in one district in the Midlands and in another in South Wales.

"Some property was damaged in the Midlands and South Wales. Elsewhere very little damage was done. Casualties were very few and no fatal injuries have been reported."

The following joint communique was later on issued by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security:

"Reports of this morning's activities received up to 11 A. M. show that enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town on the coast of East Anglia, where damage was done to some houses and a small number of casualties was caused.

"A few enemy aircraft approached the London area, but did not penetrate beyond the outskirts. No reports have been received of any bombs having been dropped.

"Our fighters have intercepted and shot down at least three enemy aircraft in the course of this morning's operations."

ROME.

The Italian High Command issued the following communique:

"In North Africa, the aviation field at Sidi Barrani, enemy preparations in the zone of Mersa Matruh and the naval base of Alexandria were subjected to prolonged and violent air bombardment on the night of August 23.

"Considerable results, with huge fires, were observed everywhere. All our planes returned to their bases.

"In the Gulf of Bomba a formation of enemy torpedo planes attacked one of our submarines on August 22 as it was leaving the harbor and hit it with torpedoes. The greater part of the crew was saved. The submarine can be salvaged. One enemy plane was brought down.

"In East Africa one of our aviation formations carried out a very effective night bombing attack on the airport of Khartoum, causing extensive destruction to hangars and starting a tremendous fire. All our planes returned.

"The enemy carried out air raids on Massaua, Berbera and Debel without causing victims or damage."

BERLIN.

The German High Command issued the following communique:

"German naval forces sank the armed British merchant steamship Turakina, 8,706 tons, in Australian waters.

"Submarines in the past eight days again sank more than 100,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping space.

"Of this space one submarine accounted for 15,000 tons, another U-boat sank the armed British merchantmen Severn Leygh, 5,242 tons, and Brockwood, 5,100 tons, and another armed merchantman, 4,000 tons.

"A third submarine torpedoed an armed enemy merchant steamer of 11,000 tons.

"German airplanes on August 23 and last night attacked ports, docks, airports, armament plants and troop concentrations in the entire southern and central parts of England.

"In the course of armed reconnaissance during the day, bombs were dropped on a munitions plant at Banbury, where fires and big explosions were observed.

"Far visible fires and explosions were caused by numerous nocturnal bomb raids, especially on the ports of Bristol, Avonmouth, Devonport and Great Yarmouth, as well as airports at Cambridge.

"Several enemy planes last night dropped bombs in Western Germany without noteworthy effect. Yesterday three enemy planes were bagged by chasers, four by anti-aircraft fire. Two of our own planes are missing."

...fighters have intercepted and shot down at least three enemy aircraft in the course of this morning's operations.

The Air and Home Security Ministries also issued this communiqué:

This morning Dover was attacked by gunfire from the French coast, resulting in slight damage to houses and a few casualties. Later the enemy directed attacks from the air on Dover and Ramsgate. Little damage was caused at Dover, but at Ramsgate some buildings were hit, including a gas works. Some persons were killed and injured.

Attacks also were made on the R. A. F. airdrome at Manston, near Ramsgate, where considerable damage was done to buildings.

Reports so far received show that during these operations ten more enemy aircraft were shot down, one by anti-aircraft gunfire. This brings the total so far today to thirteen.

One of our aircraft was lost, but the pilot is safe.

Another Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communiqué:

This evening enemy aircraft again approached the London area. The only bombs dropped were in the eastern outskirts and fell in fields, causing minor damage.

Portsmouth was attacked by a large force of enemy aircraft this evening. Reports of damage and casualties are not yet complete, but it is known that a number of buildings were hit and some fires were caused.

Reports received up to 7 P. M. show that thirty-two enemy aircraft have been destroyed in today's actions, twenty-eight by our fighters and four by A. A. [anti-aircraft] guns. Ten of our fighters are missing, but the pilot of one is safe.

The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

Daylight operations carried out by R. A. F. bombers yesterday included harassing attacks on airdromes and other objectives in Northwest France, the Low Countries and Germany.

At night an oil refinery at Sterkrade, in the Ruhr, and supply depots in the Rhineland were bombed. Some twenty airdromes and seaplane bases occupied by the enemy in Holland and France, and other targets at Boulogne, Dieppe and Brest, also were attacked.

Three of our bombers have not returned.

Subsequently the Air Ministry announced:

Reports received up to 9:30 P. M. show that forty-five enemy aircraft were destroyed during today's engagements. Forty were shot down by our fighters and five by anti-aircraft guns.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqué:

His Majesty's minesweeping trawler Resparko (temporary skipper J. Fountain, R. N. R.) sustained damage as a result of an enemy air attack and subsequently sank. There was no loss of life.

Another Admiralty communiqué stated:

When His Majesty's trawler Arctic Trapper was attacked by enemy aircraft thi... afternoon, she shot down two enemy bombers into the sea and probably damaged two others.

His Majesty's trawler Arctic Trapper was machine-gunned by German fighters which were escorting a force of German bombers. The trawler opened fire on the bombers. The first shell burst between two of the enemy bombers and it is probable that both aircraft received damage.

The second shell scored a direct hit on another bomber and this aircraft crashed into the sea. The third shell burst very close to another bomber and this machine was seen to turn over and come down in the sea. There were no casualties in His Majesty's trawler Arctic Trapper.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 25 (AP)—A joint Air and Home Security Ministries communiqué this morning announced:

Last night, a considerable number of enemy aircraft, operating for the most part singly, dropped bombs in many districts in England, including the London area, and in South Wales.

Anti-aircraft defenses were in action at many points. Fighter aircraft went up to intercept, and it is known that one enemy bomber was shot down.

In one part of London bombs caused fires which damaged some commercial property. The fire brigade, assisted by auxiliary fire service units, quickly brought the fires under control. In other districts damage was done to dwelling houses.

According to reports so far received from London and other parts of the country the number of casualties is small.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 24 (AP)—The British command issued the following communiqué tonight:

An enemy working party about 100 strong was observed and raided in the Fort Capuzzo area by a small patrol of officers.

A detached portion was surprised and rushed with bayonets. Ten were certainly killed and probably ten more. Seven prisoners were brought back. We had no casualties.

On Aug. 23 an ineffective raid was carried out on the outskirts of Khartoum, in the Sudan, by a single aircraft. There was one civilian casualty.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 24 (AP)—The British command today issued the following communiqué on operations in Kenya Colony:

The situation has been quiet. Extensive ground reconnaissances have taken place. One of our patrols encountered an enemy patrol in the region north of Buna. The enemy withdrew when contact was made.

In the early hours of yesterday morning Caproni aircraft dropped six bombs in the Tana River area. There were no casualties and no damage.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

German naval forces sank the armed British merchant steamer Turakina, 8,706 tons, in Australian waters.

Submarines in the past eight days again sank more than 100,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping space. Of this space one submarine accounted for 15,000 tons and another U-boat sank the armed British merchantmen Severn Leygh, 5,242 tons, and Brockwood, 5,100 tons, and another armed merchantman, 4,000 tons.

A third submarine torpedoed an armed enemy merchant steamer of 11,000 tons.

German airplanes on Aug. 23 and last night attacked ports, docks, airports, armament plants and troop concentrations in the entire southern and central parts of England. In the course of armed reconnaissance during the day, bombs were dropped on a munitions plant at Banbury, where fires and big explosions were observed.

Fires visible from a great distance and explosions were caused by numerous nocturnal bomb raids, especially on the ports of Bristol, Avonmouth, Devonport and Great Yarmouth, as well as airports at Cambridge.

Several enemy planes last night dropped bombs in Western Germany without noteworthy effect. Yesterday three enemy planes were bagged by chasers and four by anti-aircraft fire. Two of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 24 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In North Africa the aviation field at Sidi Barrani, enemy preparations in the zone of Mersa Matruh and the naval base of Alexandria were subjected to prolonged and violent air bombardment on the night of Aug. 23.

Considerable results, with huge fires, were observed everywhere. All our planes returned to their bases.

In the Gulf of Bomba a formation of enemy torpedo planes attacked one of our submarines on Aug. 22 as it was leaving the harbor and hit it with torpedoes. The greater part of the crew was saved. The submarine can be salvaged. One enemy plane was brought down.

In East Africa one of our aviation formations carried out a very effective night bombing attack on the airport of Khartoum, causing extensive destruction to hangars and starting a tremendous fire. All our planes returned.

The enemy carried out air raids on Massawa, Berbera and Dobel without causing victims or damage.

NO MORE NEUTRALITY

Petain Says Schools in France Will Teach New Way

VICHY, France, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The neutral tone heretofore characteristic of public school teachings in France will be missing in the schools of the new France, Chief of State Philippe Petain said today.

Public instruction henceforth, he explained, will tend strongly toward instilling respect for human beings, for the family, for society and the country.

"The school will no longer pretend to be neutral in thought," said the veteran Marshal in an article published here. "There is no neutrality possible between truth and falsehood, between order and disorder."

A new emphasis will be given to manual training, and a national type of strictly supervised schoolbooks will be obligatory in all schools, he said.

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

British

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security issued the following communiqué today:

Reports of this morning's activities received up to 11 A. M. show that enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town on the coast of East Anglia, where damage was done to some houses and a small number of casualties was caused.

A few enemy aircraft approached the London area, but did not penetrate beyond the outskirts. No reports have been received of any bombs having been dropped.

France Orders Merger Of All Veteran Groups

New Decree Will Permit Only One Organization For Former Soldiers

Vichy, France, Aug. 24 (AP) — All French national associations of war veterans were merged by decree today into one "French Legion of War Veterans."

The only such organizations to be permitted henceforth outside the legion will be local or regimental associations : groups for the aid of wounded veterans.

The new legion, it was announced, will group veterans of both the 1914-1918 and 1939-1940 wars and assume control of the property of all former national associations. Its officers will be appointed by the Government.

Fire Threat To Naval Base

French Troops Called To Save Toulon From 5-Day Forest Blaze

Vichy, Aug. 24 (AP)—A stubborn blaze which has destroyed 11,000 acres of forest in southern France in the last five days threatened today to spread to the naval base at Toulon, and French troops were summoned to aid civilian fire fighters.

Cinders carried by high winds were "raining" on the important Mediterranean base from blazing timber six miles away.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 24-(AP)-FROM NOW ON, FRENCHMEN WILL HAVE TO WATCH THE CALENDAR TO KNOW WHAT KIND OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS THEY CAN BUY ON ANY GIVEN DAY.

UNDER A NEW LAW EFFECTIVE TODAY THE GOVERNMENT CLAMPED DOWN RESTRICTIONS ON LIQUOR SALES--AIMED ESPECIALLY AT THE STRONG APERITIFS WHICH THE FRENCH LOVE TO SIP AT SIDEWALK CAFES--ON A CALENDAR BASIS.

ON THREE DAYS A WEEK--TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY--THE ONLY DRINKS WHICH MAY BE SOLD ARE WINES, BEER, CHAMPAGNE AND FRUIT JUICES.

THE OTHER FOUR DAYS CUSTOMERS MAY ORDER APERITIFS CONTAINING NO MORE THAN 15 PER CENT OF ALCOHOL, OR, IF THEY LIKE, STRONGER DRINKS SUCH AS BRÂNDY.

HOWEVER, DRINKS BASED ON ABSINTHE, ANIS AND STRONG VERMOUTHS ARE PROHIBITED ENTIRELY TO FRENCHMEN. HENCEFORTH THEY MAY BE MANUFACTURED FOR EXPORT ONLY.

WINES AND BEER MAY BE ORDERED FREELY AT ANY TIME, AND EVEN ON THE THREE "PROHIBITION" DAYS BRANDY MAY BE PURCHASED BY THE BOTTLE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

CAFES ARE FORBIDDEN TO SERVE STRONG DRINKS TO ANY FRENCHMAN UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE. VIOLATORS FACE FINES UP TO 60,000 FRANCS, THEIR CAFES WILL BE CLOSED AND THE COURTS MAY EVEN DEPRIVE THE OWNER OF HIS CIVIL RIGHTS.

FINES AGAINST MANUFACTURERS CAUGHT ADVERTISING PROHIBITED DRINKS MAY RUN AS HIGH AS 120,000 FRANCS.

MOREOVER, A FRENCHMAN NO LONGER MAY PLEAD INTOXICATION AS AN EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE IF HE COMMITS A CRIME.

BELGIAN CABINET DECIDES TO QUIT

Refugee Government Tried to Resign Before.

VICHY, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The refugee Belgian government of Premier Hubert Pierlot plans to resign, informed spokesmen here said today, since it is impossible to function under existing circumstances.

The Premier and most members of his Cabinet, which attempted to carry on from unoccupied France after King Leopold's surrender, previously offered their resignations but the King refused to accept them. Now, Belgian sources said, they were determined on unequivocal resignation.

With the great homeward trek of Belgian refugees well under way, the ministers' families have returned to Belgium. The ministers themselves are said to have decided to remain in Southern France after disbanding the Cabinet.

Belgian officials estimate it will take two months more to repatriate nearly 1,000,000 refugees. The Germans' frequent closing of the border between the occupied and unoccupied zones has stalled thousands of refugees in trains, automobiles and afoot.

Richard Allen, European delegate of the American Red Cross, was in Vichy today conferring, it was reported, on the dispatch of another relief ship from America.

Joseph Stokes, representative of the Quaker Relief Organization, left for Marseille after the Germans refused him a permit to enter the occupied zone. He carried papers from the United States embassy which hitherto have been honored.

It is reported here that many French refugees, returning to their homes, find them already occupied when they arrive and can do nothing about it.

ITALIANS BOMBARD ALEXANDRIA BASE

But Rome Concedes R.A.F. Hit One Submarine.

ROME, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Italian air squadrons swooped down on Alexandria last night and subjected the British naval base to prolonged and violent bombardment, the High Command announced today.

Night raiders also smashed at the Sidi Barrani air field and British concentrations at Mersa Matruh, on the Egyptian coast, the communique said, while far up in the Sudan other Italian squadrons thundered over Khartoum, the British garrison city which dominates the Nile, causing extensive destruction to hangars and starting a tremendous fire.

All the planes participating returned safely, the communique said, but it conceded that British torpedo planes had scored hits on an Italian submarine in the Gulf of Bomba, Libya, on Thursday, putting it out of action and killing part of the crew.

The High Command, summarizing the campaign which resulted in occupation of Somaliland, the British protectorate, on August 19, said that hundreds of motor vehicles, armored cars, guns and machine guns were seized along with "some hundreds" of regular troops and natives. In one captured stronghold only one officer and a few soldiers were found alive. Thirteen officers were among 200 slain, a communique said.

Hitler's Arch German Foe Reported Safe In Portug

Otto Strasser Aided In Forming Nazi Party, But Has Waged War On Führer Since 1930

[By the Associated Press]

Vila do Conde, Portugal, Aug. 24.—Otto Strasser, German arch-enemy of Adolf Hitler, was reported in refuge tonight in this little fishing village.

[Editor's Note—A well-informed German source in Berlin declared a month ago today that Strasser had fallen into Nazi hands in Paris, but German authorities declined comment.]

Strasser is seeing no one here while he waits for a brother, Bernard, a Benedictine monk, to arrange for them to cross the Atlantic.

Bernard has booked passage on the Pan-American Airways for next Tuesday, but there is no booking for Otto.

It is believed in Lisbon that Otto might go to Brazil.

Otto Strasser, one of the founders of the Nazi party, broke with Hitler in 1930. He organized the "Black Front" opposition and began an unremitting campaign against the Nazis by secret radio, and by a newspaper, the *Deutsche Revolution*.

and had many hairbreadth escapes before he finally entered France.

After the Munich beer hall explosion of last November 8, the Nazi Gestapo charged that Strasser organized the plot as an attempt on Hitler's life, with money supplied from Britain.

Another brother, Gregor, who remained with Hitler, died in the 1934 blood purge.

Otto, fleeing from country to country while plotting against Hitler, was expelled from Greece and Switzerland, was jailed in Czecho-Slovakia

30.24-4519

30.24-4519

Another Air-Raid Alarm Sounded In Switzerland

Bern, Switzerland, [*Sunday*] Aug. 25 (AP)—Air raid alarms sounded twice last night and early today in Bern and Geneva. The first alarm in Bern lasted fifty minutes.

On several previous occesions when alarms have been given in Switzerland, it was officially stated that British planes were crossing this little country toward Italian and German objectives, with second alarms when the planes returned toward home.

Planes Fly Over Switzerland

BERNE, Switzerland, Sunday, Aug. 25 (AP)—Air raid alarms sounded twice last night and early today in Berne and Geneva. The first alarm in Berne lasted fifty minutes.

Later an army communiqué said foreign planes, probably British, flew over Swiss territory between 11 P. M. Saturday and 2 A. M. Sunday.

Rumania Refuses Land

[*By the Associated Press*]

Turnu-Severin, Rumania, Aug. 24—The Hungarian-Rumanian conference over Transylvania collapsed today.

The two delegations admitted failure to find a common ground for continuing the negotiations.

The collapse of the Axis-inspired attempt to arrive at a friendly settlement of Hungary's claims to the 35,000-square mile province of Transylvania, which Rumania has held since the World War, came after the Rumanians failed to give a satisfactory reply to a Hungarian demand for some concrete territorial concessions.

Rumania's Offer

The Hungarians had demanded about two-thirds of the province. The Rumanians refused and offered to exchange minority populations instead.

The fact that several hundred thousand Hungarians live in Transylvania has been the focal point of the long Hungarian compaign for return of the province.

Hungarian delegates wore glum expressions as they left the hall where conferences had been held intermittently for ten days. They immediately went to their Danube steamer to return to Budapest.

The Rumanian delegates stayed to draft an official explanation of the conference failure.

A stiffening of Rumania's attitude had been seen earlier in the calling up of army reserves, the appointment of a new chief and vice-chief of the general staff and the offer of five seats in the Government to the anti-revisionist group of Juliu Maniu, the Peasant party leader.

The army appointees were understood to oppose any cession of Transylvanian territory.

Maniu, however, was understood to have rejected the proferred Cabinet posts unless King Carol's new totalitarian party were dissolved.

At Craiova, meanwhile, where Rumanians are negotiating with Bulgarians over southern Dobruja it was reported the Rumanians have proposed to cede all of the town of Silistra, on the Danube, provided Bulgaria creates a free zone at the port of Balcic, on the Black Sea, for Rumania, with an international highway leading from it to the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanta.

Kobayashi Japan's New Envoy To Dutch Indies

Commerce Minister To Go Instead Of Koiso, Who Predicted Friction With U. S.

Tokyo, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Government announced today it has decided to send Commerce Minister Kobayashi as a special envoy to the Dutch East Indies, instead of Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, exponent of an aggressive Japanese policy in the South Seas.

General Koiso had predicted friction between the United States and Japan over the Dutch East Indies' rubber and raw materials and had indicated his appointment as special envoy depended upon the Government's acceptance of his program.

HITLER'S HAND SEEN IN NEW NEGOTIATIONS

Hungarians Agree To Reopen Issue After Collapse Of Parley

Rumania And Neighbor In Meantime Call Up Army Reserves

[*By the Associated Press*]

Turnu Severin, Rumania, Aug. 24—Pressure from King Carol's Palace reported actually to have originated in Berlin, appeared tonight to have opened the possibility for a resumption of the Hungarian-Rumanian conference over Transylvania, which had collapsed earlier in the day.

After the delegates had announced there was no possibility of continuing their negotiations and were even at the railroad station waiting to go home, a new communique was issued jointly by the Hungarians and Rumanians expressing "hope that the negotiations will be resumed in the shortest time."

No Decision On Time And Place

No decision was reached as to when and where the arguments would begin again over Hungary's demand for the return of Transylvania, lost to her after the World War.

The original communique, which was withdrawn formally at the request of the Rumanian delegation after it had been public for hours, had read:

"In view of the fact that no common basis can be found for continuing the discussion, on the request of the Hungarian delegation the conversations have been declared closed."

Rumanians Call It Off

Later, while the Hungarians were preparing to leave, the Rumanians conferred over the telephone for hours with their Government in Bucharest, which was represented as intensely dissatisfied with the decision to break up negotiations.

Then, after much scurrying about, it was finally decided to issue the new communique.

Hungary And Rumania Call Up Fresh Reserves

Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 24 (AP)—An effort to settle peacefully Hungary's claim to the Rumanian province of Transylvania collapsed today and both countries called up reserve fighting men.

In Turnu-Severin, Rumania, Hungarian and Rumanian delegates walked dourly for the last time from the hall in which they had been negotiating intermittently for ten days.

They not only had failed to find the answer to the Transylvanian question. Apparently they had failed Adolf Hitler in which amounted to his direct order that a solution must be reached that would prevent war from breaking out in the Balkans and thus interrupting the agricultural and industrial production so vital now to Germany in her war with Britain.

War Threat "Not Eliminated"

Although a Hungarian spokesman indicated his Government's policy merely would be one of watchful waiting for the present, he declared the possibility of war over the long-contested territory "has not been eliminated."

Friction over the dispatch of two Rumanian divisions to Transylvania this week was reported to have figured in the breakdown of the conference.

In Budapest the news of the failure was followed quickly not only by the summoning of army reservists—as Rumania had done—but by other war-like steps. Additional soldiers were put on guard about the national railway system; auto bus and taxicab companies restricted their regular service to have military transport available.

Italian Comment Reprinted

Newspapers prominently reprinted Italian press comment that Hungary's right to Transylvania—which was part of the old Austro-Hungarian empire before the World War—was beyond debate; "above discussion."

Hungary had demanded about two-thirds of the province; the Rumanians were willing only to exchange minority populations.

In Rumania the Government chose a new chief of staff and vice-chief, and even offered five seats in the Cabinet to the faction of Juliu Maniu, the Peasant party leader who has been an outspoken opponent of ceding territory to Hungary.

But Maniu was understood to have made known that he'd have no Cabinet posts unless King Carol would agree to dissolve his new totalitarian and strongly pro-Fascist party.

Dobruja Parley Still On

Other territorial demands upon Rumania were pressed at Cariova, Rumania, where negotiations went forward with the Bulgarians over their claim to southern Dobruja.

The Rumanians were reported to have suggested the cession of the town of Silistra, on the Danube, with the condition that Bulgaria create a free zone at the port of Balcic, on the Black Sea, with an international highway leading from it to the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanta.

Japanese Free British

Shanghai, Aug. 24 (AP)—Two Seaforth Highlanders (British soldiers), arrested twice in Japanese-occupied Hongkew on charges of assault and battery, were released by Japanese today after Major S. R. Hunt, liaison officer of British forces, expressed regret for their misconduct.

The Japanese press had predicted authorities would demand an apology. The men were accused of striking six Japanese and Chinese, including two women, while intoxicated.

Hungary Calls Troops

[*By the Associated Press*]

Budapest, Aug. 24—Hungary took new defensive measures today, calling up army reservists overnight, as the conference with Rumania over Transylvania ended in failure.

The number of reservists called up was not disclosed.

Additional soldiers were detailed to guard the national railway system, and bus and taxicab companies restricted their activities, presumably to put their vehicles at the disposal of the military authorities.

(Rumania called up reserve officers last night and canceled army leaves.)

Hungarian newspapers reprinted prominently today Italian press comment that Hungary's right to regain her pre-World War province of Transylvania "is above discussion."

Reports received here said the Rumanian high command forbade all inhabitants of the border area to listen to the Hungarian radio on penalty of court-martial.

MAIL SEIZURE STILL OPPOSED

Hull Says Attitude of U. S. Remains Unchanged.

NO STATEMENT ON JAPAN

No Comment on Plan to Get Plane Bases for British Debt.

WASHINGTON, Aug 24 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that this Government was still opposed to the seizure and censorship of United States mails by the British at Bermuda.

He reaffirmed this postion at his press conference in response to inquiries as to whether the recent resumption of trans-Atlantic plane stops by Pan American Airways at Bermuda meant that the United States had changed its attitude toward the censorship of mails carried by the clipper planes.

Attitude Is Unchanged.

Mr. Hull replied that this Government's attitude had been consistent from the beginning. That attitude, he said, was one of opposition to seizure and censorship of the mails for any purpose and that continues to be the American position.

The Secretary of State, who returned to Washington only recently after a rest, said he had not checked to see what the plans of Pan American Airways might be since its planes seemed to be making an increasing number of stops at Bermuda.

For a time after the British began seizing and censoring mail carried by the clippers the airline ceased stopping at the Atlantic island except when bad weather required.

Mr. Hull was questioned about a published report that the State Department had given the Japanese Government recently a note warning that there would be a day of reckoning ultimately if Japanese disregard of American rights in the Orient continued. The Secretary replied that he could not add anything to what previously had been said concerning the situation in the Far East.

Refuses to Comment.

He had no news "when asked about reports that this Government had discussed informally with Uruguay proposals to establish United States naval and air bases in that country.

In response to a question regarding another published report to the effect that he had transmitted to President Roosevelt a plan originating in congressional quarters to wipe out Great Britain's war debt to this country in exchange for naval and air base sites in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Hull said he did not want to create the impression that he had taken any particular initiative in connection with such a proposal.

Windsors Have Home Repair

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor moved today to the home of Frederick Sigrist of London while repairs and alterations are under way at Government House. Described as the finest in Nassau, the Sigrist home was completed only this Summer. Sigrist is the originator of the Hurricane fighting plane.

U. S. Still Opposes Mail Censorship At Bermuda

Secretary Hull Reaffirms Government's Position Against Seizure At Press Conference

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—The United States Government today reaffirmed its opposition to the seizure and censorship of this country's mails at the British island of Bermuda.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, reiterated the Government's position at a press conference following publication of reports that Pan American clipper planes and ships of the American Export Line were resuming regular calls at the island after passing it up as much as possible since the British began censoring their cargoes of mail there.

Asked whether the more frequent visits of clipper planes indicated a change in the Government's attitude toward the censorship, Hull said the United States attitude had been consistent from the start. That attitude was one of opposition to the seizure and censorship of mails for any purpose, he added, and that continued to be the American position.

Laundry Of Duchess Is Sent To New York

Package Labeled "Her Royal Highness" Gets Quick Service On Arrival At Pier

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—All the way from Nassau, the Bahamas, to a cleaning establishment in Manhattan yesterday came a bundle of clothes from the Duchess of Windsor.

The package, labeled "Her Royal Highness," arrived on the steamship Acadia. Customs authorities, noting that the gowns were not declared on the ship's manifest, held them at the pier until a steamship official posted $500 covering bond.

Then the package was rushed uptown, where a crew of cleaners worked late into the night on the garments.

A few minutes before the Acadia sailed again today, a representative of the cleaners dashed breathlessly back to the pier, the customs passed the bundle and her Highness' gowns were Nassau bound.

Bermuda Offers America Site As Air Base

ISLAND'S GREAT SOUND DISCLOSED AS AVAILABLE UNDER 99-YEAR LEASE

Hemisphere Defense Step Will Not Affect Colony's Status In British Empire, Governor Assures Legislature In Hamilton

[By the Associated Press.] AUG 25 1940

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 24—The great Sound of Bermuda will be made available to the United States for an air base and possibly for a naval base, on a ninety-nine-year lease, Maj. Gen. Denis Bernard, Governor of Bermuda, informed a special session of this British colony's Assembly today.

The Legislature first had received assurances that the unprecedented step would have no effect on Bermuda's status in the British Empire.

First Specific Site For Base

This was the first specific indication of where United States bases on British territory in the Western Hemisphere might be established.

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons last Tuesday that Britain was discussing such bases with the United States, and Foreign Minister Lord Halifax told the House of Lords that agreement already had been reached "in principle" with Washington.

It was intimated then that Bermuda, Newfoundland and points in the West Indies all might become sites for United States bases for Western Hemisphere defense.

Disturbed Over Colony Status

A memorial sent to the Governor for transmission to Lord Lloyd, British Secretary of State for Colonies, declared that "the people of Bermuda are deeply disturbed lest some new conception of American hemispheric defense may affect the status of this ancint colony as an integral part of the British Commonwealth."

It asked assurance "that nothing be allowed to prejudice our Constitution, our Government or our complete happiness and contentment under British rule."

Reaffirming "unswerving loyalty" to the crown, the memorial recognized that the British Government's consideration of the defense proposals was intended "only to further the interests of the empire at this critical juncture" and pledged support of any agreement.

No Question Of Separation

The Governor's message, in reply, said the memorial had been answered reassuringly by Lord Lloyd who declared "there is no question of Bermuda or any part of it being separated from the British Empire or of the people of Bermuda ceasing to be British subjects."

As far as Bermuda is concerned, the message said, the negotiations so far are confined to provisions for an air base for which the waters of Great Sound would be made available.

"It is, of course, possible that a request for naval bases may be made by the United States," the Governor's message added, "and should this be forthcoming the Governor is sure that by giving them most sympathetic consideration he would be furthering the wishes of the people of Bermuda."

At West End Of Island

Bermuda has figured recently in reports that the United States and Great Britain have agreed "in principle" on leasing air and naval bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States.

Great Sound, chief water entrance to Bermuda, is a landlocked island-studded body of water filling the hollow of the "fish hook" at the western end of Bermuda Island, the largest of the British colony off the coast of North Carolina—about 700 miles southeast of New York and 570 east of Cape Hatteras.

The entrance to the sound is from the north, between Ireland Island on the west and Spanish Point on the east.

At its broadest, between Somerset Island on the west and the harbor of Hamilton, Bermuda's chief port, on the east, it is about five and one-half miles.

Regulations Relaxed On Border Crossing

State Department Works Out Arrangement To Aid Newfoundland, Canada And Mexico

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—The State Department announced tonight that it had worked out an arrangement to facilitate the border crossing for temporary visitors from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico without sacrificing "effective control" of this traffic.

Previously, tthe department had received complaints that entrance requirements imposed on temporary visitors had discouraged legitimate visits by Canadians.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has authorized American consular and diplomatic offices to inaugurate a modified policy August 28. On that date they will begin issuing non-resident alien border crossing identification cards to citizens of Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico who reside in those countries, and to British subjects living in Canada and Newfoundland. These cards will be valid for visits not exceeding twenty-nine days and for any number of such visits during one year without the necessity of registration and formal fingerprinting.

NAVAL AID NAMED

Capt. Read to Be Attache at Ottawa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The navy today assigned Capt. Oliver M. Read as naval and air attache at Ottawa in another move toward closer defense relations with Canada.

Capt. Read, now on duty at the Navy Department, is the first to fill the post. The army assigned an attache to Ottawa for the first time earlier this year.

Capt. Read is a native of Beaufort, S. C., and won the Navy Cross in the world war for service as commander of a submarine operating in European waters.

SENATE WON'T LIMIT DEBATE ON DRAFT BILL

Agrees Only to a Curb on Speeches About One Amendment.

GIBSON PREDICTS AN INVASION

Vermonter Quotes From Book and Tells Colleagues That They Are Too Slow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. (A. P.).—Seeking to hasten a final vote on the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill, the Senate agreed today to limit further debate on a pending amendment to fifteen minutes for each Senator.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, obtained an agreement after he told the Senate that he had been unable in private conversations to get all Senators to agree to cut short debate on the bill itself.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said that opponents of conscription had no objection to limiting debate on the amendment, a proposal to limit to 800,000 the number of conscripts that might be in training at any one time.

Expects Invasion.

Advocating rapid action, Senator Gibson, Republican, of Vermont, told his colleagues today that the Senate had taken the same length of time to debate the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory conscription bill that had been required by Hitler to conquer France.

"No wonder that Hitler has the utmost contempt for democratic institutions which are incapable of prompt and wise action in times of emergency," the thirty-nine-year-old Senator said in his first formal address since he came to the Senate to fill the seat vacated by his father's death on June 20.

Senator Gibson took the floor after the start of today's session had been delayed for twenty-five minutes because a quorum of Senators was not present.

"I have heard on this floor," Mr. Gibson said, "many expressions by able members of this Senate that they do not believe there is any possibility of attack on this country. In all courtesy to them, their beliefs amount to nothing. Let us see what the one man who knows believes about the possibility of this attack.

Quoted From Book.

"A short time ago one of Hitler's most intimate friends wrote a book—I refer to 'The Voice of Destruction' by Hermann Rauschnig, very recently published. Listen to one short quotation from that book and then let any Senator arise and say he doesn't believe that Hitler will possibly attack us. I quote:

" 'National Socialism alone is destined to liberate the American people from their ruling clique and give them back the means of becoming a great nation. I shall undertake this task simultaneously with the restoration of Germany to her leading position in America.'

"What do you suppose he meant by these words? Do they mean the peaceful conquest of America by the infiltration of ideals of national socialism, or do they mean the type of liberation which Poland, Holland and Belgium have enjoyed?

"What do you suppose would happen to any of you Senators if you suddenly awakened some morning in your home town and found that fifty Germans equipped with light machine guns had landed during the night and taken possession of your City Hall, your communication system, your lighting system, your water system, your police station and your armory?"

Mr. Gibson argued that there must be a reservoir of trained men in every town.

Passage Predicted.

Administration strategists predicted today that the Senate would approve the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill next week by a margin of at least ten votes and in a form calling for immediate conscription.

These leaders also said that a recheck of their polls, following President Roosevelt's call for speedy enactment of a selective service law that would become effective at once, indicated that a substitute bill, sponsored by Senator Maloney of Connecticut, to delay the draft until January 1 faced defeat by a margin of from two to four votes.

The Senate gave up its usual Saturday holiday to continue debate. Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, told reporters that he had hope of getting the Senate to agree to a limitation of debate.

On the other hand, Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, an opponent of conscription, said he thought no attempt would be made to cut off debate on a matter of this importance.

Fears Defense Delay.

The President said yesterday that to put off the actual drafting of men might delay the whole defense program a year or two and he remarked that Congress had been considering the matter since June 20 and still was talking.

Opponents of conscription conceded that Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that he was personally and absolutely opposed to postponement of compulsory military training was likely to swing the balance against Mr. Maloney's proposal to delay conscription until a system of voluntary one-year enlistments could be tried.

1,500 Couples Storm Bureaus In New York For Marriage Licenses

AUG 25 1940

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—Extra police were called in to keep order today as more than 1,500 altar-bound young couples stormed the five marriage license bureaus of New York city.

The current rush to marry has kept pace with Congressional action on the selective service bill, but prospective bridegrooms questioned today denied they were hurrying into wedlock to escape the draft.

The biggest rush was at the Brooklyn bureau where approximately 1,200 couples tried to get licenses. A sergeant and two patrolmen were on duty, but when the situation got out of hand, another sergeant and thirteen patrolmen arrived. After a half-hour struggle with the crowd, they turned 300 couples away, telling them to come back another day.

Quits Teaching Post To Enlist in Army

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—George E. Kessler, twenty-five-year-old Ashland, Pa., high school mathematics instructor, is in the army now because, he says, it offers more opportunity for advancement than teaching in the coal fields.

30.24. 4521.

30.24-4521

days.

They not only had failed to find the answer to the Transylvanian question; apparently they had failed Adolf Hitler in what amounted to his direct order that a solution must be reached that would prevent war

DEBATE LIMITED ON DRAFT AS SENATE BALKS FILIBUSTER

AUG 25 1940 [redacted] NEWS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Senate determination to break an incipient filibuster and get to a vote on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill next week, as demanded by President Roosevelt, took form today in a 15-minute debate limitation on the Lodge amendment, which would limit the draft army to 800,000.

The Saturday session—a rarity in Senate procedure—was taken over by the "big guns" favoring the selective service army of 1,250,000.

Outdistancing them all, however, was youthful Republican Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, 39-year-old

Senator Gibson

His speech wins praise.

"rookie" recently appointed to fill out the unexpired term of his deceased father. Gibson's eloquent plea for haste in passing the bill drew the praise of Majority Leader Alben Barkley as the best speech yet of the debate—an inter-party compliment which is also rare.

The Vermont Republican reminded the Senate that "Hitler was able to conquer France" in the same length of time it has taken to debate the bill. He added that it was no wonder Hitler has utmost contempt for democratic institutions which are incapable of prompt and wise actions in times of emergency.

Byrd Demands Action.

In an equally strong protest against delay in defense preparations that menace national security, Senator Byrd (D-Va.), demanded that the Senate "stay in session day and night until a vote is obtained" on the conscription bill.

His statement called on defense chiefs to explain why "the placing of orders for delivery of mechanized military equipment is lagging." Official figures "directly from the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War," said Byrd, show that only 343 combat planes—99 for the Army and 244 for the Navy—have been ordered in the last 100 days, and that none will be delivered this calendar year.

"If red tape is to blame," added Byrd, "the country should know it. If it is due to the refusal of business enterprise to accept contracts from the Government, we should know it."

Gibson, delivering his first Senate speech from his "rookie row" seat in the rear, leveled a finger at opponents of the bill and told them they acted "as though the war in Europe was a spectacle produced in Hollywood, rather than the most hideous reality in the history of the bloody world."

"Let us arm for the women we would save from the ravisher; for the children we would guard from eternal bondage; for the altars that the swastika would darken," Gibson pleaded.

Gibson answered the opponents' talk about constitutional rights being invaded by peactime conscription with a story of his schoolboy experience with fire drills. He sarcastically told how under that "un-American and un-democratic institution" he was forced to learn how to escape in case of fire whether he wanted to or not.

Democratic Leader Barkley's ability to get the debate limit on the Lodge amendment—a mous consent was needed—was a indication that the opposition to t bill was weakening. However, had failed in an effort to get agre ment on a 2 P. M. Monday vote the Lodge amendment.

The other would suspend present limitations on profits on Government contracts.

The argument over the relative effects of the excess profits tax on large and small corporations, tax experts said, grew out of the fact that a small corporation might be charged heavily for making a few extra thousand dollars, while a big corporation making several million dollars a year might pay a smaller tax on an equal amount of profit.

For example:

Suppose company A has been earning $30,000 a year and this year makes $50,000. The pending law would tax it $5,125.

Suppose company B has been earning $1,000,000 a year. If it made $1,000,000 again this year, it would pay no excess profits tax. Or if it also added $50,000 to its earnings as company A did, and earned $1,050,000, the excess tax would be $3,750.

The tax would be smaller because the extra profit would be a smaller percentage of "normal earnings" and therefore subject to lower tax rates.

The discrepancy, however, would not be as great as it seems because the excess profits tax would be in addition to regular income taxes, which would be $10,450 on $50,000 profits and $209,000 on $1,000,000 profits.

If both were required to use an invested capital method, as some authorities have suggested, and assuming A had $50,000 capital and B $1,000,000 capital, here's how the taxes would work out:

Company A would pay $16,600 excess tax and Company B would pay $375,000.

Some object to this plan, too, on the ground that it is unfair to the big corporation.

Profit Tax Bill May Be Split

Separate Passage of Defense Feature Sought by Some Congress Groups.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Despite various administration demands for quick action on some provisions, the administration's excess profits tax bill appeared today to be caught in a House committee controversy as to whether proposed levies fall with equal weight on small and large corporations.

As a result some members of the ways and means committee renewed talk of splitting the measure in an attempt to obtain separate passage for those provisions designed to speed up industry's defense production.

One provision urged by army, navy and defense commission officials would permit manufacturers expanding their plants for defense purposes to write off the expansion cost against their taxable income over a five-year period.

$29,087,855 In Loans Offered 2 Plane Firms

RFC Financing Available To Boeing And Bendix Aviation For Plant Expansion

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced tonight that it had offered to lend $10,500,000 to the Boeing Airplane Company and $18,587,855 to the Bendix Aviation Corporation to finance plant expansions.

Emil Schram, RFC chairman, told P. J. Johnson, Boeing president, the RFC would lend the money at four per cent. interest on first mortgages on plants to be constructed at Wichita, Kan., and Seattle, Wash.

The offer was contingent on the company's securing a Government contract for 500 bombing planes. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator told Edwin R. Palmer, vice-president-treasurer of Bendix, the RFC would lend money at four per cent.

BIG POWER SOURCES LINKED IN FAR WEST

White House Says Marketing From Bonneville and Grand Coulee Will Be Combined

AS AID TO DEFENSE PLANTS

One Aim Is to Speed Up Supply of Strategic Minerals Found in Pacific Coast Region

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Administration moved today to combine a potential 2,400,000 kilowatts of government hydro-electric power from the Columbia River to meet prospective national defense requirements in the Pacific Northwest.

A White House statement disclosed that President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes were preparing an executive order combining the marketing of electric energy produced at the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams on the river in Washington and Oregon.

Interior Department officials said that the combined power could be used by national defense industries to manufacture aircraft, ordnance, munitions and ships from Western raw materials.

The White House statement said that the Bonneville administration, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., under command of Paul J. Raver, would become the marketing agency for both power projects. Mr. Raver, 46, a native of Logansport, Ind., and former chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, became Bonneville administrator on Aug. 21.

"By combining the marketing of power produced at the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams under one marketing agency," the White House statement said, "the transmission network now under construction by the Bonneville power administration will carry the low-cost power from both developments throughout the Pacific Northwest.

"The present emergency makes even more pressing the need for coordinating the power facilities of the two projects and for providing a single agency for marketing the power in the region.

"The present national defense emergency makes evident the fact that the many strategic and critical mineral reserves found in the Pacific Northwest are a matter of national interest. An abundance of low-cost electric power available in the Columbia River region will accelerate the supply of necessary minerals for national defense, because electricity is an important factor in the processing of many of these minerals. It will also provide power for war industries in this region."

Grand Coulee would begin to produce power in 1941, officials said. Bonneville is now in operation with commitments of 106,850 kilowatts to industries and public power agencies. Officials said that about 300,000 kilowatts would be available from Bonneville on the transmission network within 12 months.

Since taking charge at Bonneville, Mr. Raver has executed contracts for the sale of government power to the Aluminum Company of America, the Sierra Iron Company, the Portland (Ore.) General Electric Company, and adjacent cities, towns, municipalities and public utility districts.

To Coordinate Power Of Columbia River

Roosevelt To Make Resources Available For National Defense Needs

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—The White House today said President Roosevelt would coordinate the power resources of the Columbia river by combining the marketing of power produced at the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams under one agency.

Stephen Early, press secretary, said the transmission network now under construction by the Bonneville Power Administration would carry the low-cost power from both developments through the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Roosevelt, he added, informed his Cabinet meeting yesterday of the plan to coordinate the power resources of the Columbia "available for the requirements of national defense, industrial development and domestic consumption."

Officers of All Americas Invited to See U. S. Army

Marshall Arranges for Tours During October Visits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, has invited the chiefs of staff and one officer from each republic of South and Central America to visit the United States in October in order to become familiar with the United States military establishment.

In making this announcement today, the War Department said it was contemplated that officials of the armies of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Columbia would visit the United States from Oct. 1 to 14.

A second group—from Ecuador, Chile, Haiti, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil and Cuba—was invited to be here from Oct. 16 to 30.

The department said that the invitations were extended in two groups in order to take advantage of the most favorable weather conditions.

The department said that the visitors would be transported by Army planes to various Army posts. The tentative itinerary for the tours follow:

Washington, two days; infantry school, Fort Benning, Ga., two days; Barksdale Field and air corps installations in the San Antonio, Tex., area, two days; ground troop activities, San Antonio, two days; field artillery school, Fort Sill, Okla., two days; Fort Knox, Ky., two days; Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., one day; Washington, one day.

Razor Blades for Defense

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24 (AP).—A new suggestion on the old problem of what to do with used razor blades comes from Bernard M. Nelson. He has written national defense leaders suggesting a nationwide movement to establish receptacles for collecting old blades as a means of recovering "valuable material now going to waste."

120 Kodak Refugees Arrive

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—One hundred and twenty children of employes of Kodak Limited, British affiliate of the Eastman Kodak Company, arrived here by special train tonight to be taken into homes of Rochester Kodak employes as war refugees. They had disembarked this morning from a Canadian Pacific steamship at Montreal after a voyage from England.

Name LaGuardia U. S. Chairman Of Joint Defense

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24 (AP).—The six United States members of the Joint American-Canadian Defense Board named Mayor LaGuardia of New York as their chairman today after conferring at length with President Roosevelt.

LaGuardia announced after a separate meeting of the board that the group would leave tomorrow, for their first meeting with their Canadian colleagues in Ottawa on Monday.

As he left the White House, LaGuardia told newsmen:

"The United States members of the permanent joint board met with the President, who outlined his views of the situation.

"The members then met to discuss procedure and arranged to leave tomorrow afternoon for Ottawa."

Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox participated in the meeting with the President, but left before it was over.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has invited the chiefs of staff and one officer from each republic of South and Central America to visit the United States in October in order to become familiar with the United States military establishment.

The War Department said it was contemplated that officials of the armies of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Colombia would visit from Oct. 1 to 14.

A second group—from Ecuador, Chile, Haiti, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil and Cuba—was invited to be here from Oct. 16 to 30.

(Other picture on page 1)

Before Mayor LaGuardia left LaGuardia Field on an American Airlines plane yesterday morning, he was questioned concerning the suggestion of Theodore T. Hayes, acting United States Commissioner to the World's Fair, that the Fair grounds be converted into a national defense base for Army and Navy use.

"If the Army and Navy want it, arrangements can be made," the Mayor said, pointing out that a decision would have to be made in a few days because of demolition contracts between the Fair and exhibitors.

Long Hours May Not Boost Output, Sen. Wagner Asserts

Social Legislation Advocate Replies To Idea Labor Standards Must Be Modified

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 24.—Senator Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), replying to "the suggestion that labor standards must be modified in the interest of national defense," declared tonight that "long hours of labor do not necessarily result in increased production of goods."

Wagner, outstanding advocate and author of national social legislation, spoke in an interview broadcast.

Four Answers

The original forty-hour-week law in France was a forty-hour week for factories as well as for their workers. There is nothing in our labor laws to hinder American factories from operation twenty-four hours a day, and an increasing number of our factories are, in fact, operating on three shifts.

Our factories are not hindered by law from a longer work week if they pay time and a half for overtime.

We must find and give work to unemployed millions before we begin to work present employes overtime. Five million workers are registered in the United States employment offices for all types of jobs, including skilled labor needed for national defense.

Experience here and in Great Britain proves conclusively that long hours of labor do not necessarily result in increasing production of goods. During the last war, the chief of ordnance of the United States Army made this statement: "Industrial history proves that fair working conditions and a proper wage scale are essential to high production."

Wagner blamed "insecurity and cial maladjustment" on enemies wi... in our gates," and added that "we can no more afford to adopt a half-hearted policy of appeasement toward them than toward a potential invading foe."

BULLITT DENIES STATEMENT ON FAVORING WAR

Ambassador Declares He Never Assured French Of U. S. Help

Letter Calls Charge He Met With Cabinet "Nonsense"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 24—Senator Clark (Dem., Mo.) made public in the Senate today a denial from Ambassador William C. Bullitt that he had promised France that this country would enter the European war.

The denial took the form of a letter protesting "many misstatements" in a newspaper article by the Senator's sister, Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thomson. Similar statements had been made in the Senate by some critics of the Ambassador.

"Paul Reynaud did not become French Premier until more than six months after France had gone to war upon the invasion of Poland," Bullitt wrote. "Never, at any time, to any French Premier or anyone else, did I write a letter indicating or intimating that if France went to war she would be followed in a short time by the United States."

"Fantastic Nonsense"

The Ambassador said a published statement that he sat in French Cabinet meetings was "fantastic nonsense."

"It would be as impossible for the American Ambassador in Paris to sit in a French Cabinet meeting as for the French Ambassador in Washington to sit in an American Cabinet meeting.

Bullitt also said that "I never received any orders from the State Department to follow the French Government to Bordeaux" in answer to a charge that he remained in Paris after German occupation, contrary to State Department orders.

Denies Going Over Any Heads

He also denied that he had ignored State Department superiors on his return to this country by reporting directly to President Roosevelt. He explained that ". . . the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary were absent from the city. I reported immediately to the ranking officer of the Department of State who was in the city—an adviser to the Secretary of State. I then reported at the White House and after returning from Hyde Park, immediately reported to all the authorities of the Department of State."

Clark explained that he had forwarded Bullitt's letter to his sister, an editor for a New Orleans newspaper before placing it in the *Congressional Record*.

He also placed in the *Record* an explanation from Mrs. Thomson which said her article had been based upon published reports she regarded as authentic and added that she hoped many of the things that Bullitt denied were untrue.

DANGER TO AMERICA IS REAL, SAYS HULL

Secretary Appeals For Full Support For Western Hemisphere Defense

Joint U. S.-Canadian Board To Hold First Meeting In Ottawa Tomorrow

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 24—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, appealed to the American people today for united support of "full and adequate preparations" to defend the Western Hemisphere.

In a statement, the State Department head declared that "the possibilities of danger to the American republics are real.

"The conclusion is therefore inescapable that full and adequate preparations for hemispheric defense cannot be completed too soon," he added. "I desire again to appeal for the fullest possible measure of unity on the part of our people in support of such program of defense and of related foreign policies."

Meets In Ottawa Tomorrow

Meanwhile, other governmental departments took steps to make Western Hemisphere preparedness a reality.

Six American members of the recently created joint United States-Canadian Defense Board arranged to leave for Ottawa tomorrow for the board's first meeting Monday.

The American members named Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York as their chairman after conferring with President Roosevelt. The group said no statement on defense plans would be made before the Monday meeting.

The Navy Department assigned Capt. Oliver M. Read as American naval and air attache at Ottawa.

Negotiating For Bases

Secretary Hull's appeal for unity in support of a hemispheric defense program was issued at a time when Administration officials are striving to work out methods of acquiring naval and air-base sites in this hemisphere from Great Britain. President Roosevelt announced recently that negotiations for acquisition of such bases were being conducted with Great Britain, and reliable sources said today that they understood Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, gave the Roosevelt Cabinet yesterday an opinion on the legal questions involved.

It has been proposed in Congressional quarters that Britain's World War debts to the United States be canceled or reduced in exchange for ninety-nine-year leases on bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, Trinidad, and other British territory in the New World.

Loans To Latin America

Already pending in Congress is an Administration proposal to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank and clarify its power to make loans to Latin-American countries to facilitate the handling of their surplus products while European markets are closed to them by the war.

Secretary Hull did not mention any of these proposals specifically.

Text Of Hull's Statement

The text of the statement:

"I feel constrained to reemphasize the view expressed upon my return from the Havana Conference, that the possibilities of danger to the American republics are real; that a threat to any important part of the Americas means a threat to each and all of the American nations.

"The conclusion is, therefore, inescapable that full and adequate preparations for hemispheric defense cannot be completed too soon. I desire, again, to appeal for the fullest possible measure of unity on the part of our people in support of such program of defense and of related foreign policies."

TEACHERS AGAINST ANY DICTATORSHIP

Federation Assails Nazi and Red Tyranny

BUFFALO, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—A resolution condemning all forms of dictator government had been accepted today by the American Federation of Teachers as the final session of its annual convention came to a close.

Dissatisfaction with the resolution, even in its final form, was indicated in the vote—announced as 358 to 250. The outcome was revealed following a secret roll-call, which was decided upon when delegates failed yesterday to agree on the language of the resolution.

The anti-dictator resolution was directed at "all dictatorships, whether of Nazi, Fascist or Communist origin, whether in Germany, Italy or Russia."

In the same resolution the federation pledged its support to the United States Constitution, calling for "continuation for all people" of the principles of American Government.

After nearly one and a half hours of bitter debate on a resolution dealing with possible involvement of the United States in the European war delegates voted to adjourn sine die. No action was taken on that resolution.

John J. De Boer of the Chicago State Normal School, defeated candidate for the federation presidency, issued a statement congratulating Dr. George Counts of Teachers College, Columbia University, on his re-election.

Hood Co-eds Will Help Austrian Refugee in College

By The Associated Press.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 24 (AP)—Co-eds of Hood College, through the cooperation of the American Friends' Service Committee in Philadelphia, will help "underwrite" the college education of an Austrian girl, a refugee from her native Vienna.

College officials announced that the student, Miss Maria Eva Vari, now living in New York, would enroll for the Fall term.

Under a plan approved by the college trustees several months ago, the college will furnish tuition and living expenses for Miss Vari, while members of the student body will contribute funds for clothing and incidentals.

Miss Vari was named as the refugee student after conferences with the Philadelphia committee, which has been seeking similar arrangements with colleges throughout the country.

She fled Austria last year and spent a year in England, serving as a governess for six months.

...el With Refugees Now Off Newfoundland

Army Says Transport American Legion, From Petsamo, Will Dock On Schedule

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—Army officials said tonight that the army transport American Legion, carrying 897 American refugees from Petsamo, Finland, was "off the coast of Newfoundland" and would dock here Wednesday afternoon on schedule.

Col. F. L. Whitley, executive officer of the New York port of embarkation, said that the vessel, safely past mined areas of the North Atlantic, had steamed through heavy fog for the last forty-eight hours.

Among the passengers are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, and Princess Martha of Norway and her three children.

More British Children Due At New York Today

Eighty-Four To Be Assigned To Homes In Massachusetts And Pennsylvania

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—A third large group of British refugee children seeking homes in the United States for the duration of the war will arrive Sunday night from Montreal.

30-24-4523

30.24-4523

The eighty-four youngsters will be assigned to homes by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children. The largest contingent, thirty-nine, will go to Worcester, Mass., and fifteen Quaker children will go to Philadelphia, where members of the Society of Friends have offered homes.

Eight hundred more child refugees are expected to arrive within ten days, according to the committee.

NEW YORK, AUG. 24-(A.)-THE NEW YORK POST PRINTED TODAY EXCERPTS FROM A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM ENGLAND DEPICTING THE ANXIETY OF BRITISH PARENTS WAITING FOR SHIPS TO REMOVE THEIR CHILDREN FROM THE DANG . OF NAZI AIR BOMBS.

THE MESSAGES, HEAVILY CENSORED, CAME TO DOROTHY HEITZ, A MEMBER OF THE POST STAFF, FROM A COUSIN, JOHN W. ALLISON OF NEAR PORTSMOUTH, RECENT GOAL OF GERMAN BOMBERS.

ALLISON AND HIS TWO BROTHERS--ALL MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE--HAVE NINE CHILDREN, FOUR GIRLS AND FIVE BOYS.

IN JUNE HE ASKED MRS. HEITZ TO PROVIDE A HAVEN IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE CHILDREN AND THEIR 70-YEAR-OLD GRANDMOTHER.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED, ALLISON WROTE THAT THEY WERE WAITING FOR A SHIP.

A SERIES OF CENSORED MESSAGES FOLLOWED, AT INTERVALS IN JUNE AND JULY:

AUG 25 1940

"UNABLE TO GET BOAT YET X X X."

"APPARENTLY THE NOBILITY COMES FIRST X X X THEN THE OTHER CHILDREN X X X WE WILL HAVE TO AWAIT OUR TURN."

"WE HAVE HAD TO GO THROUGH A LOT OF RED TAPE, BUT FINALLY EVERYTHING IS CLEAR. THE CHILDREN ARE READY TO GO. WE ARE ANXIOUS TO GET THEM AWAY FROM THE DANGERS OF WAR, AND TO PREVENT THEM FROM SEEING THE TERRIBLE SIGHTS X X X."

"ALL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE, IT IS ONLY A MATTER OF GETTING A SHIP. THE CHILDREN WILL BE COMING SOON. WE WON'T BE ABLE TO LET YOU KNOW THAT THEY ARE ON THEIR WAY UNTIL THEY REACH AMERICAN WATERS."

THIS WEEK CAME THE MESSAGE: "WHERE ARE THE SHIPS? TWO OF THE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN INJURED. TWO OF THE FATHERS ALSO WERE WOUNDED. GRANDMA HAS COMPLETELY GONE TO PIECES."

THIS LETTER ENDED: "WE DON'T KNOW WHEN WE CAN SEND THEM."

English City Sends Plea to Namesake

ROCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 24 (A. P.).—This city had a request today from the city of the same name in England to help buy a fighter airplane.

Mayor Joshua Studley, declaring that any action on the matter rested with the City Council, which meets September 3, said he had received this cablegram from the Lord Mayor of Rochester, England:

"Opening fund to buy fighter aircraft for our city squadron. Each Spitfire and Hurricane costs us $25,000. Can mother city look to you for help to defend our homes?"

British vs. British

Operator Tells Of Messages Reporting Gunfire Between Ships

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—The radio operator of the American Export liner Exeter, which returned today from Lisbon with 175 passengers, including ninety-nine aliens, told of hearing wireless messages reporting the shelling of one British ship by another.

It occurred Aug. 19 about 600 miles west of Lisbon, said the operator, Robert Redman. He first picked up a message from the Rowollan Castle, 7,798-ton freighter, saying, "shelled by raider." Later came another message: "still chasing us and gunning."

After the Exeter had given her position and asked whether she could aid the Rowollan Castle, Redman said he heard the 11,136-ton liner Circassia reporting to England: "We fired on Rowollan Castle." There was no explanation, Redman said.

The overloaded Exeter—twenty-four passengers slept on cots in the lounge—left Lisbon August 15 and stopped at Bermuda, where 315 sacks of mail from Switzerland, Spain and Portugal were removed for censorship.

Cannon Planes To Britain Soon

BUFFALO, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Bell Aircraft Company plans to start delivery of Army pursuit planes to Great Britain as soon as fulfillment of U. S. Army orders is well underway, a company spokesman said today.

Airocobras, built for the British are to carry eight machine guns and a 37-millimeter cannon, those for the United States, the cannon and four machine guns.

JAILED FOR HITLER 'HAIL'

Louisville Youth Had Signs on His Auto

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24 (AP)—Kenneth Metzmeier, 19, was fined $50 and sentenced to thirty days in jail on a disorderly conduct charge today for having "Hail Hitler" and swastikas painted in two places on the front bumper of his 1930 model automobile.

The youth, a metal worker, pleaded guilty to the charge after Sergeant Edward Fawbush admonished him that the painted words "might incite a riot."

Attention of the police was called to Kenneth's roadster by complaints of people who had seen the wording on the front bumper.

"Hail Hitler" and swastikas were painted in red on each end of the double bumper. In the center, in larger letters, was "Kenny" and below "Louise." Metzmeier explained Louise was his "girl friend."

He told the court he was "sorry" and "didn't mean anything."

"I had some paint left over and just wrote the letters there," he said.

He was born in this country, his parents were born here also and he would "like to join the navy," Kenneth testified.

"I'll never put another drop of paint on that car if it rusts to pieces," he told reporters.

A police towed the auto to a garage to remove the paint on the bumper.

Germans Questioned On Their Arrival In U. S.

Four Aviation Mechanics And Flyers Land At San Francisco From South America

San Francisco, Aug. 24 (AP)—Four German aviation mechanics and flyers from South America were questioned closely by immigration authorities today on their arrival aboard the United States liner Manhattan.

W. E. Walsh, immigration inspector, called the investigation "routine," but it lasted several hours. The Germans are returning to the fatherland via Japan and Siberia, after a period of employment at the Scadtka Aviation Company at Bogota, Colombia. They boarded the ship at Panama.

"This is a vacation," said one of the quartet, who had been in South America twelve years. The four, Guenther Katzke, Franz Neumann, Hans Sandkamm and Ewald Flesch, declined to say whether they were summoned to the fatherland because of a growing need for aviators and mechanics.

Tells 2d Naval District Group Future Depends on British, Chinese Efforts

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP).—Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N. (retired), former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, urging "all possible aid" for Great Britain and China, said today that the United States' future existence as a nation "depends on the overthrow of the two great despotisms in the West and in the East."

"It is our war as much as that of Great Britain and China," he said in an address prepared for a reunion of the 2d Naval District Association. "And make no mistake," he added, "the outcome of the war in Asia is as important to us as that in Europe."

"As for Great Britain," Admiral Yarnell said, "we can send planes, destroyers and other necessary naval craft and repeal the neutrality and Johnson acts in order that the necessary food and munition supplies may reach her.

"As for China, we can stop war material going to Japan, insist on the opening of the Burma Road, make the necessary loans to support the nationalist government, and strengthen the Asiatic Fleet, basing the reinforcements at Singapore."

Citing speeches by Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka of Japan as evidence of fascist intentions to rule the world, Admiral Yarnell warned that if the liberties won by bloodshed in past centuries were lost now, "the world will revert to the dark ages as far as the rights of man are concerned."

Before discussing international developments, Admiral Yarnell called

Yarnell Asserts Despots' Defeat Is Vital to U. S.

...or Asia. It would be much better to ...spend the money on a navy of sufficient strength to render invasion ...out of the question for any probable ...enemy. If this is done the necessity ...for a huge army disappears."

...pernicious ideas to imagine that the ...fleet can protect the nation by remaining on the defensive in our own waters.

"Personally I cannot see any necessity for an army of 2,000,000 men, which has been proposed. Outside of garrisons for outlying and temporary bases, we should not send troops in numbers outside of the United States either to Europe

NEW YORK, AUG 24-(AP)-THE DIES COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES WILL INQUIRE INTO ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE WHEN IT MEETS HERE NEXT WEEK.

STEPHEN BIRMINGHAM, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR FOR THE COMMITTEE, SERVED A SUBPOENA ON ERNST SCHMITZ, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE OFFICE, YESTERDAY ORDERING ALL RECORDS AND FILES BE PRODUCED BEFORE THE

SCHMITZ HAS BEEN IN CHARGE OF THE ORGANIZATION SINCE IT WAS OPENED IN JUNE, 1925, TO SUPPLY INFORMATION TO TOURISTS CONTEMPLATING TRIPS TO GERMANY.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS,MINN.,AUG 24-(AP)-ROBERT HODGSON, MINNESOTA BORDER PATROLMAN STATIONED AT VIRGINIA, MINN., SAID TODAY HE HAD TAKEN INTO CUSTODY A MAN HE IDENTIFIED AS A SUSPECTED GERMAN FUGITIVE FROM A CANADIAN INTERNMENT CAMP.

HODGSON SAID THE MAN GAVE THE NAME OF MANUEL FISCHER, 29, A NATIVE OF GERMANY AND CITIZEN OF SPAIN, WHO WAS CAPTURED BY THE ENGLISH IN BELGIUM AND SENT TO CANADA AS A WAR PRISONER.

THE OFFICER BELIEVED FISCHER HAD FLED FROM THE CANADIAN INTERNMENT CAMP AT RED ROCK, ONT., ABOUT 200 MILES NORTH OF PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

HODGSON SAID THE MAN CARRIED TWO CRUDELY DRAWN MAPS, APPARENTLY SELF-MADE, WHICH SHOWED "A BORDER TOWN" BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND EMERSON, MINN., ON THE MANITOBA LINE, AND ANOTHER BORDER TOWN BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER, B.C. THE FUGITIVE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CROSSED THE BORDER HERE AND HITCH-HIKED TO VIRGINIA, 90 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HERE.

HODGSON HAD NOT DISCLOSED HOW THE CAPTURE WAS MADE. FISCHER WAS BEING HELD HERE FOR CANADIAN AUTHORITIES.

THE STRATEGY OF THE BLITZKRIEG

- - -

GERMANS WENT BACK TO HANNIBAL'S
TIME AND SHERMAN'S MARCH
THROUGH GEORGIA

AUG 25 1940

- - -

FOR MOVES TO DEFEAT FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND

- - -

TO THESE THEY ADDED THE DRIVE
OF MECHANICAL SPEED
AND POWER (1800) (NOTE ILLUSTRATIVE POSSIBILITIES FOR FULL PAGE DISPLAY.)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE (CAP SNS) OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND (NAME OF PAPER) PRESENT HERE AN OUTSTANDING STORY ON THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY THE GERMANS TO CONQUER FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. IT IS WRITTEN BY MAX BOYD, OF THE AP'S WASHINGTON BUREAU, WHO LONG HAS BEEN A CLOSE STUDENT OF MILITARY STRATEGY AND HAS FOLLOWED THE DAY AND NIGHT MOVES DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. WHAT LIES AHEAD FOR BRITAIN? MR. BOYD SAYS THE ANSWER WILL BE WRITTEN IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE STRENGTH OF ITS AIRFORCE.)

- - -

BY MAX BOYD

AUG 25 1940

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, AUG. 31-(AP)-INTO THE MILITARY TEXTBOOKS OF THE WORLD, THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN EUROPE HAS WRITTEN A NEW CHAPTER ENTITLED: "MECHANICAL SPEED AND POWER".

STILL IN THE BOOKS, REVERED AND RESPECTED BY MILITARY MEN, ARE THE GREAT LESSONS OF THE PAST ON BASIC STRATEGY--HANNIBAL'S DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT OF THE ROMANS AT CANNAE, NAPOLEON'S RULE TO "DIVIDE AND CONQUER", VON SCHLIEFFEN'S ONCE-THWARTED PLAN TO CAPTURE PARIS, AND LESS RENOWNED UNDERTAKINGS LIKE SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA.

BUT THE HOLOCAUST THAT BEGAN WITH GERMANY'S MARCH INTO POLAND ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, HAS GIVEN THE WORLD A NEW CONCEPTION OF THE SPEED AND POWER WITH WHICH MACHINES CAN EXECUTE THE FAMILIAR BROAD PLANS OF

30.24-4525.

30.24-4525

WAR.

AS ONE MILITARY EXPERT PUTS IT:

"THIS CONFLICT HAS BROUGHT THE FIRST APPLICATION OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE TO WARFARE ON A GRAND SCALE!"

SO FAR AS STRATEGY IS CONCERNED, THIS EXPERT THINKS THE GERMANS USED ABOUT THE SAME BROAD PLAN IN THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS AS HANNIBAL DID WHEN HIS CARTHAGINIANS GAVE THE ROMANS THEIR WORST DEFEAT IN HISTORY ON THE ITALIAN BATTLEFIELD OF CANNAE 216 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

IN THE BATTLE OF CANNAE, HANNIBAL'S FORCES FIRST ATTACKED NEAR THE CENTER OF THEIR LINE, THEN SLOWLY WITHDREW TO DRAW THE COUNTER-ATTACKING ROMANS INTO A CROWDED POCKET.

BOTH RIGHT AND LEFT WINGS OF THE CARTHAGINIANS THEN SWEPT FORWARD SWIFTLY, ALL BUT SURROUNDING THE POCKETED FIGHTERS AND DRIVING THEM TOGETHER SO CLOSELY THAT THEY HAD LITTLE ROOM IN WHICH TO WIELD THEIR SWORDS. FINALLY, CAVALRY RODE THROUGH WHAT REMAINED OF THE MOUTH OF THE POCKET AND SLAUGHTERED THE CLOSELY-PACKED ROMANS.

IN DRAWING A PARALLEL BETWEEN THIS CLASSIC MILITARY STRATEGY AND THAT EMPLOYED BY THE GERMANS IN FLANDERS, IT IS POINTED OUT THE NAZIS STRUCK AGAINST HOLLAND AND BELGIUM AND THUS DREW THE FRENCH AND BRITISH INTO THE LOW COUNTRIES.

AUG 25 1940

GERMAN COMMANDERS WERE WELL AWARE THAT BRITISH TROOPS COULD NOT AFFORD TO SIT IDLY BEHIND THE "LITTLE MAGINOT" LINE AND SEE THE CAPTURE OF DUTCH AND BELGIAN PORTS FROM WHICH AIR RAIDERS COULD REACH ENGLAND EASILY.

THEY WERE AWARE ALSO THAT FRANCE, HAVING FAILED TO BUILD A FULL-STRENGTH MAGINOT LINE BETWEEN ITSELF AND BELGIUM, COUNTED ON THE ALBERT CANAL AND BELGIAN FORTIFICATIONS TO HELP REPULSE THE INVADERS.

THE ALLIED TROOPS RUSHED, THEN, TO PROTECT THEIR VITAL INTERESTS IN THE INVADED COUNTRIES.

NO SOONER HAD THEY DONE SO THAN THE NAZIS, WITH THEIR MARVELOUSLY COORDINATED USE OF DIVE BOMBERS, TANKS AND INFANTRY, BROKE THROUGH AT SEDAN AND RACED FOR THE COAST IN A VAST ENVELOPING MOVEMENT.

ONLY THE MIRACLE OF DUNKIRQUE SAVED THE POCKETED ALLIES FROM COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT AND ANNIHILATION. THE GERMANS TRIED TO DO, WITH PLANES AND ARTILLERY, WHAT THE CAVALRY DID IN THE LAST CMQTER OF CANN

AUG 25 1940

WITH PLANES AND ARTILLERY, WHAT THE CAVALRY DID IN THE LAST CHAPTER OF CANNAE.

BUT BRITISH PLANES FOUGHT THE NAZI RAIDERS TO A STANDSTILL, AND HEROIC REAR GUARD ACTIONS KEPT ENEMY TROOPS AWAY FROM THE PORT AT DUNKIRKQUE, UNTIL THOUSANDS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO ENGLAND THROUGH THE NARROW MOUTH OF THE POCKET.

THIS DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT PLAN HAS BEEN A FETISH WITH THE GERMANS FOR MANY, MANY YEARS.

VON SCHLIEFFEN, THE GREAT GERMAN GENERAL, OUTLINED IT COMPLETELY BEFORE THE WORLD WAR.

AS HE VISUALIZED IT, IN THE DAYS WHEN THERE WAS NO MAGINOT LINE, THE DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT WOULD HAVE OPERATED ON A GRANDER SCALE. IT WAS HIS IDEA THAT ONE ARM OF THE ENVELOPING FORCES SHOULD GO THROUGH SWITZERLAND, THE OTHER THROUGH BELGIUM OR HOLLAND.

HIS DYING ADVICE TO THE FATHERLAND WAS THAT THE RIGHT WING SHOULD BE KEPT STRONG.

AS MILITARY MEN HERE SEE IT, THE VON SCHLIEFFEN PLAN FAILED IN THE WORLD WAR FOR TWO REASONS. ONE WAS THAT THE GERMANS FAILED TO SECURE THE CHANNEL PORTS BEFORE PRESSING ONWARD TOWARD PARIS; THE OTHER WAS THAT THE GERMANS WEAKENED THE RIGHT WING TO SEND TROOPS TO THE EAST AGAINST RUSSIA.

IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE, THE ENVELOPING MOVEMENT WAS STOPPED AND TURNED BACK. IT NEVER GOT AS FAR AGAIN UNTIL THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE IN 1918, BY WHICH TIME AMERICAN TROOPS WERE THERE TO ASSIST IN STOPPING IT.

TO SOME EXPERTS, WHO PREFER TO LOOK AT THE WHOLE BATTLEFRONT OF THE LAST YEAR RATHER THAN AT THE FLANDERS SECTOR BY ITSELF, THE STRATEGY OF THE GERMANS RESEMBLES THAT OF GENERAL SHERMAN ON HIS CIVIL WAR MARCH THROUGH ENEMY COUNTRY FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA.

HIS ARMY WAS SELF-CONTAINED, LIVING ON THE COUNTRY, DESTROYING EVERYTHING IT DID NOT USE.

GERMANY'S FLEET PANZER DIVISIONS ARE ABLE TO OPERATE IN SOMEWHAT SIMILAR FASHION, PENETRATING DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY AND DESTROYING COMMUNICATIONS WITHOUT CONCENTRATING ON PROTECTION OF THEIR OWN FLANKS OR REMAINING NEAR THEIR BASES OF SUPPLY.

THE STRATEGY USED BY GERMANY IN PENETRATING THE ALLIES' LINE AND CUTTING THEIR FORCES IN TWO DID NOT IGNORE THE DANGER OF EXPOSING BOTH FLANKS OF THE PENETRATING COLUMN, HOWEVER.

THE TANKS AND TROOP-CARRYING TRUCKS THAT ROLLED FROM SEDAN TO THE SEA KEPT THE SOMME RIVER BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS, THUS USING FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION ONE OF FRANCE'S GREAT NATURAL BARRIERS AGAINST INVASION.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MOBILITY TO GAIN AN ADVANTAGE IN TIME OVER EQUAL OR SUPERIOR FORCES--TO ENABLE AN ATTACKING FORCE TO DESTROY ;MENT OF THE ENEMY, FOR INSTANCE, BEFORE REINFORCEMENTS CAN --HAS LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED.

NAPOLEON IS CREDITED WITH HAVING ACHIEVED SUCH AN ADVANTAGE IN HIS INAUGURATION OF SUPPLY BY COMBAT WAGONS AND CARTS.

APPARENTLY, GERMANY RECOGNIZED IN THE PRODUCTION OF HER PRESENT HIGHLY-MECHANIZED ARMY THAT THE PERFECTION OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT HAD PROVIDED THE MEANS TO OBTAIN THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE IN MOBILITY SINCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILROAD.

IN ANY EVENT, HER FAST LIGHT TANKS, PERSONNEL-CARRYING TRUCKS AND HORDES OF AIRPLANE HAVE CONSTITUTED THE PRINCIPAL NEW ELEMENT IN THE PRESENT WAR.

NEITHER TANKS, AIRPLANES NOR TROOP-CARRYING TRUCKS ARE ENTIRELY NEW; BUT NEVER BEFORE WERE THEY AS FAST AND POWERFUL NOR AS NUMEROUS.

TANKS INTRODUCED BY THE BRITISH IN THE WORLD WAR WERE HUGE, LUMBERING BATTLE-WAGONS THAT TRAVELED FROM FOUR TO SIX MILES AN HOUR OR LESS AND HAD TO STOP FREQUENTLY FOR REPAIRS.

PLANES STARTED OUT IN THE WORLD WAR IN A PURELY OBSERVATORY ROLE; NEAR THE END OF THE WAR BOMBARDIERS WERE STILL SIGHTING THEIR BOMBS BY LINING UP THE TARGET WITH A COUPLE OF NAILS FASTENED INSIDE THE COCKPIT.

THE COORDINATED USE OF THE POWERFUL NEW EQUIPMENT HAS DEMONSTRATED ONCE AGAIN THE GREAT VALUE OF SURPRISE IN WAR. IT IS ONE OF THE RULES OF THE GAME THAT SURPRISE IS ALMOST ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL.

OBVIOUSLY, THE FRENCH WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

FEW IF ANY FRENCH OFFICERS BELIEVED THE GERMANS COULD MOVE AT SUCH SPEED OR GO SO DEEPLY THROUGH FRENCH DEFENSES, LEAVING THEIR FLANKS EXPOSED. THE FRENCH HAD INADEQUATE DEFENSES AGAINST BOTH TANKS AND DIVE BOMBERS.

TO MANY MILITARY MEN, THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE WAS THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION OF THE THEORY THAT WHOEVER HAS COMPLETE DOMINANCE OF THE AIR WINS, OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL OR NEARLY SO.

3924-4527

30.24-4527

THE MILITARISTS WHO TAKE THIS VIEW SAY THAT THE DEMONSTRATION THUS FAR HAS BEEN CONVINCING AS TO WARFARE ON AND OVER THE LAND; THAT WHETHER THE THEORY APPLIES WITH EQUAL FORCE TO NAVAL WARFARE HAS YET TO BE SHOWN CONCLUSIVELY.

CAVALRY OFFICERS FIND IN THE GERMAN PENETRATION OF THE FRENCH FORCES AT SEDAN AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL WITH PENETRATIONS EFFECTED BY BATTLE CAVALRY IN THE PAST.

THE WAR HAS DEMONSTRATED GENERALLY THAT MANY PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THE FRENCH, HAD GREATLY OVER-ESTIMATED THE POWER OF DEFENSE AGAINST THE POWER OF OFFENSE.

MANY HAD THOUGHT THE DEFENSE WOULD HAVE AN EASIER TIME OBTAINING SUPPLIES, AND THAT ITS CASUALTIES WOULD BE LESS.

IN THIS CASE, INFORMATION IN MILITARY CIRCLES HERE INDICATES, CASUALTIES ON THE DEFENSE HAVE BEEN GREATER.

AS TO SUPPLIES, THE GERMAN ADVANCE FORCES HAD A THREE-DAY SUPPLY WITH THEM AND, IN MANY INSTANCES, THE RESERVE WAS LESS THAN TWELVE HOURS BEHIND.

SOME AMERICAN MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVE FRANCE MIGHT HAVE HAD A CHANCE AGAINST THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE, IN SPITE OF ITS SPEED, HAD NOT FRENCH AUTHORITIES PERMITTED APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 BELGIANS TO ENTER FRANCE AND SPREAD THE WORD OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE THROUGH THE FRENCH PEASANTRY.

REFUGEES CREATED HOPELESS TRAFFIC CONGESTION ON EVERY ROAD; HAD THEY STAYED AT HOME THE FRENCH ARMY WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH BETTER OFF.

THESE SAME EXPERTS HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED GREATLY WITH THE PROPORTIONS OF "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITY USED BY THE GERMANS, BUT THEY DO NOT REGARD THIS AS ANYTHING NEW IN WAR.

THERE ARE PARALLELS FOR IT, THEY POINT OUT, FROM THE TIME OF THE ORIGINAL "TROJAN HORSE" THROUGH THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR. IT WAS IN THE LATTER CONFLICT THAT THE USE OF SYMPATHIZERS AND SPIES WITHIN THE ENEMY'S GATES RECEIVED ITS PRESENT NAME.

THE PREVAILING IDEA HERE IS THAT TREACHERY WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE FRENCH ARMY MAY NOT HAVE BEEN AS WIDESPREAD AS DEVELOPMENTS INDICATED; THAT SENTINELS LEFT TO BLOW UP BRIDGES UPON THE APPROACH OF THE GERMANS DID NOT BETRAY THE REPUBLIC THEMSELVES, BUT WERE KILLED BY SPIES WHO POSED AS FRENCH PEASANTS OR SOLDIERS.

THE WAR HAS BROUGHT A NEW CONCEPTION OF AERIAL BOMBERS AS A "SUPER-ARTILLERY", BOMBING TROOP AND SUPPLY CONCENTRATIONS HUNDREDS OF MILES BEHIND THE LINES INSTEAD OF TEN OR FIFTEEN AS ARTILLERY USED TO DO.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT LITTLE KNOWN IN THE WORLD WAR HAS BEEN THE USE OF OLD PLANES TO TRANSPORT TROOPS; THE RUSSIANS HAVE EVEN GONE SO FAR AS TO TRANSPORT LIGHT TANKS BY PLANE.

PLANES HAVE BEEN USED WIDELY, OF COURSE, TO DROP TROOPS BY PARACHUTE BEHIND ENEMY LINES; THIS HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY PUBLICIZED PHASES OF THE "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITY.

THE MILITARY WORLD IS STILL WONDERING AS TO ALL OF THE TACTICS THAT WERE USED BY THE GERMANS TO OVERPOWER THE GREAT FORTS IN BELGIUM; ONE POSSIBILITY SUGGESTED IN AMERICAN CIRCLES IS THAT THE GERMANS MAY HAVE FOUND AND CUT THE UNDERGROUND POWER LINES THAT LED TO THE MACHINERY AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS OF THESE FORTS.

TACTICS USED AGAINST HEAVY FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS ARE SAID TO HAVE INCLUDED PROTECTION OF TANKS WITH SMOKE SCREENS UNTIL THEY GOT WITHIN FLAME-THROWING RANGE AND KILLED THE DEFENDERS WITH FLAMES SHOT THROUGH THE GUN APERTURES.

ONE CONVICTION THAT HAS GROWN WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR HAS BEEN THAT AIRPLANES ARE THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST AIRPLANES; THAT PLANE ATTACKS CAN BE NEUTRALIZED FAIRLY WELL BY FIGHTER CRAFT SHOOTING DOWN THE ATTACKERS OR BY BOMBERS RETALIATING AGAINST THE ENEMY COUNTRY.

PERHAPS, THE BIGGEST QUESTION LEFT UNANSWERED BY THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CONFLICT IS WHETHER BRITAIN'S OLD STRATEGY OF BLOCKADING THE CONTINENT WITH NAVAL POWER CAN BE MAINTAINED OVER A LONG PERIOD, AS IT MUST TO STARVE OUT AND WEAKEN GERMANY, IN THE FACE OF THE NEW FACTOR OF AERIAL POWER.

THAT ANSWER MAY BE WRITTEN IN THE AIRPLANE FACTORIES OF BRITAIN AND THIS COUNTRY.

FOR THE BRITISH RELY UPON THESE FACTORIES TO NEUTRALIZE EVENTUALLY THE GREAT NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY NOW ENJOYED BY GERMANY IN THE AIR.

HITLER, THE CONQUEROR?

- - -

POLAND, NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND,
BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, FRANCE
FALL TO HIM WITHIN YEAR

- - -

BUT ENGLAND BLOCKS HIM

- - -

WILL IT WRITE FOR HITLER
THE DEFEAT IT BROUGHT
NAPOLEON?

- - -

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE EUROPEAN WAR ENDS (1700)

- - -

BY E.D.BALL

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)--A EUROPE DOMINATED BY ADOLF HITLER IN THE BRIEF SPAN OF 12 MONTHS PASSES THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ITS LATEST WAR TODAY (SEPT. 1)--A CONFLICT WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE OLD WORLD'S CENTURIES OF QUARRELING.

IN THIS TYPE THE GERMAN [illegible]RER, SELF-PROCLAIMED BULDER OF A "NEW EUROPE," IN THE WORDS OF HIS OWN PRESS CHIEF "EQUALLED NAPOLEON" AND THE END IS NOT IN SIGHT.

HE SUBJUGATED NEARLY ONE-FIFTH OF EUROPE'S HALF-BILLION POPULATION AND MORE THAN ONE-SIXTH OF ITS 3,750,000 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY.

FRANCE, THE BIGGEST PRIZE, AND POLAND, WHERE THE WAR STARTED, WERE CONQUERED.

FIVE OTHER NATIONS--NORWAY, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG--BOWED TO THE NIGHT OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MILITARY MACHINE.

AND NOW PLAYING FOR THE BIGGEST STAKE OF ALL, THE GERMANS ARE BATTERING AT BRITAIN WITH THREE-DIMENSION, "TOTAL" WAR BY LAND, SEA AND BLOCKADE.

EXCEPT FOR POLAND, WHICH WAS FINISHED OFF IN A MONTH, HITLER'S CONQUESTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED SINCE THE APRIL 9 INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK.

UP UNTIL THEN, FROM THE TIME THE WAR STARTED IN POLAND SEPT. 1 AND THE BRITISH ENTRY THREE DAYS LATER, THE WAR'S INACTION LED SOME PEOPLE TO CALL IT A "PHONY."

IT WASN'T "PHONY" LONG.

THE COST IN BLOOD TO DATE IS A MATTER FOR THE HISTORIANS OF THE FUTURE TO RECORD.

SO FAR, 236,603 DEAD HAVE BEEN ADMITTED OFFICIALLY AND RELIABLY ESTIMATED. BUT THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE OFFICIAL POLISH, NORWEGIAN, NETHERLANDS, BELGIAN, FRENCH, OR BRITISH FIGURES.

FROM VARIOUS COMPILATIONS, THE TOTAL OF DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING IS FIXED AT 3,300,000 TO 5,300,000---ACCORDING TO WHOSE FIGURES YOU ARE READING.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS PLACE THE MISSING IN POLAND ALONE AT 1,000,000. RED CROSS ESTIMATES SAY 80,000 TO 100,000 FRENCHMEN WERE

30.24-4529.

30.24-4529

KILLED AND 1,500,000 TO 2,000,000 CAPTURED.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, ON AUG. 20, ANNOUNCED BRITAIN'S DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING--INCLUDING CIVILIANS --UP TO THEN NUMBERED 92,000, COMPARED WITH 365,000 CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR.

BUT REMEMBER THIS WAR IS BEING FOUGHT UNDER VASTLY CHANGED CONDITIONS, WITH THE AIRPLANE LARGELY PLAYING THE PART FORMERLY PLAYED BY MASSED TROOPS IN LAND
OFFENSIVES.

OF THE BRITISH CASUALTIES, UPWARDS OF 30,000 WERE ACKNOWLEDGED OFFICIALLY IN THE HISTORIC BRITISH RETREAT FROM DUNKERQUE.

BRITAIN HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF 2,514,199 TONS OF BRITISH, ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING, COMPARED WITH THE GERMAN CLAIMS OF HAVING SUNK 5,078,038 TONS.

AUG 25 1940

ADMITTED BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES INCLUDE ONE BATTLESHIP, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, 29 DESTROYERS, 14 SUBMARINES AND MANY CONVERTED MERCHANTMEN AND SMALLER CRAFT. AGAINST THESE 47 UNITS, THE GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK 269 UNITS.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LEDGER, THE BRITISH ASSERT THEY HAVE DRIVEN GERMANY FROM THE SEAS WITH THE SINKING AND CAPTURE OF 1,211,500 TONS OF ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPPING. MOST OF THIS WAS GERMAN, WITH SOME ITALIAN INCLUDED.

GERMANY HAS ADMITTED FEW OF THE LOSSES REPORTED INFLICTED BY THE BRITISH. SHE HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF ONE POCKET-BATTLESHIP, THREE CRUISERS, 10 DESTROYERS, SIX SUBMARINES AND 17 OTHER CRAFT. ITALY HAS ADMITTED THE LOSS OF ONE CRUISER.

THE SPREAD IN RIVAL REPORTS OF PLANES BAGGED IS JUST AS WIDE. BRITAIN SAYS 3,1919 GERMAN PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, THE GERMANS ADMIT 626; THE GERMANS SAY 5,106 ALLIED CRAFT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, THE BRITISH ADMIT 449.

WHEN GERMANY SENT HER GREY-GREEN LEGIONS MARCHING NORTHWARD DENMARK OFFERED NO RESISTANCE. BRITAIN AND FRANCE WENT INTO THE WAR TO HELP NORWAY, WHO ELECTED TO FIGHT, BUT IT FINALLY GAVE UP THE STRUGGLE JUNE 9. NORWAY'S KING HAAKON FLED TO ENGLAND. HIS BROTHER, KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK, STAYED AT HOME.

THEN CAME THE INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES, LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS. TINY LUXEMBOURG HAD NO OPPOSITION TO OFFER; THE NETHERLANDS, WHOSE QUEEN WILHELMINA HAD FLED TO ENGLAND, GAVE UP AFTER FOUR DAYS; KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM CAPITULATED MAY 28, AND NOW IS THE "GUEST" OF THE GERMANS.

WITH THE LOW COUNTRIES CONQUERED, HITLER LAUNCHED HIS SWIFT CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRANCE, FOLLOWING THE TRAMPLED PATH OF INVASION DOWN THROUGH THE NORTH.

HIS "IRON RING" TACTICS OF DIVIDING AND CONQUERING BROUGHT THE DOWNFALL OF FRANCE AFTER A MONTH AND 12 DAYS OF FIGHTING, AND THE BRITISH WITHDREW TO FIGHT IT OUT ALONE FROM THEIR "TIGHT LITTLE ISLES."

IN FRANCE, HITLER UNLEASHED THE SAME TACTICS USED SO SUCCESSFU. IN POLAND--CORDINATED OFFENSIVES BY HIS AIR AND MOTORIZED LAND FORCES. FIRST THE DIVE-BOMBERS WOULD BLAZE A PATH OF DESTRUCTION, FOLLOWED BY SWIFT TANKS BY THE HUNDREDS AND FINALLY MOPPING UP FORCES.

FRANCE, RELYING ON HER FAMED MAGINOT LINE, ATTEMPTED TO BEAT OFF THE INVADERS WITH HER CLASSIC WAR OF POSITION, BUT THESE TACTICS FAILED BEFORE GERMANY'S NEW WAR OF MOVEMENT.

CRUSHED, SHE SIGNED HITLER'S DICTATED ARMISTICE TERMS JUNE 22 IN THE SAME COMPIEGNE FOREST SETTING AND THE SAME ANCIENT RAILWAY CAR WHERE THE GERMANS CAPITULATED TO THE ALLIES IN 1918.

THIS TIME HITLER SAT AT THE HEAD OF THE TABLE, WHERE FOCH SAT 20 YEARS AGO.

ITALY, COMING INTO THE WAR AT GERMANY'S SIDE AGAINST HER WORLD WAR ALLIES 17 DAYS BEFORE THE FRENCH SURRENDER, BROUGHT THE FRENCH TO

TERMS FOUR DAYS AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI GOT LITTLE EXCEPT MILITARY OCCUPATION OF A SMALL BORDER STRIP OF CONTINENTAL FRANCE, BUT THE DEMILITARIZATION OF FRANCE'S AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS CLEARED THE WAY FOR WAR AGAINST BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

THE ITALIANS, CONFINING THEIR FIGHTING TO AFRICA, THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RAIDS ON GIBRALTAR, ON AUG.19 WON THEIR FIRST MAJOR CAMPAIGN WHEN THE BRITISH WITHDREW FROM BRITISH SOMALILAND, IN EAST AFRICA ON THE GULF OF ADEN. IL DUCE HOPES EVENTUALLY TO SMASH BRITISH CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE UNITED STATES, WATCHING EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS WITH GROWING APPREHENSION, LAUNCHED A HUGE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

IN ADDITION, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCED ON AUG.17 THAT NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY FOR ACQUISITION OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES ON BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE DAY AFTER THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, MR.ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON A PERMANENT JOINT BOARD OF DEFENSE FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT SAID "USE YOUR IMAGINATION" AS TO WHAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD PLAY FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BASES ACQUIRED FROM BRITAIN. HIS ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS COINCIDED WITH A PLEA BY CHURCHILL FOR 50 OVER-AGE AMERICAN DESTROYERS, BUT THE PRESIDENT WARNED AGAINST CONNECTING THE TWO SUBJECTS.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, IN AN EFFORT TO INSULATE THEMSELVES FROM THE WAR, SET UP A NEUTRALITY "SAFETY ZONE" AROUND THEIR SHORES IN THE PANAMA DECLARATION OF OCT.1, 1939.

NEVERTHELESS, THE WAR CAME CLOSE TO HOME WITH FREQUENT ATTACKS BY EUROPEAN NATIONS ON EACH OTHER'S SHIPPING BY RIVAL SEA RAIDERS AND THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SEA BATTLE BETWEEN BRITISH CRUISERS AND THE POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, DISABLED AND SUBSEQUENTLY SCUTTLED IN MONTEVIDEO HARBOR LAST DEC. 17.

IN A FURTHER MOVE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE THREAT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, THE 21 NATIONS OF THE WESTERN WORLD MEETING AT HAVANA OCT. 2 AGREED UPON A DECLARATION OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY AND SERVED NOTICE THAT TRANSFER OF ANY EUROPEAN-HELD IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO ANOTHER POWER WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED.

WHILE HITLER WAS GOING ABOUT HIS TASK OF "RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF VERSAILLES," SOVIET RUSSIA, HIS NEW-FOUND PARTNER IN A NONAGGRESSION ACT SIGNED AUG. 24, 1939, DID SOME TERRITORY ACQUIRING OF HER OWN.

RUSSIA SENT HER RED ARMY INTO POLAND 17 DAYS AFTER THE SEPT. 1 GERMAN INVASION AND IN THE SPLIT-UP OF POLISH TERRITORY GOT THE WESTERN UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA.

WITH HITLER FREED BY HIS PACT WITH MOSCOW TO WAGE WAR IN THE WEST, THE RUSSIANS NEXT INVADED FINLAND, ACQUIRING THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS AND THE HANKO NAVAL BASE ON THE BALTIC IN A DICTATED PEACE SIGNED AFTER THREE MONTHS AND 11 DAYS OF WAR WITH PLUCKY LITTLE FINLAND.

ONLY A LITTLE SABRE RATTLING IN MOSCOW WAS NECESSARY AFTER THAT TO GET BACK LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA, WHICH LIKE FINLAND FORMERLY BELONGED TO RUSSIA. THE THREE BALTIC STATES BOWED TO MOSCOW'S DEMANDS IN AUGUST AND WERE INCORPORATED AS REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIET UNION.

RUSSIA ALSO SEIZED BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA FROM RUMANIA, WHICH HELD AN ALLIED TERRITORIAL GUARANTEE AND HAD LEANINGS IN THAT DIRECTION UNTIL HITLER'S CONQUESTS CHANGED KING CAROL'S MIND.

CAROL, ALWAYS A REALIST, SAW THE WAY THE WIND WAS BLOWING AND IMMEDIATELY NAZIFIED HIS GOVERNMENT TO FIT THE GERMAN PATTERN. HE RELUCTANTLY CAPITULATED TO GERMAN DEMANDS TO SETTLE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON RUMANIA BY HUNGARY AND BULGARIA. THESE NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS.

TURKEY, ANOTHER HOLDER OF AN ALLIED GUARANTEE IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE, QUICKLY TURNED TO MOSCOW FOR INSTRUCTIONS AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE.

30.24-4531

30.24-4531

A GREEK CRUISER WAS SUNK IN A MYSTERIOUS SUBMARINE ATTACKS EARLY IN AUGUST, AND TWO OF HER DESTROYERS WERE ATTACKED BY PLANES OF UNDISCLOSED NATIONALITY SHORTLY AFTER THE ITALIANS TURNED ON THE HEAT. ROME DISCLAIMED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THESE ATTACKS.

WHATEVER THE OUTCOME OF THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE, BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL REPEATEDLY PROCLAIMED THE EMPIRE'S DETERMINATION TO A FINISHED FIGHT.

THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED PLANS TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE IN "1940 OR 1941," AND THE GERMANS REPUTEDLY ARE ACCEPTING ORDERS FROM SOUTH AMERICAN CUSTOMERS FOR OCTOBER DELIVERY.

SINCE THE BRITISH BLOCKADE HAS SHUT THE GERMANS OFF FROM THEIR SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS SINCE THE WAR'S START, THIS WOULD INDICATE A NAZI BELIEF THE CONFLICT WILL BE OVER BEFORE ANOTHER WINTER SETS IN.

THE BRITISH OFFER A DIFFERENT VIEW.

AUG 25 1940

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

THE APPEARANCE OF A NAZI SEA RAIDER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC HINTS RESUMPTION OF THIS COLORFUL PHASE OF NAVAL WARFARE ON A MORE EXTENSIVE SCALE.

AUG 25 1940

WITH THE BRITISH FLEET OCCUPIED IN HOME WATERS AND MEDITERRANEAN AND IN ESCORTING CONVOYS, GERMANY IS IN SUCH AN ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION TO HARASS COMMERCE FAR AND WIDE THAT IT IS SLIGHTLY PUZZLING THAT THE OPPORTUNITY HAS NOT BEEN USED TO A GREATER EXTENT.

THE EXPLANATION ACCEPTED BY NAVAL MEN IS THAT THE NAZIS HAVE SUBORDINATED EVERYTHING FOR THE TIME BEING TO THE ATTEMPT TO CONQUER ENGLAND. IF THEY FAIL BEFORE THE ONSET OF AUTUMN WEATHER, BRITAIN'S FOES MAY BE EXPECTED TO TURN TO HIGH SEA RAIDERS AND ALL OTHER MEANS TO TIGHTEN THE "TOTAL BLOCKADE."

THE PROSPECT MUST BE INVITING TO DARING SPIRITS IN THE IDLE GERNAVY. CRUISERS AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN AS WELL AS U-BOATS MAY NOW BE SENT AROUND SCOTLAND INTO THE ATLANTIC FROM NORWEGIAN PORTS WITH FAR LESS RISK OF ENCOUNTERING ENEMY WARSHIPS THAN WHEN THEY WERE ACTIVE LAST FALL AND WINTER.

IN THE WORLD WAR, THE RAIDERS HAD TO STEAL OUT IN THICK WEATHER AND IN DISGUISE THROUGH A TIGHT ALLIED BLOCKADE, YET THEY MANAGED TO SINK MORE THAN 60 VESSELS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

IT IS THE NECESSITY IMPOSED ON BRITAIN OF DIVERTING CRUISERS AND OTHER WARSHIPS INTO THE CHASE AND OF REINFORCING CONVOY GUARDS THAT IS THE PRINCIPAL VALUE OF SUCH WARFARE IN GERMAN EYES. ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING IS MORE INVITING NEAR ENGLAND ITSELF, WHERE BERLIN CLAIMS MORE THAN 100,000 TONS WAS SUNK LAST WEEK BY TORPEDOES AND BOMBS.

HOW QUICKLY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY IS TO REACT TO ANY CHALLENGE BY ENEMY SURFACE SHIPS IS ATTESTED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE OFF MONTEVIDEO LAST WINTER, THE NORTH ATLANTIC NAVAL BATTLE IN WHICH THE BRITISH ARMED LINER RAWALPINDI WAS LOST, AND THE ATTEMPT OF THE MERCHANT CRUISER ALCANTRA TO SINK A RAIDER OFF BRAZIL LAST MONTH.

THE RAIDER REPORTED TO HAVE SUNK THE 8,706-TON STEAMER TURAKINA IN NEW ZEALAND WATERS THE PAST WEEK MAY BE THE SAME WHICH THE ALCANTRA FAILED TO PUT OUT OF ACTION MORE THAN 6,000 MILES AWAY ON JULY 31. IF SO, THE NAZI CRAFT MUST HAVE BEEN STEALTHILY REFUELLED AND GIVEN SUPPLIES IN THE MEANTIME, IN THE MANNER OF THE WORLD WAR RAIDERS.

THE WORLD WAR RAIDERS MANAGED TO COVER IMMENSE DISTANCES WITHOUT THE SHORE BASES WHICH THE NAZIS STILL LACK. THE SMALL CRUISER EMDEN SANK 22 SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS IN THE FALL OF 1914 BEFORE BEING DESTROYED BY THE AUSTRALIAN CRUISER SYDNEY.

COUNT FELIX VON LUCKNER'S DISGUISED SCHOONER SEEADLER CRUISED FROM GRMANY FAR INTO THE PACIFIC BEFORE BEING LOST IN A HURRICANE.

PREOCCUPIED AS THE BRITISH NAVY IS WITH THE EMPIRE'S LIFE-OR-DEATH STRUGGLE, IT REMAINS ABLE TO CHALLENGE THE PROSPECTIVE THREAT. WHILE DESTROYERS ARE BUSY WITH CONVOYS, A NUMBER OF PATROLLING CRUISERS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KEPT FREE TO COPE WITH RAIDERS IN THE ATLANTIC. IN THE AIRPLANE, THE BRITISH HAVE A SCOUTING WEAPON THAT WAS BARELY EXPERIMENTAL A QUARTER CENTURY AGO.

BY STEINHOFF

(ADVANCE) PRAGUE-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-"BAD, AND GRADUALLY GETTING WORSE," IS THE PHRASE WITH WHICH A BOHEMIAN JEW CHARACTERIZED THE PRESENT SITUATION OF JEWISH CITIZENS OF THE PROTECTORATE.

THERE ARE STILL MORE THAN 200,000 JEWS IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, MORE THAN 40,000 IN PRAGUE ITSELF. AND THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT THAT ANY GREAT NUMBER OF THESE WILL BE ABLE TO GET AWAY SOON. FOR CZECH JEWS, BORDERS ARE GETTING TIGHTER EACH WEEK. A VERY FEW ARE GETTING AWAY TO SHANGHAI, DISTANT CHINA BEING ABOUT THE ONLY PLACE STILL WILLING OR ABLE TO ABSORB SOME OF THE LUCKLESS JEWS OF THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

ABOUT THE ONLY FOREIGN FINANCIAL SUPPORT REACHING THE JEWISH COMMUNITY HERE COMES FROM THE AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

THUS, AN UNEMPLOYED JEW, IF HE IS LUCKY, CAN GET ABOUT $3 A WEEK TO SUPPORT HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY. BUT HE DOESN'T GET THE DOLLARS--HE MUST ACCEPT CZECH CROWNS AT A FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THERE HAS, OF COURSE, BEEN NO HELP FROM ENGLAND OR FRANCE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR. AND NOW CONTRIBUTIONS FROM JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, WHICH WERE CONSIDERABLE, HAVE CEASED.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PRAGUE AND THE JEWISH EMIGRATION OFFICE CONSEQUENTLY MUST RELY WHOLLY ON CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PROTECTORATE JEWS, WHO ARE GETTING POOR DAILY. MANY OF THE WEALTHY JEWS HAVE LONG 'NCE LEFT.

TWO ASPECTS OF THEIR SITUATION IN PRAGUE MAKE THEIR POSITION SOMEWHAT EASIER THAN THAT OF JEWS WHO WERE ENGULFED BY ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENTS IN SOME OTHER LANDS.

FIRST, THERE HAS BEEN NO VIOLENCE, THE ONLY PERSONS HURT IN PRAGUE'S SINGLE ANTI-JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS BEING ARYANS.

AND SECOND, RESTRICTIVE MEASURES HAVE BEEN APPLIED GRADUALLY. JEWS ARE BEING SQUEEZED OUT OF BUSINESS. BUT IN WENSELSPLATZ, WITHIN SIGHT OF THE STATUE OF SAINT WENZESLAUS, THE HEART OF BOHEMIA, TWO SHOPS OPERATED BY JEWS MANAGE TO KEEP THEIR DOORS OPEN.

A FEW JEWISH BUTCHERS AND OPERATORS OF BEAUTY PARLORS AND TOILET GOODS SHOPS HAVE BEEN UNDISTURBED. THESE BUSINESS MEN, HOWEVER, FEEL THEY WON'T LAST LONG.

JEWS ARE EXCLUDED FROM CERTAIN PARKS, BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS AND PUBLIC PLACES. ONE ACUTE PROBLEM WAS FINDING HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR JEWISH PATIENTS, FOR THERE NEVER WAS A JEWISH HOSPITAL. A MODEST ONE IS BEING BUILT, WITH THE HELP OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SYMPATHIZERS.

FOR A TIME JEWISH DOCTORS WERE VIRTUALLY UNABLE TO PRACTICE. NOW TWENTY JEWISH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF PRAGUE HAVE RECEIVED LICENSES TO CARE FOR JEWISH PATIENTS. THERE IS, CONSEQUENTLY, ONE JEWISH DOCTOR FOR ABOUT 2,000 JEWISH CITIZENS. IN ADDITION, A FEW SPECIALISTS WERE PERMITTED TO PRACTICE.

AS TO THE FUTURE, A SMALL FRACTION OF BOHEMIA'S JEWS SEEMS DETERMINED TO REMAIN HERE--CONTENDING IT'S HOME, AND THAT THESE DARK DAYS WILL PASS.

30-24-4532

30.24-4533

BUT, JUDGING FROM COMMENTS OF THE MAJORITY OF CALLERS AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, THE MORE GENERAL HOPE SEEMS TO BE THAT EMIGRATION WILL AGAIN BECOME POSSIBLE. THE BELIEF THAT IT WILL EVER BE FEASIBLE TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE SEEMS TO BE DWINDLING, TO BE REPLACED BY A HOPE THAT SOME LARGER PLACE, NOT SO POLITICALLY COMPROMISED AS PALESTINE, WILL BE FOUN

"WHERE WILL HITLER SEND US?" IN A QUESTION ONE JEW FREQUENTLY ASKS ANOTHER.

GERMANY WAS REPORTED LAST (SATURDAY) NIGHT TO HAVE PUT THE PRESSURE ON RUMANIA AGAIN TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT OF HUNGARY'S CLAIMS ON TRANSYLVANIA, WHICH HAVE THREATENED TO DISRUPT THE PRECARIOUS PEACE OF THE BALKANS AND HINDER AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION VITAL TO GERMANY'S WAR MACHINE.

A CONFERENCE OF HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIAN DELEGATES AT TURNU SEVERIN, RUMANIA, BROKE DOWN YESTERDAY AND BOTH COUNTRIES WENT ON A VIRTUAL WAR FOOTING.

AUG 25 1940

THE DELEGATES WERE UNABLE TO FIND A COMMON GROUND FOR DISCUSSING THE HUNGARIAN CLAIMS ON THE HUGE PROVINCE WHICH ONCE BELONGED TO THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

AS THE DELEGATES WERE LEAVING HOWEVER, A NEW COMMUNIQUE SUDDENLY WAS ISSUED, JOINTLY EXPRESSING "HOPE THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE RESUMED IN THE SHORTEST TIME."

THIS COMMUNIQUE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RESULTED FROM PRESSURE FROM KING CAROL'S PALACE IN BUCHAREST AND SOME REPORTS SAID THAT IT ACTUALLY ORIGINATED IN BERLIN.

THE GERMAN RADIO IN A DISPATCH FROM TURNU SEVERIN SAID THAT NEGOTIATIONS PROBABLY WOULD BE RESUMED WEDNESDAY WHEN RUMANIA WOULD OFFER A BOUNDARY LINE AS ENVISAGED BY KING CAROL'S PRO-NAZI GOVERNMENT.

THE GERMAN WIRELESS SAID THE RUMANIANS STILL WERE OF THE OPINION THAT AN EXCHANGE OF POPULATION OUGHT TO PRECEDE A SETTLEMENT OF TERRITORY. HOWEVER, THE HUNGARIANS HAVE INSISTED ON AT LEAST PART OF THE PROVINCE, PERHAPS TWO-THIRDS.

WHILE MARSHALING HIS FORCES THIS SUMMER FOR HIS BATTLE WITH THE BRITISH, ADOLF HITLER ORDERED RUMANIA TO SETTLE BY DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS THE TERRITORIAL DEMANDS OF HUNGARY AND BULGARIA ON PAIN OF A SETTLEMENT IMPOSED BY THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS. IT WAS SAID HIS OBJECT WAS TO MAINTAIN PEACE IN THE BALKANS SO THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES FOR HIS ARMY AND AIR FORCE WOULD NOT BE HINDERED.

WHEN IT APPEARED THE NEGOTIATIONS MIGHT BREAK DOWN, RUMANIA CALLED UP HER RESERVES AND HUNGARY FOLLOWED SUIT YESTERDAY.

THEN CAME THE REPORTED NEW INSTRUCTIONS FROM BUCHAREST AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUATION OF THE TALKS.

(EDITORS DESIRING TO ROUNDUP THE BALKAN SITUATION IN ONE UNDATED PIECE MAY PICK UP TURNU SEVERIN DATE AT FOURTH GRAF, BEGINNING [illegible] ORIGINAL COMMUNIQUE ETC." AND THEN PICK UP BUDAPEST DATE, EDITING LATTER TO CONFORM.)

Air War Box Score

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rival claims of plane losses since heavy air attacks on Britain began August 8:

British Claims

	German Losses	British Losses
August 8	60	16
August 11	65	26
August 12	62	13
August 13	78	13
August 14	31	7
August 15	180	34
August 16	75	22
August 18	152	22
August 19	5	3
August 20	4	0
August 21	13	1
August 22	10	4
August 23	4	0
August 24	45	10
Totals	784	171

German Claims

	British Losses	German Losses
August 8	49	10
August 11	93	21
August 12	89	24
August 13	132	28
August 14	28	12
August 15	143	32
August 16	92	31
August 18	182	34
August 19	5	2
August 20	10	3
August 21	7	6
August 22	11	2
August 23	7	2
August 24	50	18
Totals	898	227

On the omitted dates, air raids on Britain were so light that communiques did not list losses.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 51ST WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM AUG. 11 TO AUG. 17, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	---------SUNK BY----------			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	6	0	0	49,518	139(X)	1,077(Y)
BELGIUM	1	0	0	7,590	0	0
GERMANY	1	0	0	5,836	0	0
SWEDEN	1	1	0	3,865	1	8
FRANCE	0	0	1	2,441	0	0
DENMARK	0	1	0	(Z)	4	0
TOTALS	9	2	1	69,250	144	1,085
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	418	178	226	2,906,137	6,988	5,596
GRAND TOTAL	427	180	227	2,975,387	7,132	6,681

(X)-TWO KILLED WHEN NAZI PLANES MACHINE-GUNNED IRISH SHIP OF BRITISH REGISTRY.

(Y)-BRITAIN ANNOUNCED 130 KILLED, 1,074 MISSING FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIER GLORIOUS.

(Z) TONNAGE UNKNOWN.

AUG 25 1940

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN 384; GERMANY 79; NORWAY 72; SWEDEN 56; GREECE 52; FRANCE 42; NETHERLANDS 37; DENMARK 33; ITALY 25; FINLAND 18; BELGIUM 9; ESTONIA 9; YUGOSLAVIA 4; LITHUANIA 3; PANAMA 2; POLAND 1; SOVIET 1; IRAN 1; ARGENTINE 1; RUMANIA 1; JAPAN 1; LATVIA 1; SPAIN 1; PORTUGAL 1; TOTAL 834.

51st Week of War

SUNDAY, AUG. 18--UNITED STATES AND CANADA AGREE ON PERMANENT JOINT BOARD FOR DEFENSE OF NORTH AMERICA; GERMANS BOMB LONDON OUTSKIRTS, CROYDON IN TWO ATTACKS; BRITISH ATTACK 26 NAZI AIRDROMES, TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND OTHER MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN DAY AND NIGHT COUNTER THRUSTS; BRITISH CLAIM 140 GERMAN, 16 BRITISH PLANES DOWNED; GERMANS SAY 138 BRITISH, 34 NAZI CRAFT IS DAY'S TOLL; ITALIANS DRIVE TO WITHIN 40 MILES OF BERBERA, CAPITAL OF BRITISH SOMALILAND IN NORTH AFRICA; REPORT SINKING OF 9,000-TON BRITISH TANKER IN FIRST ATTACK BY ITALIAN SUBMARINE IN ATLANTIC.

MONDAY, AUG. 19--BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM SOMALILAND, GIVING ITALIANS FIRST MAJOR VICTORY OF WAR; BRITISH BOMB BOULOGNE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG AREAS AS GERMAN ATTACKS SLACK OFF; ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES MAKE VAST "DEFENSE AREA" IN ANTICIPATION OF POSSIBLE INVASION; BRITISH "NIGHTHAWKS" RAID ITALIAN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES AT MILAN AND TURIN.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20--BRITAIN DISCLOSES AGREEMENT "IN PRINCIPLE" TO LEASE NAVAL AND AIR BASES ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE POSSESSIONS TO U.S.; POSSIBILITY OF BRITISH-AMERICAN UNION ENVISIONED BY CHURCHILL; GERMANS ATTACK BRITAIN IN THREE WAVES, BRITISH BOMB HAUGESUND, NORWEGIAN PORT, AND GERMAN-HELD AIRDROME AT ST.OMER, FRANCE, 30 OTHER NAZI AIR BASES AND KIEL NAVAL HARBOR; LEON TROTSKY STABBED WITH PICK-AX IN MEXICO CITY HOME.

AUG 25 1940

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21--GERMANS SUPPLANT MASS RAIDS ON BRITAIN WITH HIT-AND-RUN TACTICS; FIRES AND EXPLOSIVES ARE SET OFF BY RAID ON GIBRALTAR; BRITAIN RAIDS CONTINENTAL NAZI AIRDROMES AND ITALIAN BASES IN ETHIOPIA; GERMANY DECLINES SAFE CONDUCT GUARANTEES TO

30.24-4535. 30.24-4535

BRITISH VESSELS CARRYING CHILDREN TO U.S.; GREEK-ITALIAN RELATIONS NEAR BREAKING POINT AS GREECE CANCELS ARMY LEAVES, ITALIAN PRESS CONTINUES VIOLENT ATTACKS; TROTSKY DIES, ACCUSES STALIN'S SECRET POLICE OF ATTACK IN DEATHBED STATEMENT.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22--GERMAN GUNS ON FRENCH COAST BOMBARD ENGLAND BY NIGHT AFTER RANGE-FINDING SHOTS AT CONVOY IN CHANNEL; BRITISH DIVE BOMBERS STRIKE AT GUN BASES; GERMANS BOMB LONDON OUTSKIRTS IN NIGHT RAID AS THOUSANDS WATCH; BRITISH AND ITALIANS EXCHANGE BOMBING RAIDS IN AFRICA; JAPAN IN DIPLOMATIC SHAKEUP, INCLUDING CHANGE OF AMBASSADORS TO U.S.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23--BRITISH BIG GUNS REPLY TO GERMAN CROSS-CHANNEL CANNONADING; RAF BOMBS GERMAN GUNS AND AIRDROMES; RUMANIA CALLS UP RESERVE OFFICERS AS COLLAPSE OF PARLEY WITH HUNGARY OVER TRANSYLVANIA IS PREDICTED; HIGH FASCIST SOURCE SAYS ITALY WILL INVADE GREECE IF BRITAIN TAKES GREEK ISLANDS; BRITISH AND ITALIANS EACH CLAIM AFRICAN BOMBING SUCCESSES; PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DEMANDS QUICK PASSAGE OF CONSCRIPTION ACT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24--GERMAN BOMBS RAIN ON LONJON IN THREE SEPARATE RAIDS; RAVAGE BLOWS ALSO STRUCK AT PORTSMOUTH AND DOVER, WITH CROSS-CHANNEL GUNFIRE CONTINUING; HUNGARIAN-RUMANIAN CONFERENCE COLLAPSES BUT GERMAN PRESSURE FORCES PROMISE OF NEW EFFORT TO SETTLE HUNGARY'S TRANSYLVANIAN CLAIMS PEACEFULLY; HUNGARIAN RESERVES CALLED UP.

: 70 YEARS IN 46 DAYS!

FRANCE, UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION,
PRESENTS A PATHETIC PICTURE

- - -

NO ONE EXPECTS PETAIN'S REGIME TO LAST (900) (DETROIT FREE-PRESS NOTE)

- -

(EDITORS' NOTE: AFTER FOUR YEARS OF LIFE IN FRANCE, DURING WHICH HE HELPED REPORT THE GERMAN CONQUEST OF THAT COUNTRY, AP FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT HENRY CASSIDY IS NOW IN BERLIN, FROM WHICH POINT HE WRITES FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE (CAP SNS) OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE FOLLOWING GRAPHIC STORY OF THE CHANGED LIFE IN PARIS TODAY. MR. CASSIDY, A NATIVE AMERICAN, ALSO COVERED MUCH OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.)

- - -

BY HENRY CASSIDY

(ADVANCE) BERLIN (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS -- LIFE IN FRANCE, UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION, HAS FALLEN BACK ALMOST A CENTUY.

SINCE THE COLLAPSE UNDER GERMAN ARMS OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC, WHICH HAD RULED FOR SEVENTY YEARS, FRANCE HAS REVERTED TO MUCH THAT SHE KNEW IN THE 19TH CENTURY, AND FACES THE PROBLEM OF RECOVERY FROM ANOTHER DEFEAT LIKE THAT IN 1870.

THE DEFEATED REPUBLIC HAS DISAPPEARED, JUST AS THE EMPIRE DID IN THE LAST CENTURY. WITH IT HAVE GONE THE POWER, FINANCES, INDUSTRIES, PLEASURES -- EVEN THE AUTOMOBILES -- WHICH MADE PARIS THE CAPITAL OF WESTERN EUROPE IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

AFTER FOUR YEARS IN PARI, I M

BERLIN FIRST ADD FRANCE, UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION, (BY CASSIDY) 20TH CENTURY.

AFTER FOUR YEARS IN PARI, I HAVE JUST SEEN THE LIFE THERE REVERSED IN A PERIOD OF SIX WEEKS.

ON THE SURFACE, PARIS AND MOST OF THE OCCUPIED CITIES AND TOWNS

AMS MOVED AUG. 17, 1940

HAVE BEEN REMARKABLY LITTLE CHANGED BY THE WAR.

THE SANDBAGS HAVE BEEN TAKEN DOWN FROM PARIS MONUMENTS, AND ALL THE CELEBRATED STRUCTURES OF THE CITY ARE INTACT. MOST TOWNS ALSO ESCAPED UNDAMAGED, AND EVEN IN THOSE LIKE COMPIEGNE, SENLIS AND CAMBRAI, WHERE THERE WAS FIGHTING, THE CATHEDRALS STILL STAND AND ONLY SOME QUARTERS HAVE BEEN SMASHED.

BUT BENEATH THE SURFACE, LIFE HAS CHANGED RADICALLY.

QUEUES FORM FOR FOOD, WHERE ONCE THERE WAS PLENTY.

COFFEE, MILK, EGGS, CHEESE AND OIL HAVE ALL BEEN LACKING. SOAP AND CLEANING FLUIDS ARE ALSO RUNNING SHORT. SUGAR RATIONS HAVE BEEN CUT FROM 750 TO 500 GRAMS A MONTH, AND ANOTHER REDUCTION IS EXPECTED. BREAD AND COAL ALSO ARE RATIONED.

THERE HAS BEEN A RUN ON TOBACCO, AS WELL AS SILKS, LINENS AND CLOTHING IN GENERAL, AND LUXURY CIGARETTES HAVE DISAPPEARED.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD SUPPLIES HAS BEEN MADE SINCE TRANSPORTATION HAS BEEN RESTORED, AND A FINE MEAL CAN STILL BE BOUGHT IN A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, BUT THE AVERAGE HOUSEKEEPER MUST SEARCH TO FIND SUPPLIES.

THE WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS, PROVIDING THREE MEAT-LESS AND THREE ALCOHOL-LESS DAYS A WEEK, HAVE BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED.

GASOLINE IS FORBIDDEN TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

THE BOULEVARDS, ONCE CROWDED WITH STROLLERS, ARE NOW JAMMED WITH PEOPLE PLODDING ALONG BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. THE SUBWAY STILL RUNS, BUT THERE ARE NO BUSSES OR TAXIS. ONLY DRIVERS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES CAN GET GASOLINE.

THE RESULT HAS BEEN THAT THE STREETS, ONCE LIVELY WITH RECKLESS, HORN-HONKING CAB DRIVERS, ARE NOW VIRTUALLY DESERTED EXCEPT FOR GRAY GERMAN ARMY CARS AND ANCIENT VEHICLES PRESSED INTO SERVICE TO CARRY SUPPLIES FOR THE CITY.

HORSE-DRAWN CARTS, HANSOM CABS AND ANTIQUE BICYCLES, WITH SIX-FOOT FRONT WHEELS AND ONE-FOOT REAR WHEELS, ARE BEING USED.

POLICEMEN STAND AT EVERY CORNER, BUT THEY HAVE LITTLE TO DO BEYOND TRYING TO KEEP PEDESTRIANS FROM WALKING IN THE STREETS.

THE CITY, WHERE LIFE ONCE REACHED ITS PEAK AT NIGHT, NOW GOES DEAD AT 11:00 P.M., WHEN THE CURFEW BECOMES EFFECTIVE, AND NOT UNTIL 5:00 A.M. DOES LIFE STIR AGAIN IN THE STREETS.

THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION IS CONDUCTED BEHIND THE SCENES. CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BY POSTERS TO PRESENT THEIR PROBLEMS ONLY TO LOCAL FRENCH AUTHORITIES, WHO IN TURN REFER THEM, WHEN NECESSARY, TO GERMAN OFFICERS.

THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SET UP AT THE FORMER NAVY MINISTRY ON THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE. TROOPS ARE QUARTERED AT VARIOUS HOTELS IN THE CITY.

ROGER LANGERON, PREFECT OF POLICE, AND ACHILLE VILLEY, PREFECT OF THE SEINE, HAVE REMAINED AT THEIR POSTS.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, PULLS THE STRINGS, AND ON OCCASION, ISSUES PUBLIC NOTICES TO MAKE ITS ORDERS PLAIN.

THE PRESS HAS BEEN PUT UNDER CLOSE CONTROL.

PARIS, WHICH ONCE HAD MORE THAN A DOZEN NEWSPAPERS OF WIDELY-VARIED POLICIES, NOW HAS FOUR. THEY ARE LE MATIN, LA FRANCE AU TRAVAIL AND LES DERNIERES NOUVELLES DE PARIS IN THE MORNING, AND PARIS SOIR AND A LATE EDITION OF LE MATIN IN THE EVENING.

THE PAPERS HAVE COME FORTH WITH THREE NEW TRENDS -- ANTI-BRITISH, ANTI-SEMITIC AND MORALISTIC.

ECONOMICALLY, THE 20TH CENTURY SYSTEM HAS BEEN DISRUPTED.

THE CURRENCY HAS BEEN HIGHLY INFLATED BY INJECTION OF GERMAN

21.24-4537

30.24-4537

OCCUPATION-TERRITORY MARKS INTO CIRCULATION. FRANCS AND MARKS ARE USED INTERCHANGEABLY ON THE BASIS OF TWENTY FRANCS TO ONE MARK. CASHIERS MAKE CHANGE IN FRANCS FOR THOSE WHO PAY IN FRANCS, AND IN MARKS FOR THOSE WHO PAY IN MARKS.

THE GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITY HAS WARNED THAT ANY REFUSAL TO ACCEPT MARKS WILL BE SEVERELY PUNISHED.

STRICT CONTROL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED OVER PRICES. THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS FORBIDDEN ANY INCREASE ABOVE THE MAY 1 LEVEL. SOME INCREASES HAVE BEEN DETECTED, AND THE OFFENDERS IMPRISONED. THE RESULT HAS BEEN SOME HOARDING, BUT COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN NAMED IN EACH COMMUNITY TO SEEK AND DISTRIBUTE HIDDEN SUPPLIES.

SOME STORES AND FACTORIES HAVE BEEN RE-OPENED BY EMPLOYES WHOSE EMPLOYERS FAILED TO RETURN, BUT DISPERSAL OF THE POPULATION AND HESITATION OVER THE FUTURE HAVE CRIPPLED BUSINESS.

AT LEAST FIVE MILLION OF THE MASSES WHICH FLED IN HEADLONG PANIC BEFORE THE GERMAN ONRUSH HAVE YET TO RETURN TO THEIR PLACES IN THE COMMUNITY, AND THAT FIGURE DOES NOT INCLUDE THE MEN STILL TO BE RELEASED FROM THE ARMY.

AUG 25 1940

THE AMERICAN COLONY, WHICH ONCE NUMBERED THOUSANDS, HAS DROPPED TO ABOUT 500.

POLITICALLY, THE SITUATION IS EQUALLY UNCERTAIN.

FRANCE HAS BECOME, FOR THE PRESENT, A FASCIST STATE UNDER AN AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY MARSHAL PETAIN AND MANAGED BY PIERRE LAVAL. BUT NONE EXPECTS THAT TO LAST.

THE GERMANS DISAPPROVE OF HOLD-OVER MINISTERS FROM THE WAR. THE FRENCH OBJECT TO ITS CREATION BY THE OLD REGIME, BEFORE "NEW MEN" COULD HAVE A VOICE IN ITS FORMATION. THE "NEW MAN" MOST WIDELY MENTION IS JACQUES DORIOT, EX-COMMUNIST WHO TURNED FASCIST AND HEADED THE FRENCH PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE MAJOR QUESTION -- WHETHER FRANCE WILL REMAIN IN GERMANY'S ORBIT, OR COME BACK AS SHE DID AFTER 1870 -- REMAINS FOR THE FUTURE.

STILL THE BUTTER AND EGG COUNTRY

GERMANY NOW TAKING
MOST OF DENMARK'S
EXPORTS

DANES ARE GETTING SLIGHTLY
HIGHER PRICES

MOVED AUG. 21
a Lee AMS

NOT MANY CHANGES IN LIFE (700) (PROVIDENCE JOURNAL NOTE)

BY ERNEST G.FISCHER

(ADVANCE)-COPENHAGEN, DENMARK-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-WARS MAY COME AND GO, BUT DENMARK REMAINS THE BIG BUTTER-AND-EGG COUNTRY OF EUROPE.

EVEN UNDER GERMAN SWAY, THE EVERYDAY LIFE ON THE INSULAR PLAINS REMAINS UNCHANGED EXCEPT, ACCORDING TO SOME FARMERS AND MERCHANTS, THE DANES ARE RECEIVING A SLIGHTLY HIGHER PRICE FOR BUTTER, EGGS AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

THE BIG NEIGHBOR TO THE SOUTH, A HEARTY EATER, TAKES MOST OF THE FOODSTUFFS NOW, WHEREAS FORMERLY GREAT BRITAIN WAS THE CHIEF EXPORT OUTLET.

IN FACT, GERMANY IS CULTIVATING A KIND OF "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY TOWARD DENMARK.

A RECENT SPECIAL EDITION OF THE BERLINER BOERSEN-ZEITUNG WAS LABELLED "NEIGHBOR DENMARK AND SUBTITLED "THE COOPERATION WITH GERMANY." THIS MASTHEAD WAS PRINTED OVER THE ROYAL COAT-OF-ARMS OF DENMARK. THE ARTICLES, IN GERMAN AND DANISH, STRESSED THE MUTUAL INTERESTS OF THE TWO NATIONS.

SLIGHTLY SUGAR-COATED, THE STORIES SMACKED OF AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY REUNION AND A HORSE-TRADING DAY. AN ARCHAEOLOGIST, TRACING THE TEUTONIC ORIGINS, WROTE THAT "SINCE THE BRONZE AGE, DENMARK HAS ALWAYS BELONGED IN THE GERMANIC COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL CIRCLE."

A COMMERCIAL EXPERT WROTE THAT "DENMARK HAS A SURPLUS OF FOOD-STUFFS FOR WHICH GERMANY OFFERS AN OUTLET, AND GERMANY HAS RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES WHICH FAIL IN DENMARK."

FOREIGN MINISTER ERIK SCAVENIUS EXPRESSED "THE WILL AND WISH OF MY LAND X X X TO BRING ABOUT A POSITIVE AND LOYAL COOPERATION WITH THE NEWLY CREATED CONTINENT UNDER GERMANY'S LEADERSHIP."

THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT DENMARK IS UNDER GERMANY'S "ADMINISTRATION," IT HAS BEEN POINTED OUT BY DANISH OFFICIALDOM. WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN SOME OTHER COUNTRIES OCCUPIED BY GERMANY, WHERE NATIONAL CIVIL AND MILITARY FUNCTIONS WERE ASSUMED BY THE GERMANS, DID NOT OCCUR IN DENMARK.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, CIVIL AND MILITARY, HAS REMAINED INTACT AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT PREVAILS. THE RIGSDAG (DANISH PARLIAMENT) IS PROCEEDING NORMALLY.

IN SUPPORT OF THE STATEMENT THAT THERE IS NO GERMAN INTERFERENCE WITH DANISH AUTHORITY, DANES CITE A TRIAL WHICH IS IN PROGRESS HERE. DEFENDANTS ARE 150 MEMBERS OF THE DANISH NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY. THEY ARE ACCUSED OF HAVING ARRANGED A PROPAGANDA-MARCH IN VIOLATION OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

THE DEFENDANTS, MOST OF THEM YOUNG PERSONS, ARE BEING SENTENCED ACCORDING TO DANISH LAWS WITHOUT REGARD TO THE FACT THAT THE POLITICAL PROCLIVITIES OF THESE WOULD-BE DEMONSTRATORS WERE IN SYMPATHY WITH THOSE OF NAZI GERMANY.

DANISH AUTHORITIES SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE THE DECISIONS IN THE CASE.

KAI SCHOU, COPENHAGEN NEWSPAPERMAN, SAID "IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE GERMAN TROOPS THE DANES WOULD NEVER THINK THAT THEIR COUNTRY WAS OCCUPIED BY A FOREIGN POWER."

SO, FOR THE MAN IN THE STREET, THE FARMER, THE MILKMAID AND THE FISHERMAN, EVERYDAY LIFE HAS NOT CHANGED MUCH SINCE KING CHRISTIAN LAST APRIL 9 ACCEPTED GERMAN OCCUPATION "UNDER PROTEST."

THEIR PRODUCTS ARE FINDING A MARKET AND, THEY HOPE, WILL COMMAND A BETTER EXCHANGE VALUE AS THE RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK. THE KRONER HERE IS QUOTED AT TWO FOR ONE REICHSMARK. THE BUYING POWER OF THE KRONER IN THE COUNTRY ITSELF HAS NOT DETERIORATED.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED DANISH-GERMAN AGREEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED. AFTER THE WORLD WAR UNTIL 1929, GERMAN-DANISH TRADE LAGGE MATERIALLY, BUT IT PICKED UP SOME SINCE 1933. HOWEVER, GREAT BRITAIN STILL WAS THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTER OF DANISH PRODUCTS. GERMANY WAS SECOND AND SWEDEN, THIRD.

ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF DENMARK'S AREA IS AGRICULTURAL LAND, INCLUDING GREAT MEADOWS. A THIRD OF THE POPULATION IS ENGAGED IN FARMING AND DAIRYING.

30.24-4539

30.24-4539

BUTTER CONSTITUTES ABOUT 40 PER CENT OF THE EXPORTS, BUT BACON AND EGGS ALSO ARE MAJOR ITEMS.

CONTRARY TO AMERICAN CUSTOM, BREAKFAST BACON, IN MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, HAS NOT BEEN ON THE MENU. HOWEVER, THE GERMAN HAUSFRAU AND HER FAMILY ARE TAKING KINDLY TO THE BACON IDEA--SO KINDLY THAT THE WORD "BACON" IS COMING TO BE GENERALLY USED. THAT IS TRUE IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT, GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE USE OF ENGLISH WORDS IN WARTIME GERMANY IS FROWNED UPON.

BUT THE DANISH BACON HANDLERS, IN ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE GERMAN CLIENTELE, OBLIGINGLY EXPLAIN IN PARENTHESES THAT BACON IS "GESALZENES SCHWEINEFLEISCH" (SALTED PORK).

SO THE TRADERS ARE GREASING THE LITTLE SORE SPOTS WHICH MAY HAVE DEVELOPED LAST APRIL, NOT TO MENTION THAT LITTLE EPISODE OF ABOUT 1,000 YEARS AGO WHEN THE YELLOW-HAIRED, BLUE-EYED WARRIORS OF THE DANISH KING, HAROLD BLUETOOTH, SUBDUED SOME GERMANIC TRIBES SOUTH OF THE EIDER.

HIGH COST OF LIVING FOR A NEUTRAL

- - -

EVERYDAY NECESSITIES JUMP

15 PERCENT IN SWEDEN

- - -

COUNTRY ADOPTS RATIONING

AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

TO MEET SITUATION (850)

- - -

BY MARY HAWKINS

(ADVANCE)..STOCKHOLM--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

--SWEDEN-- CAUGHT IN THE BACKWASH OF WAR -- IS PAYING 15 PERCENT MORE FOR THE NCESSITIES OF EVERYDAY LIFE AND EVEN ROCKIER TIMES ARE IN PROSPECT AS COMMODITY RESERVES DECREASE.

DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS, SWEDEN HAS UNDERGONE COMPLETE ISOLATION FROM TWO OF HER THREE LARGEST EXPORT AND IMPORT MARKETS, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND AMERICA, WITH GREAT DETRIMENT TO HER ECONOMIC SET-UP.

FOR, IN ITS SIMPLEST TERMS, SWEDISH ECONOMY IS LARGELY BASED UPON THE EXPORT OF RAW MATERIALS FOR BIG INDUSTRY AND THE IMPORT OF CONSUMER COMMODITIES OR MATERIALS FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE: TEXTILES, OIL, AUTOMOBILES, CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS.

SWEDEN IS SELF-SUFFICIENT IN THE IMPORTANT CEREALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, BUT NORMALLY IMPORTS FERTILIZERS.

IN SUCH AN ECONOMY, WHERE FOOD STORES ARE STOCKED WITH AMERICAN CANNED GOODS AND PEOPLE WEAR CLOTHES OF BRITISH WOOL AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN COTTON, EVERYONE'S WEEKDAY BUDGET IS DIRECTLY DEPENDINT ON NORMALCY IN THE IMPORT MARKET.

NATURALLY, A SMOOTHLY RUNNING ECONOMIC SYSTEM, SUCH AS SWEDEN HAS BUILT UP, ORDINARILY MAKES IT UNNECESSARY FOR THE AVERAGE PERSON TO CONCERN HIMSELF WITH THE FIGURES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT ANY MORE THAN IS NECESSARY FOR THE HOUSEHOLDER IN AMERICA.

BUT THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MAJOR PART OF SUCH COMMERCE WHERE IT IS SO INTERWOVEN IN THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE PEOPLE MEANS, SOONER OR LATER, SCARCITY OF MANY COMMODITIES, HAMPERED PRODUCTION AND HIGHER PRICES BECAUSE OF LACK OF OR MORE EXPENSIVE RAW PRODUCTS.

TO PROTECT AGAINST RISING PRICES OR SHORTAGE, THE STATE ECONOMIC

AGENCIES IN SWEDEN IMMEDIATELY ENLARGED THEIR ACTIVITIES, BROADENED REGULATIONS CONCERNING USE OF SUPPLIES PREVIOUSLY STORED WITHIN THE COUNTRY, A FEW MONTHS AGO INTRODUCING RATIONING WHERE NECESSARY, WITH THE RESULT THAT THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE ARE STILL ABUNDANT.

NEVERTHELESS, HOUSEWIVES HAVE PLENTY TO BE CONCERNED OVER NOW THAT BUTTER IS UP TO 40 CENTS PER POUND, ORANGES OF MEDIUM SIZE 8 CENTS EACH, RASPBERRIES 36 CENTS PER QUART, CANTALOUPE AROUND 50 CENT EACH AND APPLIES 24 CENTS A POUND.

VEGETABLES ARE AT THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON WITH CABBAGE AT 4 CENTS PER POUND, GREEN BEANS 15 CENTS PER POUND, AND CARROTS 6 CENTS A BUNCH AS TYPICAL.

PULLETS FOR FRYING ARE 70 CENTS EACH WHILE FISH RANGES FROM 12 CENTS TO 22 CENTS PER POUND.

MILK IS STILL CHEAP AT 8 CENTS PER QUART AND MOST EXCELLENT BREAD SELLS FOR 8 CENTS A POUND.

THE WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF AMERICAN CANNED GOODS ARE BETWEEN 2 AND 3 TIMES THEIR COST IN NEW YORK, MAKING THEM A LUXURY RATHER THAN AN ECONOMY.

(ADVANCE)..STOCKHOLM-- FIRST ADD SWEDISH ECONOMY X X X AN ECONOM.

NONE OF THESE FOODS IS INCLUDED IN THE RATIONING, WHICH TO DATE EXISTS ONLY TO THE FOLLOWING EXTENT:

COFFEE: 1 POUND PER MONTH PER PERSON

TEA (IN PLACE OF COFFEE): 7 OUNCES PER PERSON PER MONTH

COCOA (IN PLACE FOR COFFEE OR TEA): 14 OUNCES

SUGAR: 2 POUNDS PER MONTH PER PERSON, MORE DURING THE CANNING SEASON

SOAP AND WASHING PREPARATIONS CONTAINING FAT, INCLUDING SHAVING CREAM:

ACCORDING TO WEIGHT (A MONTH'S SUPPLY MIGHT BE A CAKE OF TOILET SOAP AND A PACKAGE OF SOAP FLAKES OR BAR OF LAUNDRY SOAP OR A TUBE OF SHAVING CREAM AND ONE OR TWO CAKES OF TOILET SOAP.)

GASOLINE: AVAILABLE ONLY FOR TAXICABS, DIPLOMATIC CARS, TRUCKS, BUSSES AND MILITARY USES.

MARGARINE IS NO LONGER MANUFACTURED AT ALL, DUE TO USE OF FAT FOR SOAP SO REBATES ON BUTTER ARE GIVEN TO FAMILIES IN LOW INCOME GROUPS.

CONSIDERED AS IMPORTANT AS STATE RATIONING AND STATE PRICE CONTROL IN KEEPING EVERYDAY ECONOMY ON AN EVEN KEEL IS CONSTANT ALERTNESS ON THE PART OF EVERY CITIZEN TO RECOGNIZE ALL POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTIONS AND TO MAKE USE OF THEM TO MAINTAIN HIS STANDARD OF NUTRITION AND GENERAL LIVING.

IT TAKES A GOOD DEAL OF THIS SORT OF JUGGLING TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET IN THE FAMILY BUDGET UNDER CONDITIONS WHEN THE SOCIAL BUREAU'S INDEX OF LIVING COSTS FROM JULY 1, 1939 TO JULY 1, 1940 SHOWS SUCH ITEMS AS FOOD 15 PERCENT HIGHER, FUEL AND LIGHT 32 PER CENT HIGHER (THOUGH PERHAPS TO BE LOWERED SOON, AS SWEDEN IS NOW OBTAINING COAL FROM GERMANY) CLOTHING 21 PERCENT HIGHER, TAXES 8 PERCENT AND OTHER EXPENSES 14 PERCENT MORE. SHELTER HAS REMAINED UNCHANGED.

AUG 25 1940

A154

TO FACILITATE REARRANGEMENT OF CONSUMPTION SO THAT THE REAL RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING WILL NOT BE SO GREAT AS IF CONSUMERS CONTINUED TO BUY THE PRECISE ARTICLES ON WHICH THE INDEX IS BASED, INTENSIVE PRACTICAL EDUCATION IS BEING CARRIED ON THROUGH THE ENTIRE COUNTRY IN A CAMPAIGN CALLED "ACTIVE MANAGEMENT" IN WHOSE INTRODUCTORY PAMPHLET IS STATED FRANKLYN: "IT DEPENDS ON OUR

30.24-4541

INDUSTRIOUSNESS AND OUR WILL WHETHER THE SOCIAL WELFARE CAN BE MAINTAINED, EVEN IF PROSPERITY SINKS."

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF A STATE INFORMATION BUREAU, WOMEN'S CLUBS, SCHOOLS, COUNTY HOME CONSULTANTS AND OTHERS, PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH COURSES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, THROUGH MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER ADVICE, BROCHURES, ETC.

AS CONDITIONS CHANGE THIS TRAINING WILL CHANGE ALSO. JUST NOW, CONSIDERED MOST IMPORTANT ARE COURSES ON: MORE GARDEN PRODUCE IN THE DIET, WISE CANNING, STORING OF VEGETABLES AND ROOT FOODS FOR THE WINTER, FISH IN THE EVERYDAY DIET, LAUNDRY BY NEW METHODS (TO TEACH PEOPLE HOW TO USE THE WASHING POWDERS NOW SUBSTITUTED FOR LAUNDRY SOAP), CARE OF CLOTHES AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES.

BY SUCH A PROGRAM, STATE AUTHORITIES HOPE TO PROVIDE EVERY CONSUMER WITH A DEFENSE AGAINST THE RISING COST OF LIVING IN GENERAL AS WELL AS A GUIDE TO MAINTAINING A GOOD NUTRITIONAL AND LIVING STANDARD THROUGH WHAT MAY BECOME A PROLONGED PERIOD OF LACK OF IMPORTS AND CONSEQUENTLY LESSENED HOME PRODUCTION.

5TH ATTACK IN 3 DAYS HITS BRITISH CAPITAL; CHANNEL GUNS ACTIVE

Meanwhile, Germans Scurry To Cover As Anti-Aircraft Batteries Roar At Cloud-Concealed R. A. F. Planes Over Great City On Rhine

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Monday, Aug. 26—More than 4,000,000 residents of Berlin and its environs huddled in basement shelters for three hours and four minutes early today while anti-aircraft cannon sent up an earsplitting but "blind" barrage at British planes circling low in the clouds overhead.

In the very heart of Berlin there were heavy explosions, but authorities emphasized that these were from the large caliber artillery and that no bombs exploded in the city.

Pamphlets were dropped over a considerable area.

[Editor's Note—A dispatch from a New York *Times* correspondent says one incendiary bomb was dropped, landing in a nursery, but caused only slight damage.]

Flyers Appear Confused By Clouds

Spectators gained the impression that the flyers were not sure they were over a city and were groping about for some opening in the thick clouds.

So murky was it that German searchlights were scarcely used and the gunners apparently controlled their fire entirely by sound-detection devices.

The alarm was Berlin's fifth and longest of the war, lasting from 12.19 to 3.23 A. M. (5.19 to 8.23 P. M., Sunday S.T.).

Fairgoers In Leipzig Take Shelter

The enemy flyers covered an extensive area in Prussia and Saxony and there were alarms in many cities, including Leipzig, crowded with visitors to its famous fall fair.

At Leipzig thousands of fairgoers, many of them from neutral nations, spent twenty-five minutes in air-raid shelters as anti-aircraft artillery boomed away at aerial raiders. No bomb damage was reported.

In Berlin anti-aircraft shell splinters pattered on downtown roofs like hail.

Nazis Bomb London For Fifth Time In Last Three Days

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, Aug. 26—A German raider dropped three scream bombs in the London area early today and was believed to have been brought down in turn.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, Aug. 26—Screaming bombs were heard dropping in the London area early today as the fifth air-raid warning within three days roused Londoners from their beds.

The buzz of airplanes was heard overhead.

There was heavy searchlight activity as Londoners again scurried to air-raid shelters.

The warning came within a few hours after the all-clear signal had been given following a Sunday night alarm.

Heavy Anti-Aircraft Fire

The German raiders departed quickly under heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Through the night other German raiders kept up attacks on widespread parts of England.

In a Midland town planes were heard overhead, as well as the thud of bombs dropping some miles away.

The German *Luftwaffe* returned to the attack despite the loss, as claimed by the British, of eighty-nine planes over the week end—thirty-nine on Sunday and fifty Saturday—in raids on this country.

Shelling Reported Heard

Three loud explosions which residents believed came from shells fired by German long-range guns on the French coast were heard late Sunday night in the Dover area.

From the English side of the Channel searchlights could be seen sweeping the sky on the French coast, and the flash of anti-aircraft guns stabbed the night.

Heavy explosions were heard, indicating the Royal Air Force was bombing the German positions.

During the last eight days, the British claim, nearly 300 German planes have been shot down in and around the British Isles.

The week-end "bag" boosted to 1,175 the number of German planes which the British declare have been brought down by Royal Air Force and ground defenses fighting against air raids on this country since the start of the war.

This total includes 1,101 aircraft which the British say have been lost by the *Luftwaffe* since it started its mass air raids on Britain June 18. More than 800 German planes have been reported destroyed since mass raids began August 8.

Alarm Follows Lull

London's first alarm of two during the night came after a new lull.

An official account of Sunday's raids said that "one in every four of the enemy was shot down in the course of air attacks which were launched in the late afternoon of yesterday against our shores."

The Ministry of Information said:

"About 130 enemy aircraft approached the Dorset coast. Of these thirty-four were destroyed and many others received heavy punishment.

Bulk Of Raiders Turned Back

"The bulk of the enemy's formation was turned back during this attack before it could reach its objectives, which appeared to be inland from the coast.

"Another attack was directed against the southeast coast. Reports received up to 9 P. M. show that in the attack three at least of the enemy were destroyed.

"Together with an enemy bomber which was shot down after a fifty-mile chase early yesterday morning and another which was destroyed off the South Wales coast yesterday afternoon, this brings the total of enemy losses up to thirty-nine, according to the latest reports."

Raid On Germany Indicated

Even as searchlights swept the skies over the British capital and the deadly hum of airplanes could be heard from the outskirts, the sudden silencing of German radio stations at Bremen, Munich, Leipzig and Berlin indicated that British bombers were repaying the Nazi visits.

Of eleven admittedly lost British planes, the Air Ministry said "it is known that three of our pilots are safe."

24 Bagged On Coast

British air fighters, battling new waves of German air raiders over Southern England, shot down twenty-four planes in one fight when a Nazi squadron attempted to cross the Dorset coast "in force."

Revising upward its figures for Saturday's fierce air fighting, the Air Ministry claimed a bag of fifty German planes—making a two-day total so far of seventy-five—and admitted British losses of nineteen.

The new Nazi air assaults came as London extinguished the embers and cleared the debris from Saturday's first widespread night air raid on the metropolitan area.

Damage Called Slight

Although one blaze in the heart of London shot flames 150 feet into the air, silhouetting the great dome of St. Paul's Cathedral and illuminating a large area of the city the damage was assessed officially as "very slight."

Defenders stood ready to repel any new Nazi air attack on this capital of empire, but the Germans contented themselves during the daylight hours with isolated sorties on other parts of England and Wales.

After another seeming lull in Germany's *Luftwaffe* war, however, the attack intensified after nightfall with a first wave of fifty German planes reported over the southeast coast. The Nazi bombers started several fires but damage was said to have been slight.

Anti-aircraft batteries went into ac-

tion along with Royal Air Force planes.

Another battle was reported last night over the southeast coast and two Nazi Messerschmitts were said to have been shot down. Shortly afterward planes believed to be German were reported over Wales and another southwestern English region.

A Home Security Ministry spokesman said that the air raids Saturday which caused three alarms in the heart of London, started two large fires, one in the City—London's closely built "Wall Street" section in the center of the downtown business district. The other was in a warehouse district.

Casualties were few and the fires quickly brought under control, however, the spokesman declared, although he acknowledged that several hundred bombs had fallen on the vast, sprawling city.

A survey showed that most of the bombs, explosives and incendiaries had been dropped in a circle around the center of the city outside the protective balloon barrage and had damaged at least one factory and several warehouses besides burning down a number of dwellings and business properties.

New Raids Avoid London

While London still doused bomb-set flames, German raiders made sporadic stabs again, particularly on northeast and southwest England, but their blows were slight as compared to Saturday. They came in much smaller numbers and avoided London.

Two persons were reported killed and several injured when bombs fell on a working-class district in an undisclosed northeast town Sunday. Also in the northeast, bomb hits burst water mains in one town.

Throughout the night falling explosives and incendiary bombs caused considerable property damage and an undisclosed number of casualties, some fatal, in the northeast.

200 Left Homeless

In one coastal town a gas works was hit and 200 persons were left homeless. In another district farther south thirty persons were made homeless and a fire was started when two high-explosive bombs struck near a large factory.

Brush and timber were set aflame on a northeast moor by incendiary bombs.

Three bombs fell near a waterworks in the southeast early Sunday, but caused no damage.

In a southeast town a bomb plowed its way under an air-raid shelter and exploded, killing a woman inside. High explosives and incendiary bombs also caused some damage and casualties in a southwest town.

Fire Damage Minimized

The Home Security Ministry spokesman described the financial district fire as a "big peacetime blaze" but said war fire brigades had succeeded swiftly in putting it under control.

Although sections of the city were roped off, ostensibly to protect stocks of stores whose windows were smashed, city police expressed confidence there were no delayed-action bombs there "now."

The spokesman also admitted that damage caused at Dover, Portsmouth and Ramsgate—all potential footholds for any sea-borne Nazi invasion—was extensive but asserted it was "by no means catastrophic."

Delayed-action bombs exploded periodically in Portsmouth today. Because of bombs lying about, a number of streets were closed off and residents of the emptied areas were moved into schools and fed by the municipality.

Spend Night In Shelters

Many families in London awoke Sunday in shelters, having spent the night under the security of their thick roofs rather than risk the peril of delayed-action bombs or take the chance of being hurried underground again by new raids.

In one shelter in a business street, a 70-year-old clergyman led prayer while outside firemen, even after daybreak, continued to turn their hoses on flames flaring up occasionally from bomb-kindled fires and air-raid precaution workers searched in ruins.

Londoners found stark evidence that air siege had made their city part of the war's front line. They saw an ancient church gutted by fire, a bomb-scarred cemetery in the Thames estuary district, four flame-seared warehouses in one area and a home where a bull's-eye bomb hit had killed three occupants.

Hospital Struck By Bomb

In several places areas of three or four blocks were closed to sightseers.

Elsewhere in the metropolitan area incendiary bombs struck the roof of a hospital, but the fire was extinguished by firemen and nurses before it could spread. Another incendiary bomb fell on a factory, but spluttered out on the structure's asbestos roof.

Several four-story business buildings, however, caught fire and only their blackened shells were left. In another commercial district a big blaze burned the roof off a large warehouse and damaged another.

Bomb Falls Near Home Of Kennedy

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Aug. 25—A high-caliber bomb fell 300 yards from Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's residence during last night's London air raids, American Embassy officials disclosed tonight and incendiary bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity.

The bomb near his residence tore out a deep crater without damaging property, the announcement said.

"Surprise" For Nazis

London, *Monday*, Aug. 26 (*AP*)—The R. A. F.'s "newest and deadliest aircraft, a dive bomber," and other new types, "will be kept in reserve as a surprise packet for the Nazis," the *Daily Mail* declared today.

The new plane, it said, has been demonstrated to the United States observers who were "greatly impressed."

SOS From U-Boat Victim

New York, Aug. 25 (*AP*)—Mackay Radio today picked up an SOS from a British steamer which reported it was sinking fast after an attack by a submarine 700 miles west of Ireland. Mackay could not identify the ship by her call letters, GLZB.

Raid in Northeast

A NORTHEASTERN TOWN IN ENGLAND, Aug. 25 (*AP*).—Several persons were killed and some injured today by bombs dropped on the working class district from a lone Nazi raider. Two schools, two public houses and a church were damaged. It was the town's first raid of the war.

Sea Losses And Gains

London, *Monday*, Aug. 26 (*AP*). Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping, said today in an overseas broadcast that Britain had lost slightly less than 1,900,000 gross tons of merchant shipping in the first year of war, but had offset this by adding "just over 2,000,000" tons to the merchant fleet.

GERMANS CLAIM 51 PLANES IN DAY DOWNED

Rolls-Royce Plant Hit, Put Out Of Commission, Berlin Says

Sinking Of Another British Destroyer Announced By Nazis

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Aug. 25—Fifty-one British planes were destroyed in raids over southern England today, according to an official German tabulation, bringing to 115 the toll of British aircraft claimed for the last two days.

Twelve German planes were reported missing.

Germany, still striving to conquer Britain from the air, claimed to have struck a devitalizing blow against the great Rolls-Royce factory in the Midlands—the plant that turns out engines for the Spitfire fighter planes which the British count on heavily to check the *Luftwaffe*.

Dive bombers, according to DNB, damaged the big plant which is at Derby, sixty miles southeast of Manchester, so effectively that they put the great part of the works "out of commission."

The German high command at the same time announced the sinking of another British destroyer, of the Viscount class, and declared German planes had attacked numerous English towns, coastal and inland.

The high command's communique acknowledged the loss of twenty planes in Saturday's operations.

The attacks, the high command said, were aimed particularly at air fields and seaports. It cited considerable damage to fields at North Weald, Hornchurch, Manston, Canterbury and Ramsgate, all points south or east of London. Hornchurch, in Essex county, is close to the East London suburbs.

Naval Base Bombed

The great naval base of Portsmouth, where Lord Nelson's old ship Victory lies, was one of the targets of the Nazi bombers. Harbor and wharf facilities were set on fire, the communique said.

At Dover, DNB elaborated, Nazi bombers dived 3,000 feet through the clouds and scattered seventy bombs on British troop concentrations. They encountered no resistance, the agency said, and reported that the German flyers, zoming back to the cover of the clouds, saw fires breaking out below.

Great Yarmouth also was effectively bombed, the communique said, and storehouses and sheds were set afire. There were fires also, and explosions in the Thames region.

Wide Successes Reported

Other German claims:

Considerable destruction to Bristol harbor on the west coast.

Damage to airplane factories at Birmingham, Kingston and Rochester.

Darkening of numerous searchlight positions.

The communique said British flyers had dropped bombs in open fields in north, west and southwest Germany and on the residential section of two southwestern German cities where some houses were hit and two civilians killed and two wounded.

The submarine which claimed destruction of the destroyer also reported sinking a 7,000-ton merchant vessel.

BOMBED MILITARY TARGETS IN ITALY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID,
INCLUDED OBJECTIVES AT MILAN AND SESTO CAENDE. (THE ITALIAN HIGH
COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED THERE HAD BEEN RAIDS IN LOMBARY AND PIEDMONT,
NORTHERN REGIONS, BUT SAID THE BRITISH PLANES WERE DRIVEN OFF WITHOUT
SCORING ANY MILITARY BLOW.)
IN ANSWER TO REPORTS THAT SWITZERLAND WAS MAKING AN ENERGETIC NEW
PROTEST, CITING PREVIOUS BRITISH AERIAL TRESPASSES AND REGRETS, AN
AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE DECLARED THAT ANY VIOLATION OF SWISS NEUTRALITY
BY BRITISH PLANES WAS AN "ACCIDENT."
A HOME SECURITY X X X (THIRD GRAPH PVS.)

LONDON—SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD BRITISH X X X ENGLISH REGION.
BRITISH BOMBERS, MEANWHILE, CARRIED OUT EXTENSIVE NIGHT BOMBING
ASSIGNMENTS SATURDAY AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY, AGAIN ROUSING SWISS
IRE FOR CROSSING OVER SWITZERLAND TO AND FROM THEIR ITALIAN

30.24-4543

OBJECTIVES.

FRANKFURT, LUDWIGSHAVEN AND STUTTGART, AS WELL AS "MANY AIRDROMES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND GERMANY" WERE MENTIONED IN AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE AS TARGETS OF THE BRITISH NIGHT RAIDERS.

A LATER AIR MINISTRY STATEMENT ADDED THAT FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE NIGHT, BRITISH BOMBERS ALSO HAD ATTACKED GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUN POSITIONS AROUND CAP GRIS NEZ AND THAT COASTAL COMMAND AIRCRAFT HAD "SPOTTED" FOR BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRING AGAINST NAZI GUN EMPLACEMENTS BETWEEN BOULOGNE AND CALAIS, ON THE FRENCH CHANNEL COAST.

AT LUDWIGSHAVEN, IT SAID, THE BRITISH BOMBERS SCORED "SEVERAL HITS" ON A NITROGEN PLANT AND OBSERVED HEAVY EXPLOSIONS. SEVERAL SMALL FIRES BROKE OUT ALSO AFTER AN ATTACK ON A SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT FRANKFURT, IT REPORTED, AND ANOTHER FIRE AFTER BOMBS DROPPED ON AN ELECTRIC POWER STATION NEAR COLOGNE.

BESIDES 20 NAZI-OCCUPIED AIRDROMES IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE, IT SAID, BRITISH FLIERS ALSO RAIDED AN AIRDROME UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE DUTCH CITY OF HAARLEM.

IN THE ATTACKS ON GERMANY, IT SAID, THE DAIMLER-BENZ PLANT AT STUTTGART, "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARMAMENT AND ARMORED CAR FACTORIES IN WESTERN GERMANY," WAS "METHODICALLY" BOMBED FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.

"FIRE SOON BROKE OUT, AS MORE BOMBS FELL, AND SPREAD RAPIDLY UNTIL THE MAIN GROUP OF BUILDINGS WAS SEEN TO BE BLAZING," IT ADDED. "AS THE FLAMES SPREAD, A SERIES OF HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WAS OBSERVED. ONE OF THE BIGGEST EXPLOSIONS OF ALL OCCURRED 10 MINUTES AFTER THE AIRCRAFT HAD LEFT FOR HOME AND FIRES STILL BURNING FIERCELY IN MANY PARTS OF THE PLANT WERE VISIBLE FROM 60 MILES AWAY."

30.24-4543

BERLIN, AUG 26-(MONDAY)-BERLINERS HUDDLED IN BASEMENT SHELTERS FOR THREE HOURS AND FOUR MINUTES EARLY TODAY WHILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT CANNON BLAZED AWAY INTO CLOUDY SKIES AT BRITISH PLANES CIRCLING OVER THE NAZI CAPITAL.

(AFTER SEVERAL PREVIOUS ALARMS AT WIDELY-SPACED INTERVALS, GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT EVEN ACKNOWLEDGED THAT BRITISH PLANES REACHED BERLIN ITSELF.)

THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF DAMAGE, BUT THE FIRE FROM GUNS OF ALL SIZES WAS BRISK ALL OVER THE CITY. SEARCHLIGHTS APPARENTLY DID LITTLE GOOD IN PENETRATING THE CLOUDS AND WERE USED SPARINGLY. A NUMBER OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRED TRACER SHELLS, SEEMINGLY AIMED BY THE SOUND OF THE PLANES OVERHEAD.

THE ALARM, FROM 12:19 TO 3:23 A.M. (5:19 TO 8:23 P.M., SUNDAY, EST) WAS THE FIFTH AND LONGEST OF THE WAR FOR BERLIN.

THERE WAS NO REPORT OF BOMBS DROPPED, BUT PAMPHLETS WERE SCATTERED OVER A CONSIDERABLE AREA, AND THE GERMAN GUNFIRE WAS SO HEAVY THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHETHER SOME OF THE EXPLOSIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN DISTANT BOMB BLASTS.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL SPLINTERS PATTERED LIKE HAIL ON SLATE AND METAL ROOFS, EVEN IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA.

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN WHERE OR WHETHER BOMBS WERE DROPPED. THE PLANES APPARENTLY CAME FROM THE WEST AND NORTH, THEIR MOTORS ROARING DISTINCTLY.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS TOLD ONLY OF NAZI RAIDS ON ENGLAND SUNDAY, IN WHICH AN OFFICIAL TABULATION SAID 51 BRITISH AND 12 GERMAN PLANES WERE LOST. THIS BROUGHT TO 115 THE GERMAN CLAIM OF

BRITISH LOSSES IN TWO DAYS.

(GERMAN ACCOUNTS DID NOT MENTION THE RENEWED RAIDS ON LONDON SUNDAY NIGHT AND MONDAY MORNING. THE BRITISH PLACED GERMAN LOSSES AT 39 AND THEIR OWN AT 11, BRINGING THE WEEKEND TOTALS TO 89 GERMANS AND 30 BRITISH.)

GERMANY, STILL STRIVING, X X X PICKING UP FOURTH GRAPH SECOND LEAD.

AUG 26 1940

THERE ARE TWO DESTROYERS OF THE VISCOUNT CLASS, THE VISCOUNT AND THE VICEROY, 1,120 TONS, WITH REGULAR COMPLEMENTS OF 134 MEN. EACH OF THE SHIPS IS ARMED WITH FOUR FOUR-INCH GUNS, ONE TWO-POUNDER POM-POM, ONE MACHINE-GUN, FOUR LEWIS GUNS AND SIX 21-INCH TORPEDO TUBES.

Berlin Takes Vichy To Task Over 'False Report' On Air Losse

Berlin, Aug. 25 (A.P. Via Radio)—Th German Government has asked th Vichy Government to desist fron issuing "false reports," the officia radio broadcast today, referring to recent communique of the Frenc Air Ministry which said that up to June 10 the French lost 306 planes to the Germans' 982.

"These figures are declared by competent German quarters to be faked," the radio said.

"It is emphasized by German authorities that when the armistice between Germany and France was signed the entire French Air Force had been destroyed which fact in itself should be sufficient to disprove the veracity of the French official statement."

Lyon, Vichy and elsewhere were continuing their affairs normally.

There are official decrees against anyone not born of a French father holding jobs as public functionaries or practicing medicine, dentistry or pharmacy, but these are not directed against the Jews.

Some newspapers sporadically editorialize against certain Jews who held prominent public offices before the armistice, alleging they were in part responsible for France's unpreparedness, but no general campaign against Jews has been instigated.

FRANCE NOT HURTING JEWS

No Legal Steps Taken as Yet on Pattern Set by Nazis

VICHY, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—There are signs of anti-Semitism in unoccupied France, but up to now, despite the example set by Germany and Italy, there have been no specific legal actions taken against the Jews by the Petain government.

An extensive tour of South France showed that Jewish merchants and professional men in Marseille, Toulouse, Montepelier,

A FEW CHALKED SIGNS ARE SEEN FROM TIME TO TIME IN SOME PLACES VICHY-AUG-25 DENOUNCING JEWS, BUT NOTHING LIKE THE ORGANIZED CAMPAIGNS OFFICIALLY SPONSORED IN FASCIST COUNTRIES AND REPORTED TO BE STARTING IN PARIS.

IN FACT THERE HAVE BEEN NO SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF ANY PHYSICAL ACTION AGAINST JEWS IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE EXCEPT A SHORT-LIVED OUTBREAK AT NICE WHERE THE WINDOWS OF 15 JEWISH SHOPS WERE SMASHED ONE NIGHT AND SIGNS READING "DEATH TO THE JEWS" WERE DISPLAYED IN THE EMPTY WINDOWS.

AUG 26 1940

JEWS HAVE BEEN TWICE EXPELLED FROM FRANCE IN THE PAST, BUT SINCE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION THEY HAVE BEEN GRANTED EQUAL RIGHTS WITH FRENCH CHRISTIANS.

LIGHTNING WAR NOT YET BEGUN, GAYDA ASSERTS

Italians Renew Raids On Malta, Continue Air Sparring In Africa

English Drop Bombs And Leaflets In Three Forays On North Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 25—Fascism's chief editorial spokesman served notice on Britain today that "it will not be many more days before she finds herself up against some new surprise."

This warning, without any hint of what Italy and Germany might have in mind, was sounded by the usually authoritative Virginio Gayda during a new surge of Italian air raids on the British island fortress of Malta, continued air sparring in North Africa and three British night raids on northern Italy.

Egypt, Balkans Or Britain?

Considerable speculation arose immediately whether Gayda referred to possible Italian action against Egypt, a thrust in the Balkans or to the long-expected German attempt to invade Britain.

The tenor of his remarks, made in the newspaper *La Voce d'Italia*, was such that either separate German or Italian action or both could have been in the writer's mind.

Tension between Italy and Greece remained undiminished and Fascist officials declined to throw any light on the possibility of a move against that pro-British neighbor of Italian-annexed Albania.

They met with a "no comment" reports from abroad that Italian troops are massing on the border of Greece in the wake of Fascist press demands for border territory—demands the Greeks have indicated they would resist.

Offensive "Hardly Started"

Some observers thought Gayda's words may have been by way of explaining to the Italian public why the threatened summer invasion of England has not yet been attempted with the time for unfavorable winter fogs over the English Channel drawing near.

Chiding the English for being jubilant because the British Isles have not yet been destroyed, Gayda said he could assure them that the German offensive, like the Italian, "hardly has started."

"Germany's lightning war has not yet begun and everything which has happened up to now in the British skies and seas is nothing but methodical, necessary preparation," he said.

Advice To The British

"Germany and Italy are not accustomed to communicate in advance to the British their intentions, the time and the form of their actions.

"They strike by surprise with means least expected but with forces mathematically certain. . . . It will not be many days before the British will find themselves up against some new surprise.

"This is a calm foreword we give the English, together with advice not to be in a hurry to unfurl their flags."

British Raids On Italy

The Italian high command announced, meanwhile, that British planes, which it accused of flying across Switzerland, dropped bombs and leaflets in three raids on Lombardy and Piedmont, in northern Italy.

Two civilians were reported killed and dwellings damaged at Mariano Commenzo. Other bombs were dropped near Anione and in the outskirts of Alessandria, where a farmhouse was said to have been set afire.

Italian Raids On Malta

The high command said four British planes and one Italian bomber were shot down in raids yesterday on Malta.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Reports from Valletta, Malta, said one Italian plane was downed, another believed damaged in a Saturday raid in which the Italians dropped numerous bombs without inflicting casualties. No mention was made of any British plane losses.]

In North Africa, the daily communique said, two British destroyers were driven off in an attempted night bombardment of Bardia, Libyan port on the Mediterranean thirty miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Italian bombers were said to have destroyed three armored cars in a raid on a British motorized column between Sidi Barrani and the Libyan border, and heavily bombed airports at Garissa and Wajir, in Kenya, and military objectives at Daga, in the lower Sudan. The British raided Tobruk, Libyan port, wounding five persons and causing "extremely small damage."

AUG 26 1940

Greek Reservists Sent To Albanian Frontier

Athens, Aug. 25 (AP)—Greek reservists from fourteen classes in the Epirus district at the southern tip of Albania were reported today to have received individual summonses to serve in the border garrison.

Although diplomatic activity in the Greek-Italian crisis was halted because of Sunday, military authorities pushed ahead with defense measures. A steady movement of troops to key frontier posts was noted and additional private vehicles were requisitioned.

Malta Downs Italian Plane

VALETTA, Malta, Aug. 25 (AP).—One Italian plane was shot down and its pilot captured, and another Italian plane was believed damaged in a raid on this British naval base yesterday. The raiders dropped a number of bombs but there were no casualties.

Italians Give Broadcast By 2 British Prisoners

Men Off Lost Submarine Tell Homefolks of Treatment

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP).—Italy took a tip from German propaganda tonight and permitted two British war prisoners to talk over the radio so that their families and friends in England could hear.

The men said they were from the submarine Odin, the loss of which was announced by the British on Aug. 10.

Both men, interviewed before the microphone, described their treatment and said they got plenty of exercise.

30.24-4545

30.24-4545

NEW NAZI-SPANISH AIR PACT

New Line Provided Between Two Nations By Agreement

Berlin, Aug. 25 (AP)—A supplementary agreement to the air traffic treaty between Germany and Spain has been signed, DNB announces today.

It provides for establishment of a new line.

HUNGARY CALLS OUT THOUSANDS OF RESERVISTS

Acts After Word Of Rumanian Reinforcements In Transylvania

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Aug. 25—Hungary called up thousands of additional reservists, ordered air raid precautions and took other defense measures today following reports that Rumania was sending reinforcements to Transylvania.

The intensification of military activity came as the Hungarian delegation arrived home from Turnu-Severin, where negotiations with Rumania over Hungarian claims to Transylvania collapsed yesterday.

Hungarian Defense Steps

Hungary's defense preparations in the last twenty-four hours included continuation of the calling of reservists which began Friday night, requisitioning of thousands of automobiles, screening street lights with blue anti-air raid filters, assembling special fire-fighting apparatus and whitewashing curbs for possible blackout.

No explanation of the defense measure was given, but the Government press asserted that Rumania was not acting in accord with the will of the Rome-Berlin Axis—which ordered the negotiations—and that Hungary would stand firm on her demands for the province lost to Rumania in the World War settlement.

Resolved Not To Give In

The Budapest newspaper *Pester Lloyd* said, "we are resolved not to give in and to enforce what we consider just, correct and reasonable in the interest of lasting peace."

Another paper, *Magyar Sag*, said, "Rumania is using Little Entente methods of trying to get public opinion on the Rumanian side."

Reports circulated, meanwhile, here and in Bucharest that the negotiations might be resumed some time this week, possibly in Hungary. Official Hungarian circles said Berlin and Rome were bringing strong pressure on Rumania to make concessions to the Budapest Government.

Bucharest Considering Resumption Of Parley

Bucharest, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Rumanian delegates to the Turnu-Severin conference on Transylvania returned home tonight and immediately conferred with Cabinet members over the possible resumption of the negotiations with Hungary.

The conference collapsed yesterday when Rumanian delegates failed to give a satisfactory reply to the Hungarians. It was reported likely tonight that a new Rumanian delegation would be named in an attempt to satisfy the Axis-inspired demands.

Delegates Confused

Talks of a last-minute revival of the discussions caused considerable confusion among some members of the delegation now refusing to take part in further conferences.

The general opinion in well-informed circles was that even if negotiations should be resumed it would take months before anything approaching an agreement could be reached.

Dobruja Accord Reached, Italian Radio Reports

New York, Aug. 25 (AP)—An Italian radio announcement heard in New York today by CBS said Rumanian-Bulgarian negotiations for the cession of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria had been completed and that Rumanians would begin vacating the territory October 11.

The negotiations for the return of Dobruja, which Bulgaria lost in the post-World War settlements, have been under way at the border town of Craiova, Rumania.

A dispatch from Budapest, however, said that no final agreement on the Dobruja had been reached and that such reports were speculative.

France's Standing Army Is Reduced to 100,000

Demobilization Carried Out as Nazi Officers Look On

VICHY, France, Aug. 25 (AP).—France's standing armed forces, including militarized police, have been reduced almost to the 100,000 men permitted under the armistice with Germany, military authorities reported today.

Demobilization of millions of reservists recently has been carried out, they said, under the eyes of German officers sent into the unoccupied areas of France to supervise the operations. The permanent army remaining will be composed of professional soldiers recruited from time to time as needed and will include about 20,000 Mobile Guards or military police.

Seventy French naval officers whose ships were taken over by the British at Alexandria, Egypt, early in July arrived at the Mediterranean port of Toulon Saturday aboard the French liner Providence from Beirut, Syria. Another steamer is expected tonight with a further contingent of officers.

SPAIN SEEN STAYING OUT

Colonel Behn Says Franco Seeks to Keep Country 'Far From War'

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 25 (AP)—Colonel Sosthenes Behn, head of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, expressed the opinion today that Spain was "far from war."

He had just come from Madrid, where he reached an agreement with the Franco government for return of I. T. & T. properties in Spain to American management.

Colonel Behn, who had seen Spanish leaders frequently in recent weeks, expressed the opinion that Generalissimo Francisco Franco was determined to keep Spain out of the European conflict as long as possible.

"There has been a decided improvement in the outlook lately," he said.

been closed since June 30.

At the time of the line's closing the action was reported here to have been taken in an effort to prevent information leaking out concerning German preparations to invade Britain.

Immediate significance of the reopening could not be ascertained, but it inspired reports in foreign quarters that the Germans might have deferred any invasion plans for the moment.

The Basel railroad like all others between Switzerland and Germany, except the one at St. Margarethen on the old Austrian frontier, had been closed by the June 30 order.

An announcement said that from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily all persons with visas to go to Germany may enter through Basel instead of taking the long route by way of St. Margarethen.

Permission also was granted Swiss farmers and other frontier workers to renew their frontier travel cards suspended when the railroad was closed. This means they may return to their jobs on the German side of the frontier daily if they wish.

French Army With British Bears Joan of Arc Cross

Soldiers Who Fled Colonies Join Fight in Near East

SOMEWHERE IN THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE, Aug. 25 (AP).—Free French soldiers—men who have fled France's colonies to join Great Britain's Mediterranean war against Italy after the military collapse of France—formally became a part of the British army in the Near East today.

The trained, fully equipped troops, wearing British uniforms but French insignia, received their regimental colors on a green parade ground. The British Ambassador to Egypt, Sir Miles Lampson, gave the welcome, and Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of British Middle East forces, was among the guests. Lampson handed a regimental flag bearing the Cross of Lorraine, Joan of Arc's symbol, to the officer commanding the French troops.

A reporter, visiting the training camp of the French soldiers, found them in excellent spirits. They told him they were eager for an opportunity to get into active combat. French soldiers will receive the same pay as their British comrades-in-arms.

"None of us can understand why France gave up this fight," declared one French officer. "We came here to go on fighting alongside Great Britain, for we know that only in her victory can there ever again be a free France."

Thousands of French residents of the little French city within the capital of the canal zone thronged the ground to watch the ceremony.

FRENCH ENVOY REPLACED

Leon Noel Had Been Stationed In Occupied Area

Vichy, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—Leon Noel, French plenipotentiary for economic affairs in German-occupied territory, was replaced today by decree by General De Fornel de la Laurencia.

Noel, one-time Ambassador to Poland and a member of the French commission which concluded Armistice negotiations with Germany and Italy, had held the post since July 9.

Scotsman Going Home To Watch Blitzkrieg

Sir John A. MacTaggart Leaves Aboard American Clipper For Lisbon And Great Britain

New York, Aug. 25 (AP)—Sir John A. MacTaggart, 72-year-old Scottish real estate operator, left today on the American Clipper for Lisbon, Portugal and Great Britain, saying he had heard there was "going to be a *Blitzkrieg* in a day or two" and that he didn't want to miss it.

"I've never seen a *Blitzkrieg* and I want to be certain that Hitler fulfills the advertised specifications," he said. "If they have more than 1,000 planes in the air at one time I don't want to be asleep here in New York while a show of that kind is available."

The British baronet lives here but directs the Western Heritable Investing Corporation, Ltd., of Glasgow, Scotland, owners of 12,000 apartment houses in the United Kingdom occupied by some 50,000 Glasgow and London families.

He was one of eight passengers on the American Clipper which also carried 1,496 pounds of mail.

77 English Children Arrive In N. Y.; 1 Weep

Refugees, Tired And Sleepy, Came From Via Montreal—Await "Parents"

New York, Aug. 25 (AP)—Tired, sleepy—one weeping from fatigue—77 British refugee children rolled into Grand Central terminal tonight. They came from Montreal, where they arrived by boat from England, under sponsorship of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

Three buses took them to Edwin Gould Foundation for Children, a Bronx welfare home that will care for them until their foster-parents claim them.

The group originally was part of 285 children, of whom 118 went to Rochester, N. Y., and two to Minnesota. Thirty-nine of tonight's arrivals are to go to Worcester, Mass., and thirteen others—Quakers—to Philadelphia.

Former German Official Glad To Register In U. S.

Philadelphia Resident, Dismissed By Hitler, Enthusiastic About Alien Act

Philadelphia, Aug. 25 (AP)—Robert M. W. Kempner, who knows the official side of alien registration in Germany and Austria, expects to be one of the first non-citizens to report here Tuesday when the United States starts a tally of aliens—and he is enthusiastic about the idea.

Kempner, 41, was chief legal adviser to the German Ministry of the Interior, until Hitler came to power in 1933. He served as expert in alien and resident registration until the Führer dismissed him.

Kempner applied for citizenship papers shortly after arriving here last year to be with his mother, a research worker at the University of Pennsylvania.

DEFENSE GROUP BOUND FOR OTTAWA

Mayor LaGuardia Leads Delegation On Way To Conference

New York Executive Says Members Will Be In Canada About Two Days

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 25—Mayor LaGuardia and the five other American members of the new United States-Canadian joint defense board entrained tonight for Ottawa, Canada, to confer with Canadian board members on strategy to defend North America against possible invasion.

The Mayor, chairman of the American delegation, said the members would be in Canada at least two days.

Asked to comment on the proposal of Republican Presidential nominee Wendell Willkie that a Cabinet office for aviation be created, LaGuardia said:

"Listen, we're in a national emergency. It's action, not talk that counts now."

The other American members, who boarded the train in Washington, were Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embrick, of the army; Capt. Harry W. Hill and Commander Forrest P. Sherman, of the navy; Lieut. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, of the Army Air Corps, and John D. Hickerson, of the State Department.

Canada-U. S. Defense Board To Meet Today

Ottawa, Aug. 25 (Canadian Press)—The joint board of defense for Canada and the United States will hold its first meeting here at 2 P. M. tomorrow. The United States members will arrive two hours earlier.

There is no indication how long the board will sit.

The visit of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York and American associates on the board is awaited with keen interest here. They likely will be met at the station by Col. J. M. Biggar, who heads the Canadian members, together with the representatives of the three defense services and the Department of External Affairs.

Hitch In Invasion Plans Seen In Basel Railroad Reopening

Closing Of Line In June Reported Then As Move To Bar Leaks On Blitzkrieg Preparations

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 25—The Germans reopened today the Basel railroad, frontier gateway between Switzerland and Germany, which had

3 Men in Boat Held Able To Wreck Alaska Defense

Engineer Says a Few Bombs at Seward Could End Supplies

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 (AP).—Three men with a fishing boat, operating on a dark night, could paralyze the United States Alaskan defense machine in less than an hour, in the opinion of Donald MacDonald, Alaska highway commission engineer.

Mr. MacDonald, en route home from Washington, where he conferred with military leaders, said in an interview that within ninety days after the three men had done their work the Alaskan population would be facing starvation.

The most vulnerable point, he said, was Seward, the territory's only all-weather entrance.

"The little town of 4,000 would be asleep and the first intimation of invasion would be a series of explosions. One would be the oil tanks near the only wharf. Alaska's entire gas and oil supply is there, with no reserve anywhere.

"The next would be the wharf itself. Then, as the startled population tried to give chase, they would find the channel markers destroyed, and the whole area would be as dangerous as a mine field, owing to the hidden reefs for which the Alaskan coast is famous."

The only answer Mr. MacDonald sees to the Alaskan defense problem "is construction of a road from the railhead at Hazelton, B. C., to Fairbanks, curving through the Yukon Territory." Such a highway, he added, would be virtually immune from offshore attack.

Spain Decorates 2 Nazis For Aid in Rehabilitation

Crosses Symbolize Gratitude to 'Noble German People'

MADRID, Aug. 25 (AP).—Spain has awarded grand crosses of the civilian order of La Beneficensia (charity) to Erich Hilgenfeldt, chief of the German welfare institution winter relief, and to Hans Weidentrass, the organization's representative in Spain.

A note, published today, said the decorations were official acknowledgment of their "heroic, charitable aid" to Madrid and other cities in civil war rehabilitation. The awards also were said to express Spain's gratitude toward "the great and noble German people."

One hundred and twenty tons of religious objects to refurbish Spanish churches — chalices, crucifixes and similar emblems and ornaments —have been received from Germany recently, according to a Barcelona dispatch.

Five months ago, England sent a similar cargo. The goods will go to churches which suffered damage in the civil war.

Thousands of Germans Captives in East Indies

Dutch Release Jews and Others Opposed to Hitler

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Several thousands of the 9,000 Germans who were living in the East Indies when Germany invaded the Lowlands have been rounded up and placed in concentration camps by government authorities.

The roundup started within half an hour after the home government advised Batavia officials that the Nazi military machine had struck against Holland. No distinction was made at first between any of the German residents, gentiles and Jews being taken into custody alike by police and soldiers. Since then, hundreds of German Jews and others opposed to Adolf Hitler have been released from the camps.

The East Indies government solved the problem of housing the aliens by constructing one camp on the tiny isle of Onrust, off the coast of Batavia. Another camp was erected in an old fortress built more than 100 years ago, near the border of the East Java province.

Barkley Wants 'Whole String' Of Island Bases

Praises Bermuda's Offer of Great Sound, Calls It Desirable for Defense

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Senator Allen W. Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democrat Senate Leader, said today that the United States ought to acquire "a whole string" of air and naval bases guarding the Panama Canal.

Commenting upon the disclosure in Bermuda yesterday that the Great Sound there would be made available to the United States for an air base and possibly for a naval base, the Senator told newsmen:

"I think its's a very fine indication of the spirit of those who control Bermuda to offer it to us."

Senator Barkley said that the Great Sound, about 700 miles southeast of New York, was a desirable, "if not indispensable," outpost for defense of the Atlantic approaches to the United States.

He added that the Bermuda site was only one of many which the United States ought to acquire. Recalling that the British islands of Newfoundland, Trinidad, Barbados and the Bahamas had all been mentioned in reports concerning negotiations for the acquisition of additional bases, the Administration leader said the location of bases was a military and technical matter which he was not competent to discuss.

"But we ought to have a whole string of bases along the islands guarding the Panama Canal," he declared.

Such a string would conceivably include Trinidad, near the northern coast of South America; Barbados, about two hundred miles to the northeast, and the Bahamas, about the same distance east of Miami, Fla. Asked whether he thought an American defense base would also be desirable in British Guiana, on the northeast coast of South America, Senator Barkley said that would be a question for the military experts.

Military men say that an American defense base at Bermuda would have to be captured or destroyed before an enemy fleet could strike at the United States east coast without exposing itself to flank attack and its communication lines to destruction.

Bermuda, a mecca for American tourists, is in an area where the United States Navy now has no bases. The nearest is at Norfolk, Va., to the south. The base at Guantanamo, Cuba, is around a thousand miles away.

In military circles, therefore, the announcement that the Great Sound of Bermuda would be made available to the United States for an air base, and possibly for a naval base also, meant that the effective range of American planes and warships guarding the coast would be increased approximately 600 miles.

Military experts assume that the proposed air base at Bermuda would be fortified strongly. The British Navy already has a dockyard there, and if the island were not made secure, an attacking force might seize this and the new American facilities and turn them against the United States.

Payment Being Studied

Questioned about methods of paying Britain for leases on the base sites, Senator Barkley pointed out that no official plan had been announced yet, but that various methods had been suggested in different quarters, among them reduction or cancellation of the British war debt and transfer to Britain of fifty United States destroyers.

Whether the Administration intends to acquire the leases without action by Congress has not yet been disclosed. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson is understood to have given the Cabinet an opinion last Friday on the legal questions.

The announcement in Bermuda was taken by some analysts to mean that the Administration had decided Congressional action was unnecessary and that it was proceeding to conclude executive agreements, but there was no official confirmation of this.

When he announced at a press conference recently that negotiations for the acquisition of bases from the British were under way, President Roosevelt said the consideration had not yet been determined. He cautioned reporters against linking the negotiations for bases with the proposed sale of destroyers.

EXPERTS POINT OUT VALUE OF BERMUDA BASE

Say It Would Add 600 Miles To Range Of U. S. Air And Navy Ships

Importance Of Such Stations Illustrated By Britain's Chain

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 25—Military experts said today that an American defense base at Bermuda would have to be captured or destroyed before an enemy fleet could strike at the east coast of the continent without exposing itself to flank attack and its communication lines to destruction.

The British island of Bermuda, a mecca for American tourists, is about 700 miles southeast of New York and 570 miles east of Cape Hatteras, N. C. It is in an area where the United States Navy now has no bases. The nearest is at Norfolk, Va. To the south, the base at Guantanamo, Cuba, is around 1,000 miles away.

Bases Navy's Filling Stations

Bases are the navy's filling stations and garages. Ships and naval planes can no more keep at sea indefinitely than an automobile can stick to the road forever. They must go into bases for fuel and repairs.

In military circles, therefore, the announcement that the Great Sound of Bermuda would be made available to the United States for an air base, and possibly for a naval base also, meant that the effective range of American planes and warships guarding the coast would be increased approximately 600 miles.

Units based at Bermuda would be in a position to detect and dispute the advance of an enemy fleet farther from American shores than at present. In addition, if the attacking force moved against the coast without putting them out of commission, the defense units would be able to attack from the rear while shore-based ships and planes struck from the other direction. Enemy communication lines stretched past the base likewise would be exposed to attack.

British Bases All Over World

Enemy ships following the northerly Great Circle course toward New England might be outside the effective range of bombing planes from Bermuda, but they, too, would be exposed to flank attack if another base were established at Newfoundland.

The importance of bases to naval operations is illustrated, naval men say, by the fact that Britain has established them all over the world.

For instance, the British Asiatic Fleet has had strong bases at Singapore and Hongkong while the United States has relied in the Far East upon a limited base at Manila. This country has one of the strongest bases in the world at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, however, and is now strengthening advanced bases farther to the west. Both the army and the navy are rushing the installation of additional defenses in the Alaskan area also.

Radius Of Patrol Bombers

From naval base outposts, patrol bombers have an extreme radius of action of more than 1,000 miles, a normal radius of 300 to 400 miles. Although such planes can fly 2,500 miles non-stop, they must use part of their flying time over their objective, cannot spend it all on the trips out and back.

Military experts assume that the proposed air base at Bermuda will be fortified strongly. The British navy already has a dockyard there, and if the island were not made secure an attacking force might seize this and the new American facilities and turn them against this country.

Method May Stir Controversy

Although the idea of acquiring naval and air bases in this hemisphere from the British has met widespread approval in Congress, the method by which it is to be done may stir up controversy. That method has not yet been disclosed.

One question now in many minds is whether action by Congress will be proposed or the matter be handled by executive agreements.

Another is the consideration to be given England. Reduction or cancellation of war debts has been suggested in Congressional sources as one possibility. William C. Bullitt, the United States Ambassador to France, advocated recently that this country make available to Britain fifty of its old destroyers, but President Roosevelt has cautioned newsmen against linking this proposal with the negotiations for bases.

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique said tonight:

It is authoritatively stated that reports so far received show that twenty-five enemy aircraft have been destroyed today. Four of our aircraft are missing but three of the pilots are saft.

Five more enemy planes have been established as having been shot down by the Royal Air Force and anti-aircraft batteries yesterday, making a total of fifty for the day. Nineteen of our aircraft were lost yesterday but the crews of all the pilots are safe.

A joint communique issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries said:

Further information has now confirmed that five more enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday by anti-aircraft fire, making a total of fifty destroyed during that day. Nineteen of our aircraft are now known to have been lost but the crews of all but seven are safe.

Later reports with regard to last night's enemy bombing attacks show that some damage was done to industrial premises on the northeast coast but no further casualties are reported.

Enemy activity was on a smaller scale today, but bombs were reported to have been dropped this afternoon on the Scilly Isles, where one person was killed. Bombs also were dropped in south Wales where no damage was reported but one person was injured seriously. An enemy bomber was shot down by our fighters in this area.

Early this afternoon the enemy made an attempt in force to cross the Dorset coast, but was driven off. More bombs are reported to have been dropped and it is already known that twenty-four enemy aircraft were destroyed in this engagement. Four of our aircraft are missing but the pilots of three are safe.

A communique issued by the Ministry of Home Security said:

It is now confirmed that during the raid on Portsmouth yesterday afternoon a number of casualties were caused, some of them fatal. The majority of these were in a cinema, which received a direct hit.

Damage also was done to private property and business premises. It is known that in addition to the attack already reported on Manston Airdrome, casualties were caused at another R. A. F. airdrome yesterday.

Reports which have not been received show that in last night's raids on parts of the London area there were some casualties, but of these the number killed was small. Otherwise there is nothing to add to the previous communique when it was stated that the damage was done to commercial and private property.

Elsewhere in England sporadic attacks were made over a wide area. In three towns in the north of England and a fourth in the Midlands some damage was done mainly to residential property and some casualties were caused, a few of them fatal. In other districts, however, the damage is reported as slight and the casualties few.

An Air Ministry communique said:

Last night—Saturday—the R. A. F. attacked military objectives in towns in southwest Germany, including Frankfort, Ludwigshafen and Stuttgart.

Many airdromes in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany were attacked, among them being those at Plouescat, Dinard, Le Crotoy, Vierzon, Flushing, Haarlem and Darmstad. Two of our aircraft are missing.

Military objectives in Italy, including targets at Milan and Sesto Calendo, were also bombed. From the Italian operations all our aircraft returned safely.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (AP).—The German high command communique said today:

Our air force on Aug. 24 continued with great success and on scheduled destruction of war-essential facilities of the enemy. As previously announced, German air squadrons yesterday made a surprise attack on the British Isles. By this action we were able to damage considerably airfields at

30.24-4547

30.24-4547

THE PROTEST, DELIVERED BY THE SWISS MINISTER TO THE BRITISH, CITED BRITAIN'S PREVIOUS EXPRESSION OF "DEEPEST RGERETS" FIVE DAYS AGO

BRITAIN'S PREVIOUS EXPRESSION OF "DEEPEST REGRETS" FIVE DAYS AGO AFTER A SIMILAR TRESPASS AND PROTEST.

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN IN ENGLAND, AUG 25-(AP)-LORD NORTH AND HIS SISTER, LADY CYNTHIA WILLIAMS, WERE KILLED TODAY AND LADY NORTH WAS INJURED IN THE EXPLOSION OF A LAND MINE AS THEY WALKED ALONG THE SEASHORE IN A PROHIBITED AREA.

LORD NORTH, SON OF THE EARL OF GUILFORD, WAS 38. LADY NORTH IS THE ELDER DAUGHTER OF SIR MERRIK BURRELL. THEY WERE MARRIED IN 1927 AND HAVE ONE SON AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

LADY CYNTHIA WILLIAMS WAS 32 YEARS OLD AND THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE EARL OF GUILFORD. IN 1935 SHE MARRIED MAX WELLS WILLIAMS, WHO WAS LISTED IN THE MARRIAGE REGISTER AS EUROPEAN MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN STEEL COMPANY.

A SOUTHWEST COAST TOWN IN ENGLAND, AUG. 25-(AP)-FIFTY GERMAN BOMBERS ATTACKED THE SOUTHWEST AREA TONIGHT AND STARTED A NUMBER OF FIRES. DAMAGE WAS REPORTED TO BE SLIGHT.

IN FIGHTING OFF THE COAST THREE PLANES, ONE A GERMAN TWIN-MOTORED BOMBER, FELL INTO THE SEA.

BERN, SWI[illegible], AUG. 25-(AP)-WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER BRITISH NIGHT RAIDERS FLEW HIGH OVER SWITZERLAND GOING AND COMING FROM ATTACKS ON ITALIAN OR GERMAN OBJECTIVES, THE SWISS POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED A NEW "ENERGETIC PROTEST" TO LONDON.

DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, AUG. 25-(AP)-ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE ESTABLISHMENTS IN DARWIN WERE INSPECTED TODAY BY A GROUP OF UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERMEN NOW EN ROUTE TO THE EAST INDIES AFTER VISITS TO VARIOUS AUSTRALIAN CITIES.

WHILE AT DARWIN ON A TWO-HOUR STOP, THE NEWSPAPERMEN ATTENDED AN ABORIGINAL CORROBOREE--A NATIVE DANCE. AS SOUVENIRS OF THEIR TOUR THEY RECEIVED ARMY HATS FROM MEMBERS OF THE GARRISON HERE.

THE PARTY SENT A MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER ROBERT G.MENZIES, SAYING THEY APPRECIATED THE HOSPITALITY BEING SHOWN THEM AND THE FRIENDLY INTEREST TAKEN IN THEIR TOUR.

LONDON, AUG. 25-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FIGHTER SQUADRON, GOING INTO ACTION AGAINST GERMAN RAIDERS FOR THE FIRST TIME AS A UNIT, WERE CREDITED TODAY WITH HAVING BAGGED TWO NAZI PLANES IN ACTION SATURDAY.

"THE FIRST ROYAL CANADIAN FIGHTER SQUADRON TO REACH ENGLAND WENT INTO ACTION YESTERDAY FOR ITS FIRST TIME," A BRIEF AIR MINISTRY NEWS

North Weald, Hornchurch, Manston, Canterbury and Ramsgate The war harbor at Portsmouth was bombed heavily, partially with bombs of such heavy caliber that harbor and wharf facilities were set aflame.

Our fighting units further bombed Great Yarmouth, where storehouses and sheds went up in flames. Troop barracks near Dover also were bombed. During the day numerous hectic air fights took place in which our pursuit planes again proved their superiority.

Numerous nocturnal attacks of our pilots resulted in considerable destruction of the harbor of Bristol, fires and explosions in a large oil tank in the region of the Thames, heavy damage to various factories of the British airplane industry, among others those in Derby, Birmingham, Kingston, and Rochester.

The mining of English harbors continued.

English fliers threw bombs on open fields in north, west and southwest Germany as well as into the residential section of two southwestern German cities. In one city numerous homes were hit, two civilians were killed and two wounded. At another place a bomb destroyed a house in which war prisoners were living. Eight were wounded.

Total losses of the enemy yesterday were sixty-four planes, of which fifty-seven were destroyed in air fights and seven by anti-aircraft or on the ground. Twenty German planes are missing.

A submarine sank a British destroyer of the Viscount class and a merchantman of 7,000 tons out of a heavily protected convoy.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Italian communique said today:

One of our formations bombed Hal Far airport at Malta. Ten English chasers already in the air tried to block our action but were attacked by our chasers. Four English planes and one of ours were shot down in the fight which followed.

In North Africa two English destroyers which began a night bombardment of the port at Bardia were attacked by our bombers and put to flight.

Other air attacks were carried out by our formations against enemy motorized forces between Sidi Barrani and the Cyrenaican (Libyan) border. Three armored cars were destroyed.

An enemy air raid on Tobruk caused five wounded and extremely small material damage. From later information it was learned that during enemy action over Tobruk, reported in the communique of Aug. 20, two enemy planes were downed by naval anti-aircraft.

In eastern Africa our air formations bombed airports at Garissa and Wajir, in Kenya, and enemy positions at Daga, a river post in the lower Sudan.

Enemy air raids took place last night in Piedmont and Lombardy. Enemy planes, always coming over Switzerland, were put to flight by our chasers after dropping three bombs near Anione and three in the outskirts of Alessandria, causing one fire in a farmhouse. At Mariano Commenzo two deaths were caused among the populace and light damage to private dwellings. The usual leaflets were dropped with the bombs.

SERVICE BULLETIN ANNOUNCED.

"FLYING THEIR CANADIAN-BUILT HURRICANES, THE PILOTS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON SHOT DOWN TWO DORNIER BOMBERS."

CANADIAN FLIERS HITHERTO HAD BEEN USED SOLELY IN BRITISH SQUADRONS.

LONDON, AUG. 25-(AP)-SEVEN CANADIANS WERE INCLUDED TODAY IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE'S 43RD CASUALTY LIST, WHICH CONTAINED 292 NAMES. THE CANADIANS:-

KILLED IN ACTION:-

PILOT OFFICER J.F.E.ANDREWS, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.

MISSING:-

PILOT OFFICERS G.N.BARDOLPH, VERNON, B.C.; R.B.FORBES, LONDON, ONT.; H.C.SHELDON, EDMONTON, ALTA.; D.N.E.SMITH, WHOSE GRANDMOTHER LIVES IN MONTREAL; R.R.WILSON, MONCTON, N.B.

AUG 26 1940

MISSING, PRESUMED KILLED IN ACTION:

L.H.TRUMAY, LISTED AS NATIVE OF MIDDLESEX, CANADA.

THE LARGEST CATEGORY IN THE LIST WAS 98 MISSING. TWENTY WERE LISTED KILLED IN ACTION, 54 PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRESUMED OR REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION. FORTY ONE MISSING NOW SAFE, 36 OF THEM PRISONERS.

OTTAWA, AUG. 25-(AP)-EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THE DISPOSITION OF THE CASE OF MANUEL FISCHER, 30, GERMAN CIVILIAN WHO ESCAPED A WEEK AGO FROM A NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO INTERNMEN CAMP, IS UNDER CONSIDERATION IN WASHINGTON.

THEY OFFERED NO COMMENT ON A DISPATCH FROM INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., WHERE FISCHER IS HELD BY U.S. BORDER GUARDS, THAT FISCHER MAY BE DEPORTED TO SPAIN.

INTERNMENT OFFICIALS EARLIER HAD SAID THAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RETURN OF FISCHER, A GERMAN MERCHANT SEAMAN WHO WAS INTERNED IN BRITAIN AS AN ENEMY ALIEN AND LATER TRANSFERRED TO CANADA, WERE BEING MADE. THEY WOULD MAKE NO DEFINITE STATEMENT, HOWEVER, ON THESE ARRANGEMENTS.

FISCHER ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS GUENTHER LORENTZ, ANOTHER GERMAN, TUNNELLED HIS WAY OUT OF ANOTHER INTERNMENT CAMP IN CENTRAL NORTHERN ONTARIO. LORENTZ WAS RECAPTURED IN MONTREAL LAST WEDNESDAY.

NEW YORK, AUG. 25-(AP)-SOME PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED TODAY ABOARD THE BERMUDA CLIPPER REPORTED THEY WERE SUBJECTED TO A RIGOROUS SEARCH BY U.S. CUSTOMS AGENTS.

MRS. ADELAIDE STRANG, ONE OF FOUR PASSENGERS WHO BOARDED THE SHIP AT BERMUDA AFTER MAKING A TRANSATLANTIC CROSSING ON THE DIXIE CLIPPER, PROTESTED AT THE EXTENT OF THE EXAMINATION. SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN SEARCHED BY A MATRON.

AUG 26 1940

"I HAD TO COME TO MY OWN COUNTRY TO BE INSULTED," SAID MRS. STRANG, A RESIDENT OF EUROPE FOR 13 YEARS. "MY CORRESPONDENCE WAS EXAMINED AND THEY SEARCHED ME. I TRAVELLED THROUGH OCCUPIED TERRITORY AND WAS TREATED LIKE A HUMAN BEING. MY LUGGAGE WAS NOT EXAMINED. I WAS TREATED WITH KINDNESS, EVEN BY THE GERMANS."

MRS. STRANG, WIFE OF A MACHINE TOOL MANUFACTURER, SAID SHE FORMERLY HAD LIVED AT 1968 DENUNE ST., COLUMBUS, O.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS DESCRIBED THE EXAMINATION AS "ROUTINE" AND SAID THERE WAS NO UNUSUAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PRESENCE AT THE PORT OF A LARGE NUMBER OF AGENTS WHEN THE FLYING BOAT DOCKED.

CONTENDED TODAY THAT PROPOSED TAX LEGISLATION TO LIMIT PROFITS ON ARMS PRODUCTION WOULD RAISE LITTLE REVENUE AND WOULD NOT BE AN EFFECTIVE "BRAKE ON EXCESSIVE PROFITS."

30.24-4549

IN ITS MONTHLY SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, THE LABOR ORGANIZATION ESTIMATED THAT "ONLY $300,000,000," AND POSSIBLY LESS, WOULD BE RAISED UNDER THE EXCESS PROFITS BILL NOW PENDING IN THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

THIS, THE SURVEY SAID, INVOLVED AN EFFECTIVE TAX RATE OF ABOUT 3.5 PER CENT, WHEREAS IN 1918 "EXCESS AND WAR PROFITS TAXES HAD AN EFFECTIVE RATE OF ABOUT 30 PER CENT.

(THE HOUSE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY ASKED TREASURY EXPERTS TO DEVISE NEW TAX FORMULAE BECAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PRESENT BILL.)

"IT HAS BEEN THE CONTENTION OF THE CIO," THE SURVEY CONTINUED, "THAT INDUSTRY HAS SO FAR EXACTED EXCESSIVE CONDITIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION."

THE OUTLOOK SAID THAT MANY LARGE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS HAD REFUSED TO EXPAND THEIR FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE OF ARMS "UNTIL THEY WERE GRANTED EXTENSIVE TAX CONCESSIONS."

AUG 26 1940

INDUSTRY, THE SURVEY CONTINUED, MADE TWO "BASIC DEMANDS" UPON THE GOVERNMENT, (1) THAT COSTS OF PLANT EXPANSION COULD BE AMORTIZED OR WRITTEN OFF IN FIVE YEARS, AND (2) THAT THE VINSON-TRAMMELL ACT BE SUSPENDED. THIS LAW LIMITS PROFITS ON SHIPBUILDING AND AIRPLANE CONTRACTS TO SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT.

"THE LOG-JAM OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PRODUCTION ARISING OUT OF THE REFUSAL TO ACCEPT DEFENSE ORDERS UNTIL THE TAX ADJUSTMENTS WERE MADE HAS BEEN BROKEN IN PART," THE SURVEY CONTINUED. IT HAS BEEN BROKEN BY A DEVICE WHICH IS REGARDED IN WASHINGTON AS HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE. THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMISSION IN LETTING CONTRACTS HAS AGREED THAT SHOULD TAX CHANGES SATISFACTORY TO THE MANUFACTURERS NOT BE MADE BY CONGRESS THE MANUFACTURERS HAVE THE RIGHT TO CANCEL THE

30.24-4549

CONTRACTS AND REFUSE TO PRODUCE. THIS WOULD GIVE PRIVATE INDUSTRY THE RIGHT TO STOP MAJOR NATIONAL DEFENSE PRODUCTION ON ITS OWN MOTION.'

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, AUG. 25-(AP)-SENATORS NYE (R-ND) AND DANAHER (R-CONN) CONTENDED TONIGHT THAT THE TRANSFER OF 50 DESTROYERS TO GREAT BRITAIN WOULD CONSTITUTE AN ACT OF WAR WHILE SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) AND COL. HENRY BRECKENRIDGE, NEW YORK LAWYER, ARGUED THAT IT MIGHT AVERT WAR FROM THIS COUNTRY.

THEY DISCUSSED THE PROPOSAL ON THE AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR (MBS).

AUG 26 1940

NYE CHARACTERIZED AS "SILLY PALAVER" THE CONTENTION THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS DEPENDENT UPON THE BRITISH NAVY, ASSERTING THAT THE "BEST OF MILITARY AUTHORITY HAS DEMONSTRATED HOW LITTLE FORCE COULD BE MOVED AGAINST US BY A VICTORIOUS HITLER."

DANAHER SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS BOUND BY DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL LAW TO REFRAIN FROM SUCH A TRANSFER.

"SUPPLYING DESTROYERS TO ENGLAND IS A RECOGNIZED ACT OF WAR AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD FULLY REALIZE IT," HE ASSERTED. X X X IF WE MAKE AVAILABLE TO ENGLAND SOME OF OUR DESTROYERS FOR USE IN THE WAR, INEVITABLY WE ENTER THAT WAR."

EXPRESSING THE VIEW THAT ADDITION OF 50 DESTROYERS TO THE BRITISH FLEET MIGHT MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VICTORY AND DEFEAT FOR BRITAIN, PEPPER SAID:

"THESE FIFTY WORLD WAR DESTROYERS COULD BE OF NO HIGHER SERVICE TO THEIR COUNTRY'S SAFETY THAN IF, BY MAINTAINING ENGLAND'S NAVAL SUPREMACY, THEY CAN KEEP ENGLAND'S ENEMY AND OUR OWN FROM THE SHORES OF THE UNITED STATES."

BRECKENRIDGE SAID THAT "FIFTY DESTROYERS TO ENGLAND MAY BE WORTH 500 TO US FIVE WEEKS FROM NOW" BECAUSE "THEY MAY TURN THE TIDE OF BATTLE AGAINST OUR DECLARED ENEMIES."

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING STORY, IF DESIRED, MAY BE USEL AS AN ADD TO THE CONGRESS-CONSCRIPTION.)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY AUG. 26)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,AUG. 25-(AP)-THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION MADE PUBLIC TODAY TELEGRAMS FROM SEVEN CHURCH LEADERS ENDORSING COMPULSORY SELECTIVE SERVICE.

AUG 26 1940

THE TELEGRAMS, TO BE PLACED IN THE RECORD OF CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON THE BURKE-WADSWORTH BILL, WERE SIGNED BY WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, PRESIDENT OF THE TEMPLE OF RELIGION, NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR; THE MOST REV.JAMES H.RYAN, R.C., BISHOP OF OMAHA; THE RIGHT REV.CAMMERON J.DAVIS, EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF WESTERN NEW YORK; THE RIGHT REV.E.G.RICHARDSON, METHODIST BISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA; THEODORE FISKE SAVAGE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK; THE RIGHT REV.WILLIAM T.MANNING, EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF NEW YORK, AND THE RIGHT REV.W.BERTRAND STEVENS, BISHOP OF LOS ANGELES.

(ADVANCE)NEW YORK, AUG. 25-AP-DECLARING THAT "MISGUIDED ISOLATIONISTS" DO NOT REFLECT THE TRUE FEELING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, ROBERT E. SHERWOOD, AMERICAN PLAYWRIGHT, URGED TODAY THA THE UNITED STATES GIVE INCREASED "CONSTRUCTIVE HELP" TO CANADA AND BRITAIN IN THEIR WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

SHERWOOD, WHO SPOLE OVER THE NATIONAL NETWORK OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION, ACCLAIMED RECENT ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT DEFENSE BOARD BY CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES AS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, AND ASSERTED:

"THIS HELP MUST CONTINUE; IT MUST BE INCREASED; IT MUST PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR PERMANENT POLICY."

THE VAST MAJORITY OF AMERICANS, SAID SHERWOOD, BELIEVE THAT THE FUTURE OF THEIR FREE INSTITUTIONS ARE AT STAKE IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

AUG 26 1940

THE PLAYWRIGHT REFERRED TO HENRY FORD AND CHARLES A. LINDBERGH AS TYPICAL OF "MISGUIDED ISOLATIONISTS WHO THINK THAT THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS ARE STILL JUST AS BROAD AS IN THE DAYS OF SAILING VESSELS."

"I CAN ASSURE YOU," HE SAID, "THAT LINDBERGH'S OPINIONS ARE JUST AS UNPOPULAR WITH REAL AMERICANS AS ARE THE MEN FROM WHOM HE GOT THEM--HITLER, GOERING AND GOEBBELS.

"WE WISH TO TELL THE WORLD THAT THE VOICE OF OUR COUNTRY IS NOT EXPRESSED BY LINDBERGH OR ANY OTHER BOOTLICKER OF HITLER XX X X X.

"THE VOICE OF OUR COUNTRY IS EXPRESSED TRULY AND ELOQUENTLY BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND BY THE OTHER GREAT AMERICAN POLITICAL LEADER, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCEY, WENDELL WILKIE."

SHERWOOD, WHO FOUGHT OVERSEAS WITH THE CANDIAN INFANTRY IN THE WORLD WAR, WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE FULL-PAGE "STOP HITLER NOW" ADVERTISEMENT WHICH APPEARED RECENTLY IN MANY AMERICAN PAPERS AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ENDORSED BY PRESIDENT R[illegible]

(ADVANCE)-NASSAU, BAHAMAS--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--BY THE SIMPLE CHARM OF THEIR PERSONALITIES, THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ARE WINNING THROUGH TRADITIONAL BRITISH OUTER CRUST TO THE HEARTS OF THIS LITTLE COLONY.

FROM THE DAY OF THEIR ARRIVAL AUG. 17, THE NEW BAHAMIAN GOVERNOR AND HIS AMERICAN-BORN WIFE HAVE FITTED THEMSELVES SMOOTHLY INTO THE PROVINCIAL LIFE OF THIS CAPITAL, HAVE GRACIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE FORMALITIES AND, WITH UNCONSCIOUS EASE, HAVE WON A FAR MORE SPONTANEOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION THAN EVER WAS EXPECTED.

THE FORMER KING IS NO LONGER A GLAMOUR BOY. YET AT 46, WHEN MOST MEN ARE GETTING THICKER WAISTLINES AND THINNER HAIR, HE IS SLIMLY YOUTHFUL AND SPORTS AN APPEALINGLY BOYISH SMILE.

LIKE HER ROYAL HUSBAND, THE DUCHESS LOOKS YOUNG IN HER CHIC COSTUMES MANY OF THEM BECOMING WALLIS BLUE, AND SHE EXHIBITS TO THE CURIOUS ISLANDERS A NATURAL GRACE IN ANY COMPANY.

AUG 26 1940

THE APPOINTMENT OF EDWARD AS GOVERNOR TO THE 20 ISLANDS AND 68,000 PERSONS OF THE BAHAMAS SURPRISED AND DISCONCERTED THE TOP RANK POPULATION, WITH THE RESULT THAT PREPARATION FOR THEIR STAY IN NASSAU WAS MARKED BY NOTICEABLE APPREHENSION.

30-24-4551

30.24—4551

THIS FEELING WAS DISPELLED DAY BY DAY AS BOTH THE DUKE AND DUCHESS SHOWED A MODEST DESIRE TO BE HELPFUL AND EXHIBITED NO TENDENCY TO ASSUME STRONG-HANDED LEADERSHIP.

IN SUCH A SMALL BRITISH COLONY, THE SENTIMENT IS STRONG AGAINST ANY INFLUENCE THAT UPSETS THE SMOOTH ROUTINE OF DAY-TO-DAY LIFE. ANY ATTEMPT ON THE DUKE'S PART TO MAKE QUICK, IMPORTANT CHANGES WOULD HAVE MET STRONG RESISTANCE, UNDERCOVER AT LEAST. SENSING THIS SITUATION, BOTH EDWARD AND WALLY SOON MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY WOULD ADAPT THEMSELVES TO LOCAL CONDITIONS AND NOT BUCK THE DEEP FLOW OF COLONIAL CUSTOM.

AUG 26 1940

ON THEIR VERY FIRST DAY IN NASSAU, THE DUKE SET A PACE FOR HIS RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE BY ACKNOWLEDGING HIS OWN IGNORANCE OF THE JOB AND ALMOST SHYLY COURTING THE HELP OF ASSOCIATES.

"ALTHOUGH THE ROLE OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATOR IS NOVEL AND UNFAMILIAR TO ME," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS, "MY PAST EXPERIENCE AND YOUR OFFER OF READY CO-OPERATION ENCOURAGE ME IN THE BELIEF MY TASK WILL NOT PROVE TOO FORMIDABLE."

THE DUCHESS DID AN EQUALLY POPULAR THING WHEN SHE LET IT BE KNOWN WITHOUT DELAY THAT SHE WOULD FOLLOW PREVAILING CUSTOM AS TO ENTERTAINMENT AND SEEK NO LEADERSHIP OF A NEW SOCIETY. THIS MEANT THAT PUBLIC ENTERTAINING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST, WOULD BE LIMITED TO WAR BENEFITS AND CHARITY AFFAIRS. OTHER SOCIAL ACTIVITY HERE, AS ELSEWHERE IN THE EMPIRE, HAS COME TO BE CONSIDERED DISTINCTLY UNPATRIOTIC SINCE THE WAR STARTED A YEAR AGO.

THE DUCHESS HAD A DEFINITELY APPEALING QUALITY WHEN SHE ADMITTED TO HAVING LEFT FRANCE HURRIEDLY WITHOUT AN ADEQUATE WARDROBE AND WHEN SHE TOLD OF HAVING BEEN WITHOUT THE SERVICES OF A HAIRDRESSER SINCE LEAVING LISBON FOR THE DUKE'S NEW STATION.

AS THESE HUMAN TOUCHES ENDEARED EDWARD AND WALLY TO THOSE OF UPPER STATION, THE NUMERICALLY-HEAVY NATIVE POPULATION REQUIRED NOTHING BUT THE SIGHT OF THEIR NEW GOVERNOR AND HIS LADY TO BECOME ENTHUSIASTIC.

"DID YOU SEE THE KING?" THEY ASKED ONE ANOTHER, PERSISTING IN THE SINCERE BELIEF THAT THEIR GOVERNOR STILL WAS RULER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUG 26 1940

WHEN EDWARD WALKED THE STREETS ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS, HUNDREDS TRAILED AT HIS HEELS, STOOD WAITING IN BROILING MID-DAY HEAT OUTSIDE WHATEVER BUILDING HE ENTERED, THEN TOOK UP HIS TRAIL IN INCREASING NUMBERS UNTIL SQUADS OF HELMETED CONSTABLES WERE CALLED TO MAKE A WAY FOR HIM.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, AUGUST 26. SENT AUGUST 23.)

BLANK

PLANES REACH ENGLAND IN WAVES; BERLIN WARNS MORE ARE COMING

Folkestone, Dover and South Coast Are Battered---Dublin Protests to Reich When Bombs Kill Girls---German Capital Target of R. A. F.--- Spokesmen There Call Preliminaries Over.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—German war planes failed today in an attempt to pierce London's defenses again, but massed Nazi raiders smashed at a thirty-mile stretch of the south coast and showered bombs also on a wide area inland. Bombs were also dropped near New Ross in County Wexford, southern Ireland, today.

The Irish Government announced in Dublin that a German plane had dropped bombs which killed three girls. An immediate protest was made to Berlin.

"A bomber aircraft of German nationality flew over the area of Campile, Ballymippy, Bannow and Duncormick, county Wexford between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon," said a statement by the Government Information Bureau.

Bomb Strikes Creamery.

"Bombs were dropped at each of these points. The co-operative creamery at Campile was wrecked, three girls were killed and one injured by falling masonry.

"The Irish Charge d'Affaires in Berlin has been instructed to make a protest to the German Government and to demand full reparations."

Two big waves of German bombers which headed toward the British capital were turned off by R. A. F. fighters in a ten-minute battle in the clouds about 20,000 feet over the southeast coast.

Machine-gun and the cannon fire of Messerschmitt fighters escorting the bombers died away as the Germans made for home without breaking through, at least three of their planes falling as the battle's toll. Fourteen German planes were reported downed previously.

An air raid alarm earlier sent Londoners underground for the sixth time since Saturday, but the metropolitan area was unscathed.

London's millions went scurrying to shelter at 3:26 P. M. (10:26 A. M., New York time) when alarm sirens screamed, but they emerged again when the all-clear signal was given thirty-seven minutes later without any sign of the raiders or any activity by the city's anti-aircraft guns.

Dover, the channel "Hell's Corner," Folkestone and the South Foreland apparently bore the brount of the Luftwaffe's reply to Britain's first big air attack on Berlin.

The day's biggest battle raged over Dover, the English Channel port which is only twenty-two miles from the French coast. Four of the attackers were downed here.

Folkestone, a town of 35,000 population, withstood a heavy attack in which two of the German craft were shot down after creating scenes of horror. Folkestone is southwest of Dover and twenty-six miles from Boulogne, France.

Nazis Mention Canterbury.

South Foreland, a sparsely settled sandy waste northeast of Dover, near the Royal Military School, was the scene of the day's third major attack.

[Berlin also told of fighting in the air over the cathedral town of Canterbury.]

The bombs that fell in Ireland landed near a railway bridge at Campile, a village on the main Rosslare-Cork line where it crosses the River Barrow, about seventeen miles from Wexford Town.

The inhabitants said that ten bombs in all were believed dropped. Some persons professed to have seen three planes over the area, with one being pursued by the other two.

The dull roar of bombs were heard at intervals throughout the battle all along the coast east of Dover to Folkestone, at the lower tip of the southeastern section of Britain which the fighters call Hell's Corner.

The German attackers and British defenders battled desperately for almost two hours, the planes plunging so low over Folkestone that R. A. F. men guarding barrage balloons opened fire on the raiding craft with rifles.

Before the British fighters downed their first three German planes in the Folkestone area, large apartment houses close to the sea front were bombed to the ground. A number of fires sent flames skyward. Rescue workers searched frantically in the ruins for victims.

Only a few bombs were dropped east of Dover. The action over Dover itself was confined mostly to dog fights high in the sky while anti-aircraft guns pumped shells at the raiders.

British Rescue Enemy.

The crews of three German planes shot down off Folkestone were rescued by British motor lifeboats. A Spitfire which shot down one of them circled slowly over the victims until the lifeboat reached them.

At Folkestone the Germans swooped out of the [illegible] and the townspeople saw the bombs leaving their racks as the raiders dived within a few hundred feet of the rooftops.

Three other dive bombers were reported shot down in fighting over the mainland.

As three escorting Messerschmitts turned for home they dashed by Dover for their daily sport of "balloon-potting" and shot down two of the big cable-bearing bags.

The Air Ministry announced that thirty-seven German planes were destroyed in attacks on Britain today with a loss of fifteen British planes.

[Berlin said that thirty-nine British planes were destroyed over South England and that ten German machines were missing.]

Strike at Shopping Hour.

A number of casualties, including many dead, were inflicted by the Nazis who dived from a formation of twenty bombers to blast at Folkestone in the midst of the morning shopping hour.

Two attackers were shot down here within three minutes after the British swept aloft to the challenge. One fell in flames just outside the town, the second plummeted into the channel.

One bomb hit squarely on a laundry at Folkestone filled with girls at work. One body was removed from the wreckage immediately and volunteer forces searched for additional victims.

The attack caught the town unawares, the people at first thinking the attackers were their own planes.

"They headed for us, accompanied by fighters which seemed to drop out of the sky," one eyewitnes related.

Air raid precaution and auxiliary fire service workers digging in smoldering ruins could hear a woman's screams and the wailing of a baby under a mass of wreckage.

Debris Flies Half Mile.

Debris from some explosions was hurled half a mile and in some streets not one window pane was left unshattered.

In a second battle, a second Messerschmitt fighter fell into the sea. It scooped up water and apparently sank.

Five minutes later a third machine plummeted down over the South Forelands and plunged behind the cliffs.

The fourth victim in this section was a heavy German bomber which approached the coast from the northeast, flying about 800 feet up and only a short distance from shore. As the raider headed southward it was downed by antiaircraft fire.

The alarm sounded in London just after a large number of planes, believed to be German, sped high over the Thames estuary in the direction of the city.

They were engaged by anti-aircraft guns and British fighters went up to patrol the sky.

The Air Ministry stated tonight that a coastal command flying boat, patrolling the area of Tromsoe, Norway, had attacked German flying boats at anchor, sinking two, setting fire to two and damaging others.

There were raids before dawn over Wales.

Most of the incendiary bombs dumped on Wales struck in fields without causing serious damage or casualties. High explosive bombs were dropped on the northeast coast, but the only casualty was one soldier injured slightly.

The British bombers streaking out across the channel crossed paths with Nazi night raiders who bombed a town in the Midlands, industrial center of England, causing some casualties including "a few people killed."

Casualties reported so far from German raids last night in the midlands included:

A man, his wife and four children, all killed when a bomber scored a direct hit on their home.

Several persons killed when a bomb landed directly on a shelter, blowing it so high it fell on the roof of a neighboring house, in which an entire family was wiped out.

In a southwest town three children were killed this morning by a delayed action bomb while playing around a hole it made when dropped during the night.

Observers in one Midland city attacked last night said the raid ranked as the most serious the place had undergone, both in terms of duration and casualties, but details could not be given.

Two factories were hit there, it was said, but neither seriously damaged.

Britain's air war recapitulation listed 1,175 German raiders brought down since the start of the war; 1,101 since June 18, when the direct attack on England was begun, and more than 800 since August 8, first day of the mass attacks.

New Ships for Britain.

On the economic front Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping, announced that Great Britain would "embark upon the second year of war with shipping resources under the British flag undiminished" through addition of "just over 2,000,000 tons" to the merchant fleet to offset first-year losses of slightly less than 1,900,000 tons.

Mr. Cross said "4,500,000 million tons of import in a single month (July) of intense enemy attack both by sea and by air leaves me very well satisfied" and declared that during July 25 per cent more shipping left British ports with cargoes for America than in any month "in the more peaceful" January to April period.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—German flyers returning from raids on southern England said heaviest air fighting today was over the Kent towns of Canterbury, Deal, Folkestone and Tunbridge.

Without giving actual figures on either side, the Germans said their losses were in a ratio of only one to five for the British.

All the towns mentioned are near Dover on the English Channel. Deal is nine miles north, Folkestone four miles southwest and Canterbury fifteen miles northeast.

Dropped 1,500 Bombs.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—German planes dropped 1,500 bombs totaling approximately 150 tons in attacks on thirty-eight objectives in the British Isles during the night, according to a broadcast today by the German wireless.

Birmingham, important Midlands center of Britain's armament industry, was reported bombed again last night for the second successive night.

The German High Command said Nazi planes made "concentric attacks" on the English city—presumably slicing in on their objectives from all directions.

It raised its toll of British planes downed over England yesterday from 51 to 72.

Meanwhile, the German High Command reported that German raiders had inflicted paralyzing damage Saturday on the Rolls-Royce factory at Derby, sixty miles south of Manchester, which was said to be turning out motors for Spitfire fighting planes.

Other Places Bombed.

Heavy damage also was said to have been inflicted on the Portsmouth naval base, where port facilities were set afire; at Dover, where dive bombers attacked British troop concentrations, and on Great Yarmouth, where storehouses were left in flames.

Other objectives bombed, the communique reported, included airplane factories at Birmingham, Kingston and Rochester; Bristol harbor on the west coast, and a number of military airdromes.

Germans insisted three to four British planes were being put out of action for every Nazi machine lost and asserted that this ratio was drastically wearing down England's air defenses.

Increased attention, authorized sources said, is being paid by the German raiders to disruption of British rail transportation facilities.

Railway terminals are being systematically attacked, it was said, with the result that Britain is being increasingly hampered in trying to move supplies from western ports to southern industrial cities.

30.24-4553

30.24—4553

HEAVY DAMAGE REPORTED AS OUTSKIRTS OF CAPITAL ARE STEADILY ATTACKED

Most Of German Planes Kept From Heart Of City, But Explosives Fall In Residential And Working-Class Districts

AUG 27 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Tuesday, Aug. 27—Successive waves of foreign planes—apparently British bombers raiding Italy—ran a gantlet of Swiss anti-aircraft gunfire for more than three hours last night and early today.

Both as they went and as they returned, the planes were subjected to heavy Swiss ground fire that echoed through the defiles of the Jura, Bernese and Oberland Alps. There were no reports of planes hit.

The last previous flight of foreign warplanes over Switzerland was Saturday night and Sunday morning, drawing a Swiss protest to Britain for the second time within a fortnight.

AUG 27 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Aug. 27—For more than six hours the German air force hurled slaughter and destruction in and around London last night and early today in the longest air raid of the war.

The toll of property damage and casualties was unestimable but apparently heavy. Some bombs fell in fashionable residential districts as well as thickly populated working-class quarters.

The all-clear signal came about 3.40 A. M., slightly more than six hours after the sirens first screeched the alarm. Publication of the exact times was not permitted, but the censor allowed word that the raid lasted past the six-hour mark.

Raiders Kept From Heart Of City

A flaming ring of anti-aircraft defense apparently kept the raiders from the heart of the city, but they roared around and around it, dropping their bombs on the outskirts.

Many watchers declared the continuous chain of circling Nazis was a deliberate maneuver—a nuisance raid to keep the city up all night.

Several times bombers were caught in the beams of powerful searchlights and jettisoned their heavy explosive cargoes to speed their escape.

Fleet Street At Standstill

So intense was the conflict that operations in Fleet London's newspaper row, were brought to a virtual star editions being held up to await the outcome.

An Air Ministry communique this morning, giving figures on plane losses in yesterday's bitter fighting, said for six German planes had been destroyed and fifteen R. A. F. plane were lost, although the pilots of eleven were safe.

Jammed thousands of theatergoers were caught out by the raid and missed their last trains to suburban homes which they may or may not find intact.

Some Traffic Still Moves

Within the continual circle of the city's defenses, blinding bright, the blackout made a core of darkness so deep that the occasional flare of a match was startling.

Yet through it some traffic continued to move.

Bombs were heard dropping on the suburbs, and in one thickly populated district, Associated Press staff observers heard tremendous explosions as one raider was caught in a cross-fire of searchlights. Apparently, the plane had jettisoned its bombs in an effort to escape.

Millions Crouch In Shelters

All around the sky flashed fitfully with bomb blasts and anti-aircraft cannonading.

Millions of Londoners and suburbanites crouched long in shelters, but many others insisted on staying on street corners to watch the show despite frantic admonitions of air-raid wardens to get below ground or else be killed.

The Nazi strategy appeared to be to send raiders around the city individually at split-second intervals.

AUG 27 1940

Appear Baffled By Defenses

The raiders, however, appeared baffled by the city's tight defense of barrage balloons, searchlights and clattering anti-aircraft cannon.

Some lone planes leaped this deadly barrier and dashed across the center of London, however, at altitudes so high that gunfire could not reach them.

Searchlights caught some of these, and appeared to "toss" them from one to another, like basket balls in the hands of skilled players, until the anti-aircraft guns could get a bead on them.

Even at that, observers said the full ground defenses had not yet been brought into use.

Some London cabbies still plied their trade in the gloom and glare, telling fares, "You know there's a raid still on," and dodging like rabbits when they passed military objectives.

The prolonged raid on London was timed with others which struck anew from the Channel coast to the Midlands, scenes of fiery assaults all day yesterday.

At Least 50 Killed At Folkestone

At Folkestone, on the Channel, during the day at least fifty persons were acknowledged to have been slain by bombers who raided the town at market time.

The German raiders, both in London and elsewhere, were making skilled use of the cover provided by fitfully drifting clouds.

In northeast England they attacked last night and early today at time-clock intervals, flying high but dropping bombs in what seemed a hit-or-miss manner to observers on the ground.

Those areas, the southwest coast and Wales all were objects of new raids during the night, simultaneously with the new swoop on London. One action apparently centered over London's south suburbs.

The persistence of the raiders and their continual hammering at every corner of Britain lent significance to authoritative British predictions that the attack will be increasingly intensified all winter long, with no land invasion attempted before next spring.

Tougher Than Expected

The German *Luftwaffe* is finding it a tougher-than-expected job to knock out the R. A. F. and "soften up" Britain generally, the British said, so the night raids in particular will be stepped up.

The last British reconnaissance has failed to disclose signs of concentrations on the Continent for an imminent invasion, these sources said.

The tempo and scope of the German air raids already is increasing, today being one of the worst periods of horror and destruction which this island yet has known.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security reported bomb blasts and battle from Soutl. Foreland to the Scilly Isles off Land's End.

German "balloon busters" concentrated on the Dover balloon barrage; the center of Folkestone was raided and targets some distance inland suffered.

But the Ministries called the afternoon raid—second of the day—on London a failure. The enemy, swarming up the Thames, was scattered, the Ministries said, and a later attack on the south coast naval base of Portland was similarly dispersed.

Some Dropped In Essex

Some bombs were dropped in Essex, however, and casualties were acknowledged from more isolated attacks on several districts.

While Adolf Hitler's air force struck back with fury, mines apparently sowed in his nine-day-old blockade of Britain sent another British destroyer, the 1,340-ton Hostile, to the bottom. The casualties were not announced. The Hostile carried a normal complement of 145 men. It was the thirtieth destroyer Britain has acknowledged losing.

2 Others Turned Back

In the raid yesterday morning bombs were dropped on a municipally owned housing development on the outskirts of London. But in violent battle over the southeast coast two other big forces of raiders striking at the capital were turned back. It was presumed that these forces occasioned the second alarm in the capital.

About twenty bombers attacked Folkestone, a city of 35,000, at the market hour and loosed a shower of bombs.

One bomb hit squarely a laundry filled with girls.

Those killed in this area, along with others elsewhere, probably constituted Britain's heaviest air-raid casualty list of any single day of the war.

6 Killed In Shelter

Six fatalities resulted from a direct hit on one of the small steel air-raid shelters which Britons have been encouraged to erect in their backyards. The shelter was blown to the roof of a neighboring house.

Other raids were made in northeast Scotland, where eight bombs dropped on a municipal housing development killed a man and a girl, and in far-apart areas of Wales.

The press association reported a raid on the Scilly Islands, just off the southwest coast, yesterday in which 150 bombs were dropped, some houses set afire, and a beach swept by machine-gun fire which killed a girl and wounded several other persons.

Dwellings and business establishments and some factories were hit by scores of high-explosive and fire bombs which fell in Midlands districts.

Nazi Bombs Kill Three In Ireland; Dublin Protests

Dublin, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Irish Government announced a German plane dropped bombs which killed three girls in southeastern Ireland today. An immediate protest was made to Berlin.

"A bomber aircraft of German nationality flew over the area of Campile, Ballymippy, Brannow and Duncormick, county of Wexford, between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon," said a statement by the Government Information Bureau.

"Bombs were dropped at each of these points. The cooperative creamery at Campile was wrecked, three girls were killed and one injured by falling masonry.

Instructed To Protest

"The Irish charge d'affaires in Berlin has been instructed to make a protest to the German Government and to demand full reparations."

Campile is a village on the main Rosslare-Cork Railway where the line crosses the River Barrow, and is about seventeen miles from Wexford Town.

The inhabitants said ten bombs in all were believed dropped. Some persons professed to have seen three planes over the area, with one being pursued by the other two.

GUNFIRE HEARD WEST OF CITY DURING RAID

AUG 27 1940

Nazis Say Planned Destruction Of Foe's Arms Plants Is Under Way

German Planes Aim At English Factories And Military Airports

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Tuesday*, Aug. 27—Residents of Berlin were routed from bed this morning by the second British air raid in two nights.

Gunfire was heard distinctly to the west during the forty-minute alarm, from 12.42 to 1.22 A. M., but there was no repetition of the thunderous anti-

aircraft artillery fire which kept the city aroused during the three hours and four minutes of yesterday morning's British raid.

Air-raid wardens appeared much more lenient this morning, letting some citizens gather in doorways. Some did not leave their homes.

Only last night they had been told by the authoritative commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* that with preliminaries of the war on Britain ended, "now begins the planned destruction of industrial plants essential to war."

Even as German spokesmen explained that the use of 2,000-pound bombs in Sunday night's raids on the British arms and aircraft production centers of the industrial Midlands meant destruction was beginning in earnest, swarms of Nazi planes roared across the English Channel on a thirty-mile front to smash at Deal, Folkestone, Canterbury, Cambridge and Tunbridge.

These were blows at a Southeast England area regarded as a logical spot for the long-heralded attempt at invasion.

39 To 10 Score Claimed

Semi-official German reports said thirty-nine British planes were destroyed yesterday with ten German planes missing.

Fierce fighting raged over Kent.

The Germans aimed especially at industrial plants and various airports maintained as a defense against Germany's near-by continental bases in Holland, Belgium and France.

The night raid on Birmingham, however, was emphasized by German sources. DNB news agency said from sixty to seventy planes, each carrying 2,000-pound bombs, concentrated on the city.

38 Towns Raided

Altogether, during this one night, authoritative sources said, thirty-eight English towns and cities were raided and an aggregate of 165 tons of bombs dropped.

Fires were started in industrial plants at Billingham and Middlesborough, DNB said.

Flyers on both sides seemed undisturbed by anti-aircraft fire Sunday night—notably over Berlin, where British raiders droned back and forth for three hours, concealed by murky weather.

Not since Napoleon's time has Berlin really smelled enemy powder; but last night Berliners had a sample of what war sounds like, even though the high command insisted practically no damage was done.

No Planes Shot Down

Despite the skyward hail of bullets and shrapnel, no British plane was shot down over the capital. Germans said, however, one was downed on the way home.

Seventy-two British planes were shot down Sunday, the high command said, with fourteen German planes failing to return, raising the combined Saturday and Sunday figures to 136 and 34, respectively.

One German plane ranging the Atlantic far from British shores bombed and sank a 4,000-ton merchantmen, the communique said, while two German submarines reported sinking 76,170 tons of shipping, including four vessels shot out of a convoy.

Warn Of Reprisals

In a note sent to neutral Switzerland for relay, the German Government warned Britain of reprisals if reported attacks on German first-aid seaplanes continue.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British have charged the white-painted German Red Cross planes actually are being used for scouting in addition to ambulance and first aid work.]

The German rescue planes saved the crews of two British bombers forced down off the Netherlands coast last night after the crewmen flashed an SOS.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The preliminaries of the battle of Britain are over, the semi-official Dienst aus Deutschland said tonight, and now begins the detailed destruction of Britain's war industries. Its statement came on the heels of the heaviest air attack Berlin has suffered since the war began.

With last night's intensive raids on the British Midlands—including the dropping of one-ton demolition bombs—a new phase of the war began, said the Dienst.

German air supremacy over the island kingdom has been achieved, the news commentary explained, and "now begins the planned destruction of industrial plants essential to war."

Berlin got a taste of an air raid today when four waves of British bombers, coming above a protective ceiling of clouds, skirted spectacular German anti-aircraft fire and dropped incendiary bombs on the fringe of the city.

Berlin's 4,000,000 population huddled in cellars and shelters for three hours and four minutes during the early morning, but informed sources said only one three-room garden cottage in the northern suburb of Rosenthal was damaged by fire, and that there were no casualties.

The High Command said it was the first time British planes have flown over the German capital, but it was Berlin's fifth air raid alarm.

Germans said that there was no damage, and that one of the raiders was shot down. The High Command said the "aimless" bombing hit only non-military objects.

[London announced that R. A. F. planes had dumped bombs on Berlin armament factories.]

At least one explosive bomb fell about twenty miles from the heart of Berlin in a village north of Spandau, industrial suburb west of the capital, but Nazis said there was no danger.

Anti-aircraft Guns in Action

Hundreds of anti-aircraft guns went into action against the British squadrons which thundered over Berlin.

So incessant and ear-splitting was the cannonading that it was impossible for observers to tell whether blasts of bombs were mingled with the gunfire. The British planes came over the city in at least four waves but authorities did not estimate their number.

The air raid alarm coincided with the appearance of British planes over extensive areas of Prussia and Saxony, causing warnings in many cities. Leipzig, crowded with visitors to the famous Fall Fair, had a twenty-five-minute alarm.

German authorities said first reports indicated no bombs had been dropped in any of those localities.

Appearance of the British raiders over Berlin was regarded here as a possible attempt at retaliation for intensification of German raids yesterday on England, where the German High Command said important military objectives had been struck.

Those whose duties kept them above ground during the alarm in Berlin saw a spectacular display as flashes of gunfire rent the blackness and hundreds of tracer shells arched into the sky like Roman candles.

Heavy clouds, which hung only a few hundred feet over the city, obscured the enemy planes from view but the roar of motors was audible in the heart of the city.

Splinters of anti-aircraft shells fell on rooftops like hail as guns followed the sound of the raiders across the sky from one end of the city to the other. The gunners apparently controlled their fire solely by sound-detecting devices.

Some spectators gained the impression the flyers were not sure they were over the city and were groping about trying to find an opening in the clouds.

Searchlights seemed to be of little use and were used sparingly by the ground defenses.

Most of the invading planes seemed to approach from the west and north. Firing was particularly heavy in the western suburbs. There were reports that pamphlets had been dropped at several points.

German planes dropped 1,500 bombs totaling approximately 150 tons in attacks on thirty-eight objectives in the British Isles during the night, according to a broadcast today by the German wireless.

Birmingham, important Midlands center of Britain's armament industry, was reported bombed again last night for the second successive night.

The German High Command said Nazi planes made "concentric attacks" on the English city—presumably slicing in on their objectives from all directions.

It raised its toll of British planes downed over England yesterday from 51 to 72.

Germans insisted three to four British planes were being put out of action for every Nazi machine lost and asserted that this ratio was drastically wearing down England's air defenses.

Increased attention, authorized sources said, is being paid by the German raiders to disruption of British rail transportation facilities.

Railway terminals are being systematically attacked, it was said, with the result that Britain is being increasingly hampered in trying to move supplies from western ports to southern industrial cities.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Britain flung her bombers against Berlin early today in thundering reprisal to five Nazi air raids on this heart of Empire in little more than forty-eight hours. In their first major drive of the war on the German capital, the Air Ministry announced that R. A. F. planes dumped bombs on Berlin armament factories while other formations raided additional military objectives in the Ruhr and elsewhere in northwest Germany.

The Air Ministry said tonight that the British bombing raid on Berlin last night was aimed at "selected military objectives" as well as anti-aircraft batteries and searchlights on the outskirts of the German capital.

Airdromes in Holland, Belgium and northern France and other military objectives in Germany and Italy also were bombed yesterday by British planes in raids that began in daylight and continued after dark, its communique added.

It admitted, however, that the British flyers were hampered by bad weather in the raid on Berlin and that five planes had failed to return from the widespread attacks.

3,000 NAZI PLANES SEEN IN R. A. F. WAR

Neutral Attaches Estimate Figure at One-Sixth of Total German Strength

LONDON FIRES DISCOUNTED

Soon Checked by Emergency Firemen — Vichy Reports Gun to Reach Capital

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Three thousand German warplanes, roughly one-sixth of the air force's total operating strength, have been hurled into the streamlined aerial offensive aimed at breaking the Royal Air Force and the spirit of the British people, neutral air attachés estimated today.

The new technique of sending planes on bold raids singly or in twos and threes, instead of the original plan of mass attacks by scores and sometimes hundreds of bombers on a single objective, has been less costly to the Nazi air force, these observers declared.

The former tactics enabled the R. A. F. to concentrate their defenses, and a burst from a British fighter's guns fired into the thick of a Nazi formation was sure to damage, if not bring down, at least one of what R. A. F. pilots called "sitting birds."

From observation, the actual damage done in the London area was small. It is more difficult to calculate the effect that loss of sleep and war "nerves" will have on the people and on industrial production after ten days or two weeks more of this.

Fires Quickly Controlled

The fires started by Saturday night's raiders were as spectacular and did about as much damage as a three-alarm blaze in an American city's financial or commercial district.

They were curbed swiftly—mainly because long months of comparative peace had enabled the auxiliary fire service to learn the best defense against fires started by incendiary bombs.

One burning warehouse, full of especially inflammable material, was brought under control in a little over an hour. Its contents undoubtedly were lost but, more important to London, the fire was prevented from spreading.

One factor that must be considered was the probability that German night bombing would increase in accuracy as the night attacks continued. Until this month the Germans had done most of their bombing in the daytime. It was natural for the bombardiers to be inaccurate on their first night sorties.

This accounts for the comparatively light damage to military objectives, such as airports like Manston. One airfield, which Berlin reported was bombed heavily, still was being used by a fighter squadron with little loss of efficiency.

British Disappointment Seen

Britons who have been looking for a break in the German Air Force morale because of its losses of the last three weeks—the British claim over 800 raiders downed since Aug. 8—may be disappointed, according to one neutral air attaché, who claimed that "the Germans do not know anything about it."

"Their bomber crews are assembled at an airdrome to which they have been brought by train: the pilot from Hamburg, the bombardier from Reims, the machine gunner from Brussels, the navigator from Lille," he explained.

"They are given a plane, told where to go and what to do, and take off from an airport on the French coast. When the job is done they fly to Norway, landing among ground crews who do not know the number of planes which set out."

The air attaché said this "undoubtedly hurts the efficiency of the bomber crew" because it has had no practice working together or in operating the plane to which it is assigned.

"It is quite probable that very few in the German Air Force know the real extent of their losses," he said, "because the force is so scattered that it is impossible for the pilots to make contact with each other or the ground crews to estimate the extent of damage."

Indian-File Nazi Raids

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Tuesday*, Aug. 27—The tactics of the Nazi air force in the raid last night and early today appeared to be a new sort of Indian-file "follow-the-leader" routine intended to create the most damage and disturbance with the least number of planes.

London reports said fewer than a dozen raiders were employed at any time, yet it is manifest that many more must have been used, for a plane could not carry enough bombs or fuel to last out a tour of nearly six hours around London.

In each case the peculiar non-synchronized sound of German plane motors first was heard in the northwest, seemed to circle about the city's tight ring of guns and spotlights, drop its bombs and whirl away toward the southeast, its mission finished.

Conveyor Belt

It seemed to be a sort of conveyor belt of planes and bombs, dividing at the northwest of the city, with one branch swinging around to the left and another to the right.

Possibly hundreds of machines were required to keep that system going for half the night and some of these probably landed on the coast of France, refueled and reloaded, and joined the lineup again.

Occasionally, by orders or by individual daring, a Nazi plane would soar to 20,000 feet or more, hurdle the anti-aircraft ring, and wheel around inside to deposit his bombs.

Fewer Targets

Some of these were caught by searchlights and probably came to destruction, but even so there were fewer targets for the ground gunners than in the usual mass raids.

The method is reminiscent of that employed by German land forces in cleaning up villages in the Low Countries and France.

They snaked single file through the streets and alleys, each man on the alert, while individuals occasionally detached themselves from the line to toss grenades into a window or down a cellar stair.

WEATHER HINDERED ATTACK ON BERLIN

But Lucky Gap in Clouds Gave Fliers First Shot at Target They Were Eager to Attack

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE HEAVY

Raiders Cruised Around Half Hour Before Locating Their Objective, Pilot Asserts

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 26 (AP)—A lucky gap in the clouds over the Berlin area gave British Royal Air Force bombar-

30.24-4555.

30.24-4555

diers last night their first crack at an objective they had been eager to attack.

The R. A. F. raiders found their target and dropped their bombs despite bad weather and a constant barrage of anti-aircraft fire that dogged their passage across German territory.

In his own words, one of the bomber pilots gave this account of the foray tonight.

"Everybody was pleased when the intelligence officer mentioned Berlin at the 'briefing' before we started. We all were very keen to have a crack at it.

"The weather was bad right from the start and as soon as we gained any height at all we ran right into heavy clouds.

"It was the same the whole way and during the journey we caught sight of only three small gaps in the clouds.

"For at least two-thirds of the way there was very heavy anti-aircraft fire—much more than usual. One might almost have thought the Germans were expecting us.

"When we arrived over Berlin there was a formidable concentration of guns and searchlights. We cruised around for about half an hour before we located the target and all the time the guns were popping quite accurately.

"Then suddenly we saw a small gap beginning to open in the clouds three or four miles away and we made for it. We thought we could see a main road junction. Then the hole in the clouds widened and we saw we were right. Next we caught sight of the reflection of the moon on a lake and these two points gave us our position.

"Working down to the lake we got on our target. There was more anti-aircraft fire than ever and the searchlights blazed more brightly and we couldn't keep a steady

[illegible]urse to bomb the first

"So we did a preliminary canter. Then we went away and two or three minutes later came back.

"But we didn't go very far away, because, having had that bit of luck in finding the place, we were afraid of losing it once more in the clouds. We went just far enough to shake off the guns and the searchlights, then came right back over the target.

"By this time the friendly gap had opened up just a bit more. Having dropped our bombs we turned away, dodging violently because the guns were getting warm again.

"We could see a large red fire burning, then clouds finally closed over the scene."

Although last night was the first occasion the R. A. F. had bombed the Berlin area, many pilots are familiar with the route, having made it on leaflet raids and reconnaissances in every kind of weather since last Fall.

SUB, RAMMED, GETS BACK TO ITS BASE

Sealion Commander Tells Of Stalking Convoy, Returning Across North Sea

Briton Says Underwater Vessel Sank One 3,300-Ton Storeship

[*By the Associated Press*]

A Scottish Port, Aug. 11 (Delayed by Censor)—Tall, bearded Ben Bryan, commander of the submarine Sealion, told today how an enemy merchant ship rammed his vessel just outside a Kerman naval base, ripping away the deck rails and tearing both periscopes loose.

The dented and damaged Sealion limped home August 10 after a blind trip across the North Sea with the wreckage of the periscopes lashed to her deck.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Sealion, completed in December, 1934, is a 670-ton vessel with a normal crew of forty.]

Sank 3,300-Ton Ship

Commander Bryan said that at the start of his North Sea patrol he sank the only German vessel he could find—a 3,300-ton storeship—and then ventured close to the German base.

There the Sealion came among the ships of a German convoy and spent an exciting hour stalking the game.

Two prospective victims shifted course in time to escape. One turned directly toward the Sealion at close quarters.

Grinding Shock

"There was a grinding shock overhead," said the commander, "and we realized she had struck our periscopes.

"This grinding noise was followed by depth charges."

Plunging to the bottom, the Sealion lay silent until the immediate danger passed.

Then on two successive nights the submarine cautiously came to the surface and made temporary repairs, going back to the bottom in the daytime. Finally, in shape to travel, though without her "eyes," the submarine escaped German waters and came home.

Warns Egypt on Aid to Britain

Gayda, Italian Spokesman, Says Nation Must Stop Allowing Base for Attacks.

ROME, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, often Italy's editorial mouthpiece, warned Egyptians today against letting their country be used as a springboard for British attacks on Italian territory.

The Fascist editor of Il Giornale D'Italia, charging the British with attacking Libya from Egypt, declared "it is necessary to fix positions and responsibilities quite clearly."

[Egypt, bound by a mutual defense pact with Britain, has remained a passive ally of the British. Although Italians have crossed the Egyptian frontier from Libya and raided Alexandria, Egyptian base for Britain's Mediterranean fleet, there have been indications that Egypt would declare war only in the event of an Italian attack aimed directly at her.]

The British have been speaking of threatened Italians attacks against Egypt, Gayda said, in an attempt to drag that country into war.

Instead, he contended, "one must speak of threatened attacks by Anglicized Egypt against Italy, which has the right and duty to take all defensive measures which the rules of war may impose."

"England cannot demand and Egypt cannot allow pretended Egyptian neutrality and independence to become more and more every day a protective trenchwork for British preparations and unexpected aggressive naval, air and sea eruption against Italian territory in Africa and against Italy herself," Gayda wrote.

Exceed Military Alliance.

He asserted that the British were exceeding the military limitations of the alliance with Egypt by "invading and dominating territorial waters, ports, soil, cities and camps of Egypt to make them a single, formidable instrument of war against Italy."

Meanwhile a new attack on Alexandria was carried out yesterday by Italian warplanes, a High Command communique said today.

British air raids on Italian positions in East Africa were said to have killed eight colonists and wounded about forty persons at Gallabat, injured several civilians at Mogadiscio and wounded fifteen Askari troops at Combolcia.

British and Italian forces in Africa continue to strike in the area bordering on the frontier between Libya and Egypt, Great Britain's passive ally.

The Fascist High Command's communique yesterday reported a new attack by British naval forces on the port of Bardia, an air raid on Tobruk, another Libyan port, and an Italian bombing attack on British motorized forces between the border and Sidi Barrani, Egypt, in which three armored cars were said to have been destroyed.

The two destroyers which undertook the attack on Bardia Saturday night were driven off by bombing planes, the High Command said, while the Tobruk raid caused "extremely small" damage and wounded five persons.

Gayda also warned Great Britain in obscure terms of "some new surmany more days."

Italian authorities reported the latest British direct attack on Italy had caused little damage.

North Italy Bombed.

Bombing planes which attacked Piedmont and Lombardy, in the north, on Saturday night were said to have dropped very few bombs, which killed two persons. The planes were reported put to flight by Italian fighters.

[Elsewhere in the Mediterranean area, an Associated Press correspondent in the Suez Canal zone reported formal incorporation into Britain's middle eastern army of trained, fully-equipped French troops who had fled French colonies after their homeland's defeat.]

Fascist officials declined comment on reports from abroad that Italy is massing troops on the Greek frontier in order to enforce territorial demands in behalf of Albania. Italian-Greek tension remained high.

Italians Raid Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Italian Savoia bombers raided Alexandria early this morning in a low-flying, ninety-minute attack with incendiary bombs, which injured three Moslems.

Large batteries of British searchlights picked up the planes, and ground defenses immediately swung into action. The bombers were enveloped in a cloud of anti-aircraft fire and several were believed have been damaged.

Earlier reports said one person was killed and five were wounded. The raid was the sixth Alexandria, site of a British naval base, has experienced since the start of the war.

Greek Troops on Move.

ATHENS, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Greek troops continued on the move to key frontier positions today, more private vehicles were requisitioned and Greek reservists from fourteen classes in a district bordering on Albania were said to have received summonses to serve in border garrisons.

EGYPT WARNED AGAINST AID TO ENGLAND

Nation Used As Springboard By British, Italians Charge

Three Moslems Killed In 90-Minute Air Raid On Alexandria

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 26—Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt, told the people of Egypt tonight that Britain soon would launch "a great counter-offensive" to smash Naziism and Fascism and "liberate the tortured inhabitants" of countries now in the enemy's grip.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Aug. 26—Italy, through her chief editorial spokesman, advised Egypt to refrain from aiding British attacks on the Fascist African empire and, by way of emphasis, her air force again raided Alexandria, Egyptian base for the British Mediterranean fleet.

"It is necessary to fix positions and responsibilities quite clearly," Virginio Gayda, who often reflects Premier Mussolini's views, wrote in *Il Giornale d'Italia*.

Claims Egypt Base Used

Gayda charged the British with attacks on Italian Libya from neighboring Egypt and said that British talk of threatened Italian atacks on Egypt was an attempt to "drag Egypt into the war."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Egypt is bound to Britain by a mutual defense pact, but has indicated she will continue a passive ally unless the Italians attempt an invasion.]

"England cannot demand and Egypt cannot allow pretended Egyptian neutrality and independence to become more and more every day a protective trenchwork for British preparations . . against Italian territory in Africa and even against Italy herself," Gayda said.

"By invading and dominating territorial waters, ports, soil, cities and camps of Egypt to make them a single, formidable instrument of war against Italy, Britain is exceding the military limitations of their alliance."

In an early-morning raid, the high command said, "successive waves of Italian planes bombed Alexandria."

Italian Bases Blasted By British Bon[illegible]s

Cairo, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Roy[illegible]ir Force reported today fires and explosions were set off in heavy raids on Italian air bases and other military objectives in Italian Somaliland, Abyssinia and the western desert.

The communique said:

"Bombing aircraft of the Royal Air Force raided military objectives in Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, registering direct hits on buildings. A number of fires were observed.

"Airdrome Dessie, in Abyssinia, was raided and hangars were bombed. One building was demolished following an explosion and a fire started. All of our aircraft returned safely. Direct hits were registered on military buildings in Galabat Metoma during raids there. In western desert Bardia el Adem was attacked and several direct hits were observed on hangars."

7 Rhodesians Reported Killed In Somaliland

Luseka, Northern Rhodesia, Aug. 26 (AP)—Rhodesian authorities issued the following communique tonight:

"Northern Rhodesia Regiment: European casualties in the recent fighting in Somaliland were: Seven killed in action and four missing, believed killed.

"There is no information about African casualties."

Rhodesians formed part of the force which resisted the Italian conquest of British Somaliland until withdrawn by sea last week.

De Gaulle Starts Paper.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—France, a French [illegible] newspaper, made its first app[illegible]e in Britain today. It is edite[illegible] a group of refugee French n[illegible]ermen who back Gen. Char[illegible] Gaulle in continuing war a[illegible]'s side.

LORD NORTH KILLED BY A LAND MINE

His Sister Also Dies and His Wife Is Injured.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Lord North, thirty-eight-year-old son and heir of the Earl of Guilford, and his sister, Lady Cynthia Williams, 32 years old, were killed by the explosion of a land mine yesterday when they were walking in a forbidden area on the southeast coast.

Lady North, elder daughter of Sir Merrik Burrell, was injured.

Lord North, born Francis George North, was an artillery lieutenant in the territorial army. The Norths were married in 1927 and had a son and two daughters.

Lady Cynthia, only daughter of the Earl of Guilford, was married in 1935 to Max Well Williams, listed in the marriage register as the European manager of the American Steel Company. They had one daughter.

One of Lord North's ancestors, the second Earl of Guilford, was a prominent British statesman who, when Lord North, was Prime Minister during the years of the American Revolution.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that one of its submarines reported the sinking of 42,000 tons of British merchant shipping and another U-boat had reported sinking 30,000 tons.

BRITISH TANKER HIT

Italy Says Its Submarines Torpedoed Ship.

ROME, Aug. 26 (A .P.).—Italian submarines operating in the Atlantic have torpedoed and damaged a large British oil tanker, the Italian High Command reported today.

ST. GILES CHURCH STRUCK BY BOMB

Milton Statue Also Hit by Nazis in London Raid.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The famous old Church of St. Giles and the statue of Milton outside it were hit during German Saturday night raids on the city—London's Wall street district. The British censor released the fact today for publication.

A bomb blew a hole in the northwest wall of the church and shattered most of the age-old windows. Slabs above the grave of the poet, Milton, inside the church, escaped harm.

St. Giles Cripplegate is in the heart of the closely-built downtown section of London, only a few blocks from the monumental St.Paul's Cathedral and in the region of the ancient Guild Halls.

First reports of fires spreading in London Saturday night acknowledged that only the charred walls of a downtown church remained, but censorship had hid the name.

St. Giles is the burial place of the blind poet John Milton who died 1674.

Near the north door stood the bronze statue of Milton by Horace Montford, with reliefs from Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Comus."

The church was built in the fourteenth century, almost completely rebuilt after a fire in 1545 and enlarged and restored generally during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Haakon Defends Flight From Invaded Norway

Says Government Avoided Acquiescence to Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP). — King Haakon VII of Norway defended today his flight from German-occupied Norway with his government with the statement that "if we had stayed in Norway, the present rulers of that country would have been able to force us to accept what they wished."

The monarch broadcast his message to Norway from his refuge somewhere in England, a place, he said, where "we can still represent a free country."

Norway was overrun by the Germans in April and May. King Haakon's broadcast was an answer to "certain circles" who have asserted, he said, that the exile government's flight "caused difficulties for the country and for those who remained behind."

"I think we did right," the King said. "It was clear to me that the only possibility of recreating a free Norway lay in the victory of that side which stands for the right of small nations to lead their own lives."

LONDON REVEALS DESTROYER LOSS

Says H. M. S. Hostile Was Sunk by Nazi Mine.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The British destroyer Hostile has been sunk by an enemy mine, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Hostile was the thirtieth destroyer Britain has acknowledged losing since the beginning of the war and the first since July 31, when the sinking of the destroyer Delight was announced.

The Hostile, one of the Hero class, was a 1,340-ton vessel with a normal complement of 145 men.

Completed in 1936, she was capable of 36 knots and mounted four 4.7-inch guns and eight torpedo tubes.

She cost £300,000, then about $1,500,000.

British Aircraft Output Sets Record for Week

Beaverbrook Hails Workers, 'Indifferent to Enemy Attacks'

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP). — Great Britain produced more fighting planes and more bombers last week than ever before in the history of British aviation, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, announced tonight.

"Many are they that rise up against us," said his statement. "But the men and women of the aircraft industry of Britain answer the challenge.

"These brave defenders of the liberties of Britain, ignoring air raids and indifferent to enemy attacks, have provided for the Royal Air Force in the last week more fighters and more bombers than ever before in the history of aviation.

"Supported by the alloy workers in steel and aluminum, by the drop stampers and by all those who labor in the fabrication of their raw materials, they have given us a record week of production.

"The blessing of the nation is upon these people."

Sky-writing Planes Seen Over England

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Mysterious sky-writing planes were reported over a southeast England town this morning.

The planes first made what looked like a giant question mark, then followed with an arrow pointing down toward the town.

Ground observers were uncertain what the figures meant, and speculated over whether the planes were German or British.

England to Get More Dairy Products

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Great Britain was disclosed officially today to have arranged to take almost all of New Zealand's dairy produce for the duration of the war, including 120,000 tons of butter and 107,000 tons of cheese this season.

Australia Appoints New Aid in Washington

SYDNEY, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Alan S. Watt, 37 years old, today was named First Secretary of the Australian Legation in Washington. He will succeed F. Keith Officer, who is being transferred to Tokio.

Mr. Watt, an attorney, was a Rhodes scholar and an associate judge of the Supreme Court. He joined the External Affairs Department in 1937.

French Ships Sail To England for Wounded

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Two French hospital ships, the 11,375-ton Sphinx and the 9,684-ton Canada, arrived today en route to England where, it was understood, they will embark French wounded, returning them to France.

Named to Armistice Board.

VICHY, France, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Sarraz Bournet, honorary president of the French Alpine Club, was named a member of the French-Italian Armistice Commission today.

Petain Tells Youth Group Work Is 'Only Inheritance'

By The Associated Press.

VICHY, France, Aug. 26—Work is the only inheritance left to the younger generation in defeated France, Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain told a group of youths today during a visit to one of the camps established by the newly organized "Companions of France."

"Labor is your only wealth," he told his young audience. "When you become full-grown men you will find a France stripped of everything else. The only fortune that remains to us will be work."

He counseled the youths to "fortify your bodies for a life of hard labor."

Leaders of the "Companions" movement, which takes in youths between 15 and 20 years of age, said the purpose of the organization was to create healthy individuals with the ability to labor, a strong love of country and a sense of discipline.

FRENCH FOREST FIRES

Toulon Saved, but Flames Rage on Riviera.

VICHY, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Huge forest fires which at one time threatened France's Mediterranean naval base of Toulon were reported under control today, but dispatches from the French Riviera said that other fires were raging further east in the area around Nice.

The fires just north of Toulon were said to have swept through 10,000 acres of forest land before they were checked.

Accounts from Nice said that groups of the famous Blue Devil Alpine troops were sent out to aid civil fire fighters keep the blaze, fanned by high northwest winds, from spreading to France's Mediterranean playground.

Property loss in this area was said to be heavy but no casualties were reported.

Nazis Let Paris Have Normal Wine Supply

VICHY, France, Aug. 26 (AP).—French officials announced today that 30,000,000 liters (6,375,000 gallons) of wine would be shipped into Paris by agreement with German authorities to assure Parisians a normal wine supply. Grape crops in France are sufficient to care for the needs of the whole country, including any normal demand by the German army of occupation, government experts declared.

The Hawkins at Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 26 (AP).—The British cruiser Hawkins, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood, commander of British naval forces in the South Atlantic, put into Buenos Aires today for a forty-eight-hour visit.

New Road Crosses Sahara

French Report Link From Algiers to Dakar and Niger Valley

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 26 (AP).—Opening of a trans-Sahara road across the North African desert from Algiers to Dakar and the Niger Valley was announced tonight by Havas, French news agency.

The British blockade closed the French sea link between Marseilles and Dakar, and the only other transport route beween France's North African and West African possessions is the Algiers-Dakar air line.

Count Rene de Chambrun Coming to America

VICHY, France, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Count Rene de Chambrun, who inherited the Marquis de Lafayette's hereditary American citizenship, and his Countess, daughter of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, left today for Lisbon en route by clipper to the United States.

Berlin Reports Three R. A. F. Planes in Sea

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Four British bombers, returning from pamphlet-dropping raids on Germany, had to alight on the North Sea today because of lack of fuel and were lost, the German radio reported.

Nazis Declare Poles Are Forever Servants

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Arthur Greiser, Nazi leader of the Danzig and Warthe River districts, told the Hitler Youth Organization today in a nation-wide broadcast that German settlers in the newly acquired eastern regions should consider Poles as a servant people.

Soliciting the youths' support for Germanization of the eastern regions, Greiser said: "The Pole is the servant of the German and will remain it forever."

He described "The blood-soaked soil of the German East" as "The land of our destiny of thousands of years in the past and future."

NAZIS PRAISE FLYERS

Cite Record of Richthofen Unit and Lieut. Wieck.

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Two air feats were singled out by the German High Command today for special citation.

It said that the Richthofen Pursuit Squadron, after yesterday's farflung air fighting, had raised its total of downed enemy warplanes to more than 250.

First Lieut. Wieck was said to have scored his nineteenth and twentieth air victory yesterday.

The Richthofen Pursuit Squadron is named for Baron von Richthofen, German world war ace, who was credited with having downed eighty Allied planes before he was shot down himself in 1918.

NAZIS THREATEN REPRISAL

Warn British Against Attacks on First-Aid Planes

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP)—The German Government warned Britain of reprisals today in the event that alleged attacks on Nazi first aid planes do not cease. [The British have claimed that Nazi Red Cross planes actually are being used for scouting as well as first aid and ambulance work.]

A note was dispatched to the Swiss Government on Friday for relay to Britain. It closed with the statement that the German Government reserves to itself the right to make such reprisals as it may deem fit if the practice of firing on first aid planes continues.

The note cites instances in which first aid planes were attacked or damaged when they sought to bring help. It also cites international law and describes the first aid craft, which are seaplanes capable of landing on the water near disabled warplanes.

Nazis Say Leaflets Hint U. S. Aid to Britain

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Informed persons here said today that the leaflets dropped on Berlin by the raiding British planes dwelt on the imminence of American aid to Britain. Their contents would be published later in the day, it was stated.

These informants declared that it was stated the leaflets cited Gen. Pershing's recent remarks urging that over-age United States destroyers be made available to Britain and also discussed the poor character of the German harvest this year, forecasting suffering ahead for the Reich.

Vilna Will Be Restored As Capital of Lithuania

New Soviet Parliament Votes Transfer From Kaunas

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (AP).—The Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Lithuania has voted to transfer the Lithuanian capital from Kaunas to Vilna (Wilno), former Lithuanian capital, before next May 1. The city was the center of a post-World War dispute between Poland and Lithuania, finally falling to Polish occupation in 1920. It remained Polish until after the division of Poland last year, when the city and district were returned to Lithuania by Soviet Russia.

Dispatches from the Baltic capitals today said the parliaments of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, recently absorbed into the Soviet Union, have proclaimed themselves Supreme Soviets and elected Councils of People's Commissars

"Pravda," organ of the Communist party, said the three new Soviet republics already have accomplished "great work" in the liberation from "the capitalist yoke."

OIL COMPANY TAKEN OVER

Rumania Puts Another British Firm Under Government

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Rumanian Government, through its oil commissar, today took over the affairs of Unirea, a large British oil company capitalized at $3,000,000 and with an annual production of 640,000 tons.

This was the second large British oil company to be placed under government control along with one French company.

The oil commissar now directs half of Rumania's production.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27 (AP)—A Reuters (British news Agency) dispatch from Bucharest said today that an incendiary bomb had been thrown into the home of a Canadian employe of the Rumanian oil industry. The man and his wife were not injured.

PEASANTS LEAVE DOBRUJA

Roads Clogged With Caravans—Status Not Understood

SILISTRA, Rumania Aug. 26 (AP)—Roads leading out of Southern Dobruja are clogged with peasant caravans and the bank of the Danube is jammed with refugees seeking to leave districts they expect soon to be occupied by the Bulgarian Army.

About 150,000 Rumanians live in this borderland which their government took from Bulgaria in the second Balkan war twenty-seven years ago and now has agreed tentatively to relinquish.

Ignorant of the exact status of negotiations between the two countries, peasants and townsfolk trudge shoulder to shoulder toward the "Old Kingdom." They have received official permission to carry with them grain, furniture, clothing and anything else they want to save.

30.24 - 4557.

30.24—4557

HUNGARY SUMMONS MORE RESERVISTS

Delegation Fails to Settle Transylvania Dispute.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Thousands of additional Hungarian reservists answered a call to the colors today amid reports that Rumania was sending re-enforcements into the disputed border province of Transylvania.

The summons came with return of a Hungarian delegation from Turnu-Severin, where negotiations with Rumania over Hungary's demands for a slice of Transylvania collapsed Saturday.

Reports from Bucharest said the Rumanian Government was considering appointment of a new delegation to resume negotiations and attempt to satisfy Berlin's demands for quick settlement of the dispute, but informed quarters there said that under any circumstances it was unlikely an agreement could be reached before several months.

The Hungarian Government press, meanwhile, declared Rumania was not acting in accord with the desires of the Rome-Berlin axis and said Hungary would stand firm in her demands on Transylvania, which Rumania gained in the world war settlement.

Official Hungarian spokesmen said both Germany and Italy were exercising strong pressure on Rumania to make territorial concessions.

In addition to calling up additional army reserves, Hungary requisitioned thousands of automobiles for military use and took special air raid precautions, which included screening of street lights in principal cities and organization of fire-fighting units.

Transfer Delayed.

CRAIOVA, Rumania, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Bulgaria was reported reliably to have consented to postpone occupation of the South Dobruja until late in September in negotiations today with Rumania over cession of the Rumanian territory.

Rumania asked that the transfer be delayed until November, but the Bulgarians were said to have refused.

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 26 (A.).—A joint communique of the Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry:

About noon today a force of enemy bombers escorted by fighters approached the southeast coast and split into several parts. Some attacked the balloon barrage at Dover, others dropped bombs on Folkestone, where buildings in the center of the town were hit, but the number of casualties was small.

The remainder of the force came inland for some distance but turned back when engaged by our fighters. Their formations were broken up and they were pursued out to sea.

During the afternoon a large number of enemy aircraft entered the Thames Estuary and approached London but were engaged and scattered by our fighters and anti-aircraft guns. Some of them dropped bombs in Essex, causing little damage and few casualties.

Later attack was made in Portsmouth area but met with no success. No casualties have been reported.

During the day a small number of casualties, some fatal, were caused by bombs dropped in several country districts in the course of isloated enemy attacks.

Bombs were also dropped in the Scilly Isles, but there were no casualties.

Full reports of today's many actions are not yet available, but it is known that at least thirty-seven enemy aircraft have been destroyed. Fifteen of our aircraft were lost but pilots of six are safe.

An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday Royal Air Force bombers attacked a number of airdromes in enemy-occupied territory in Holland and Belgium. These attacks were continued after nightfall on airdromes in northern France.

Operations in the Berlin area last night were hampered by poor weather conditions. Selected military objectives were attacked, as well as anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight concentrations on the outskirts of the German capital.

Other aircraft attacked supply depots at Cologne, Hamm and Schwerte. The docks were also bombed.

Aircraft of the coastal command attacked oil tanks at Cherbourg, seaplanes and E-boats in Boulogne harbor and the docks at Flushing.

From all these bombing operations five of our aircraft have not returned.

A Sunderland flying boat of the coastal command on patrol in the Tromsoe area last night attacked a number of enemy flying boats at anchor, sinking two, setting fire to a third and damaging others.

An Admiralty communique:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Hostile (Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Burnell-Nujent, D. S. C., R. N.) has been sunk by an enemy mine. The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

A Home Security Ministry communique:

It is now known that during last night's raids on a town in the Midlands some casualties were caused, a few people being killed. Municipal, industrial and residential property was damaged. All the fires were either extinguished or under control by the morning, and good work was done by the A. R. P. and A. F. S. services (Air Raid Precaution and Wartime Auxiliary Fire-Fighting Units).

Further information received confirms that in the rest of the country serious casualties were few and that damage was not serious.

An Air Ministry communique:

Royal Air Force aircraft continued their attacks on military objectives in Germany last night. Targets in northwestern Germany and the Ruhr were bombed, as well as armament factories in the Berlin area.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 26 (A.).—A Royal Air Force communique:

Bombing aircraft of the Royal Air Force raided military objectives in Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, registering direct hits on buildings. A number of fires were observed.

Aerodrome Dessie, in Abyssinia was raided and hangars were bombed. One building was demolished following an explosion, and a fire started. All our aircraft returned safely.

Direct hits were registered on military buildings in Gallabat Metoma during raids there.

In the western desert Bardia el Adem was attacked and several direct hits were observed on hangars.

LUSEKA, Northern Rhodesia, Aug. 26 (A.).—A communique issued by Rhodesian authorities:

Northern Rhodesia regiment: European casualties in the recent fighting in Somaliland were seven killed in action and four missing, believed killed.

There is no information about African casualties.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (A.).—The German high command communique:

A submarine commanded by Comdr. Roesing sank 46,170 tons of enemy shipping space. The submarine thus on two long-distance cruises sank a total of 88,856 tons.

Another U-boat shot four mercantile ships of approximately 30,000 tons from a strongly protected convoy.

German fighting planes yesterday effectively raided the airport at Warmwell, northwest of Portland. Fierce fights deve oped.

A German airplane sank a 4,000-ton merchantman 360 kilometers (223 miles) west of Land's End..

Mines were laid in British ports.

In the course of last night numerous airplanes bombed airplane works and armament industry plants at Birmingham, Kingstown and Coventry.

The same night some enemy planes flew over Berlin for the first time since the war's start. They dropped a number of incendiary bombs on the fringe of the city. Aimlessly dropped bombs fell on non-military targets at several points within Reich territory. No damage was caused in any of these places nor in Berlin. One of the planes crossing Berlin was downed by anti-aircraft fire on the return flight.

The opponent's total losses yesterday amounted to seventy-two planes, of which fifty-one were downed in air fights and twenty-one by anti-aircraft fire or destroyed on the ground. Fourteen of our own planes are missing.

The Richthofen pursuit squadron during yesterday's airfights reached a total of more than 250 enemy planes shot down.

First Lieut. Wieck scored his ninteenth and twentieth air victory.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 26 (A.).—The Italian high command communique:

The naval base at Alexandria was newly bombed in successive waves by our air formations. All planes returned safely.

An English bombing plane which was forced to descend into the sea near Lampedusa (between Sicily and Tunisia) sank, and the crew, composed of an officer and two non-commissioned officers, were rescued and taken prisoner.

One of our submarines operating in the Atlantic torpedoed and seriously damaged a big enemy oil tanker.

In East Africa enemy air raids caused injuries to four persons at Mogadiscio, killed eight colonists and wounded forty at Gallabat, killed a child and wounded fifteen Askari troops at Combolcia. Damage was not great.

Canada Spends $44,000 On Troops' False Teeth

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Canadian Army Dental Corps is getting ready for a long war. The Government today placed an order for false teeth costing $44,000.

Sigrid Undset Arrives For Lecture Tour

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Sigrid Undset, Norwegian novelist and Nobel prize winner, arrived today as a refugee, accompanied by her twenty-one-year-old son, Hans. She said she would go on a lecture tour.

The novelist, a passenger on the liner President Cleveland, fled from Norway to Stockholm and thence across Russia on the trans-Siberian Railway.

Another passenger on the Cleveland was Signe Hasso, a young Swedish stage and screen actress on her way to Hollywood, where she is under a four-year contract.

4 Ships in Convoy Sunk By U-Boats Near Britain

Passengers Report Daylight Attack During Storm

BOSTON, Aug. 26 (A.).—A submarine attack on a convoy of fifty vessels and the sinking of four ships 800 miles off the coast of England on Aug. 16 were reported today by passengers arriving on the armed British liner Newfoundland from Liverpool.

The passengers said two submarines attacked the convoy during stormy weather, five days out and just after an escorting destroyer and a gunboat had turned back. They reported two British, a Dutch and a Swedish ship were sunk. They said the Swedish freighter sank within three minutes with the loss of all hands. Passengers were unable to identify the torpedoed ships.

The Newfoundland, which put in at St. Johns, N. F., after the convoy scattered, brought forty-six passengers to Boston, about twenty of them children between eight months and fifteen years old.

DEMAND EXPULSION OF BRITON FROM U. S.

Senators Take Stand After Wheeler Tells Of Visit By Sir George Paish

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 26—Demands for expulsion of Sir George Paish, British economist and writer, from the United States were voiced by two Senators today because of statements which Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) said the Englishman had made about getting this country's assistance for Great Britain.

Wheeler told his colleagues that Sir George visited his office a few days ago, and, as he was leaving, said to him:

"I am responsible for getting this country into the last war, and I intend to get it into this one."

Qualified Statement

"I said to him," Wheeler related, "'That is a broad statement.'

"Then he qualified it to the extent of saying, 'Well, everything short of war.'"

Sir George was an economic adviser to the British Treasury in the World War and visited the United States on an official mission in 1916. Wheeler said he did not know whether he represented the British Government now, but Senator Lundeen (Dem., Minn.) declared him to be an "emissary" of Great Britain and asserted that he "should be deported from the United States."

Senator Glass (Dem., Va.) observed that "if any Englishman were to come to my office with any such proposal I would drive him out, and I think any Senator of self-respect should have driven him out.

"It seems to me," he added, "that the Senator should have taken steps to acquaint the officials of this country with this man's behavior, and if there is not a law to put him out, he should be put out anyway."

Wheeler said he had inquired at the State Department and learned that Sir George was not registered "as a propagandist."

Paish Makes Reply

Sir George said tonight that he had come here to deliver a series of lectures after the November election on "certain facts regarding Germany's intentions toward the United States and South America," but that "in view of their importance" he had decided to present them in advance to certain Senators.

He said that Wheeler's reference to his responsibility for the United States' entry into the World War apparently arose from his statement to Wheeler that, as a British financial adviser, he had "placed information at the disposal of my Government," which the British turned over to this Government and which, Sir George declared, influenced the United States' course.

Sir George declined to name the Senators on whom he had called, saying that he did "not like to give people away." He added that "in England a private conversation is private," and that he had not expected Wheeler or others to make public what he said.

Called At White House

A British Embassy spokesman said that Sir George was in this country in a strictly private capacity and had no official connection with the British Government. He was a White House caller last week, where he told reporters he was in this country to give the American people the benefit of his information. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, he said, had arranged for him to see Mr. Roosevelt.

Wheeler told the Senate that Sir George had visited a number of Congress members and had urged that fifty destroyers be sent to England and that existing restrictions on loans to Great Britain be repealed.

"He said to me," Wheeler said, "'Senator, the sentiment in this country is going to roll up and up like the ocean's waves.' He said, 'Regardless of what you want, you will be forced to vote.'

"I told him I would never vote to put this country into war regardless of what the people of the United States want."

Senator Holt (Dem., W. Va.) asserted that the country was "honeycombed with British agents who are here, but who are not listed in the Department of State."

He added that "Sir William Wiseman, the man who did much to put America into the World War, who is here as an official of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., also is using his influence to get America into the war, and is paying for part of the propaganda."

RULES ON DATE OF EXPATRIATION

Jackson Holds Americans Concerned Took Action As Of July 2, 1921

Attorney General's Decision Concerns Naturalization, Marriages, Foreign Oath

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 26—Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, ruled today that steps taken by American citizens during the World War to expatriate themselves became effective when Congress declared the war ended on July 2, 1921, and that such persons were, in general, not citizens now.

Jackson's opinion was given in response to a request from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, concerning three situations: citizens who became naturalized in a foreign state while the United States was at war; American women who acquired foreign naturalization by marriage during that period, and American citizens who took a foreign oath of allegiance during the period.

Effective When War Ended

In the first case, Jackson held that expatriation became effective when the war ended unless some affirmative action had been taken to end the foreign naturalization. In the second case he held that the American woman lost her citizenship if the marriage extended beyond July 2, 1921.

In the third case, he said, the practice was to recognize retention of citizenship if the individual returned to this country for permanent residence prior to the conclusion of the war and did nothing to indicate allegiance to a foreign government. However, he said, if the individual did not return there was doubt as to retention of American citizenship and such cases could not be dealt with in a general opinion.

He declared that none of the conclusions could be applied to a person who left the United States to avoid military or naval service, since such cases required special consideration.

BERMUDA STILL 'BOTTLENECK' FOR U. S. MAIL

Postal Matter Seized Despite Repeated Protests By Hull

Export Line Reports 842 Bags Removed In Last 18 Days

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 26—All European mail routed through Lisbon today appeared to be passing through the "bottleneck" of Bermuda censorship despite the repeated opposition of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to the seizure of Government mail by the British.

Chief carriers of mails between Lisbon and New York are Pan American Airways planes and the ships of the American Export Line.

It was reported that 842 mail bags had been removed from American Export ships at Hamilton in the last eighteen days. The line obtained permission from the United States Maritime Commission early in August to make stops at Bermuda and the Azores.

The first vessel to call at Hamilton was the Excalibur, on August 8, when 133 bags of mail were removed.

400 Bags Seized

Four hundred bags were seized from the Exochorda and 315 from the Exeter. The mail was scanned by a staff of censors—recently augmented by the arrival of one hundred from England—and approved matter reshipped to New York by the next available vessel.

The Associated Press was unable today to obtain a statement from officials of the line as to their reasons for including the Bermuda call in the New York-Lisbon service. The ships do not carry passengers traveling only between Bermuda and New York, but can carry passengers between Lisbon and the island. Bermuda is approximately 600 miles south of the direct course to Portugal.

Handled As Routine

In Washington, the Maritime Commission said the request for permission to call at Bermuda had been handled as a routine shipping matter.

Pan American Airways officials said today that pilots of their Atlantic Clippers would continue to avoid Bermuda, except in case of bad weather or mechanical trouble.

Since May 18, when Pan American canceled regular stops at Hamilton—presumably because of the censorship—Clipper planes have made thirty stops at the island, in 86 Atlantic crossings. Eight stops were on flights to Lisbon, 22 on flights to this country.

Seizure Opposed

Pan American's statement followed announcement Saturday by Secretary Hull that this Government had consistently opposed seizure and censorship of the mails for any purpose, and that this continued to be the American position.

An average of 50 per cent. of the Clipper mail loads, 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, has been taken off by the censors.

British examination of most of the mail passing between Europe and the United States has already blocked transit of German or Italian news pictures to this country.

Dixie Clipper Arrives

Pan American's Dixie Clipper arrived at LaGuardia field today after a day's delay in Bermuda, caused by propeller trouble.

During the stop-over, British censors examined the Clipper's 2,000-pound mail cargo but replaced "nearly all" the bags before the take-off for New York, it was said.

Twenty passengers—sixteen from Lisbon, four from Bermuda—were passed through customs without the personal search that marked the arrival Sunday of twenty-six passengers on the Bermuda Clipper. The examination today was thorough, requiring two and one-half hours.

Watch Being Kept

After Sunday's examination, in which passengers were taken separately into a room and searched, it was reported in Washington that watch was being kept on all persons entering from Portugal to block entry of counterfeit money, allegedly made in Lisbon.

Four of the clipper's passengers from Lisbon were United States citizens.

They included Richard C. Long, Pan American representative, who said British overseas airways was maintaining regular service between England and Lisbon. Long said Pan American passage to New York was booked through October.

Jules Cardes, former Governor General of French North African colonies, also a passenger, said he was on his way to French possessions in the Caribbean "on an extraordinary mission for the government at Vichy."

Remarkable R. A. F.

By Devon Francis

Associated Press Aviation Editor

New York, Aug. 26—A remarkable performance—remarkable in that it was not expected—is being put on by Great Britain's Royal Air Force, and any immediate turn of events in the battle of England may well hinge on the morale of the opposing airmen.

England entered the war as an underdog in air power.

The "shadow factory" system of aircraft manufacture—by which scattered plants produce airplane parts—had not been too successful, and Canada's empire air-training scheme, by which 25,000 pilots were to be turned out annually, was slow in reaching its proper tempo.

Replacing Daily Losses

The British claim that the isles are making more warplanes than the Germans now, a year after the outbreak of hostilities, is for the moment immaterial. Certainly they are making enough to replace their daily losses.

The important aspect of the air fighting, in which Germany is making every bid for definite air superiority before launching other moves in the *Blitzkreig*, is the maintenance of morale and pilot strength in the R. A. F.

Germany has pilots to spare. During the battle of France, England apparently had a severe shortage of fighter airmen. British pilots, by their own accounts, fought hour after hour to the point of exhaustion.

Yet today the British appear to be matching the German fighters, plane for plane and pilot for pilot. Moreover, the week end British forays by air on German depots in France and Germany bespeak a reserve of men who can fly the "heavy stuff," the bombers whose handling requires many hours of cockpit and tactical training.

Two aspects of the German air attack may be of more than passing significance, the letup in the daylight mass bombing attacks and recourse to the British system of night bombings.

The Germans' own change of strategy may belie their assertion that they are encountering "weak" British fighter forces.

Over and above that is the element of morale. Harold Hartney, commander of America's first pursuit group in the World War, characterizes the British airman as the world's best.

SENATE VOTES A LIMITATION ON CONSCRIPTS

Acts to Hold Number of Men Training at One Time to 900,000.

FOUR MILLION IS ARMY GOAL

Chamber Rejects, by 60 to 19, Proposal to Draft Only Men From 21 Through 24.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Senate rejected 60 to 19 today a proposal by Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, to limit compulsory military service to men from 21 through 24 years old under terms of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill. As now written, the measure would make all men from 21 through 30 liable to such training.

The action came after the chamber had written into the measure, by a voice vote, an amendment fixing 900,000 as the number of peacetime conscripts who might be in training at any one time.

Rejection of the Lodge amendment followed an anunouncement by Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, that the Senate would begin holding night sessions tonight in an effort to speed a final vote on the compulsory service measure.

More than a score of other amendments must be acted on before a test vote on a proposal by Senator Maloney, Democrat, of Connecticut, to carry out the registration of men from 21 through 30, but to delay actual conscription until January 1 while attempts are made to fill the Army's quota with one-year enlistments.

The limitation of 900,000 on trainees was agreed to on a voice vote as a compromise between a porposal offered by Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, for a limit of 1,000,000 men and an amendment by Senator Lodge for a limit of 800,000.

Previously the bill had carried no limitation and Senator Sheppard told his colleagues that it was the War Department's plan to train 3,400,000 conscripts in the next five years.

It was the War Department's intention, Mr. Sheppard said, to create a "possible army" of 4,000,000 men by early 1945.

Plans First Call for Oct. 15.

Mr. Sheppard said that the "possible army" of 4,000,000 men would include 3,400,000 conscript trainees. Upon enactment of the draft bill, he continued, the War Department planned to call up these men, beginning October 15, this year, with a contingent of 75,000. By early January, he said, there would be 400,000 draftees under training.

Another 400,000, Senator Sheppard continued, would be called up April 1, 1941, with 600,000 the following October 1. After that the men would be inducted in groups of 400,000 each April 1 and October 1 through April 1, 1944. That would bring in the final group to give a total of 3,400,000 conscripts. All of these, he said, by expiration of the conscription bill in April, 1945, would have received a year of training.

Amendment Called 'Crippling.'

Mr. Sheppard said that in addition to this trained group of "third line" reserves, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, was counting on the regular army of 375,000 men and a National Guard of 271,250, authorized and appropriated for, plus 108,000 authorized but for which there have not yet been appropriations.

The effect of the Lodge amendment, Mr. Sheppard contended, would be to cut off 600,000 from the War Department's goal of 3,400,000 trained third line reserves.

"The War Department says this would seriously cripple their plan," he told the Senate.

Senator Lodge promptly denied it would do so and he also argued that at any time it became necessary Congress had the power to raise the limit.

Mr. Sheppard's outline of the War Department's program brought a quick protest from Senator Taft, of Ohio, that no such ambitious plan had been given by the Texas Senator when he explained the Burke-Wadsworth bill at the beginning of debate. Mr. Sheppard then had said, Mr. Taft contended, that the number of men to be called after the first 800,000 were summoned, would depend largely on the need for them.

Senator Wheeler of Montana, observed that "week by week" the War Department seemed to be increasing its requests to Congress for men and equipment. Mr. Sheppard retorted that Mr. Wheeler was "absolutely mistaken," that no increase had been made in requests.

ARMY WILL CALL 613,000 TO ARMS

Schedule Is Ready if Bills Are Approved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Present plans of the War Department call for 220,000 National Guardsmen and 393,000 conscripts to be put into training progressively between September 19 and December 15, under the pending compulsory military service program.

A detailed schedule of the rate at which guardsmen and conscripts are to be called to duty was given to Congress recently by Brig.-Gen. William E. Shedd as follows:

September 15—55,000 guardsmen.

October 15—55,000 guardsmen and 75,000 trainees.

November 1—55,000 trainees.

November 15—70,000 guardsmen and 65,000 trainees.

December 1—40,000 guardsmen and 100,000 trainees.

December 15—98,000 trainees.

Adherence to the schedule depends on the President's signing the National Guard mobilization bill, passage of the compulsory service bill now in the Senate and appropriation of funds for training.

ARMY WON'T TAKE DEFENSE WORKERS

Stimson Says They Should Leave National Guard.

BOSTON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson served notice today that National Guardsmen holding civilian jobs important to rearmament would not be called into active military service, and urged that their military positions be filled by others before the guard units are brought to active duty.

"In the event that the National Guard is ordered into active Federal service," he write to Gov. Saltonstall, "it is important to minimize the effect of this action on other, and equally essential, defense activities.

"The National Guard contains among its officers and enlisted men a number who now occupy key positions in industries engaged in important defense projects, Government arsenals, Navy yards and similar activities."

"Such men are more important to the nation in their present positions than they would be in active military service and it is vital that they remain on their jobs."

Mr. Stimson said that he knew that the decision would involve sacrifice and disappointment to many who have followed their military avocation with enthusiasm, but he appealed to them to remain where they can do the greatest good for the whole country.

Gov. Saltonstall notified the Secretary that Massachusetts would begin immediately a survey as a basis for carrying out the War Department's policy. Printed instructions went out to unit commanders to determine the key workers, along with an order saying: "Individuals in this category who cannot he promptly replaced in their civilian occupation should be honorably discharged."

CONTRACTS LET BY NATION FOR 6747 AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Defense Commission reported to President Roosevelt today that contracts for 6,747 army and navy planes were outstanding as of August 17, despite the fact that funds for much of the aircraft procurement program were still tied up in the $5,008,000,000 defense bill.

The figures were contained in a report based on Treasury Department figures which were brought to the White House by Robert Horton, publicity director of the commission,

The report said that, as of August 17, contracts were "in the works" for 3,916 army planes, including 2,029 combat and observation planes and 1,887 other types, primarily training.

For the navy on that date, Mr. Horton said, contracts had been let for 2,831, including 1,221 combat and observation, and 1,610 other types, mostly training,

Mr. Horton explained that these figures covered contracts outstanding for planes yet to be delivered. Dates of delivery for the planes were not disclosd.

He said it was impossible to contract for planes to fill out the present program until Congress passed the $5,008,000 measure.

The report was made public at a time when congressional critics contended that the defense program was bogging down. Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, made suc ha statement last night and asked for an investigation. Senator Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, said only 343 combat planes had been ordered in the last 00 days.

U. S.-Canada Board Opens Defense Talks

American Group Headed by LaGuardia to Speed 'Continental Fortress'

By The Associated Press

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—Preliminary studies of mutual defense problems opened here today between representatives of Canada and the United States at the first plenary session of the Permanent Canadian-United States Joint Board on Defense. The meeting began soon after the arrival of the American section, which was headed by Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York.

Col. J. M. Biggar, chairman of the Canadian section, said at the end of a four-hour sitting that the meetings would be continued tomorrow, and that they might adjourn Wednesday so that the members, carrying heavy responsibilities in both countries, might attend to their normal work.

Today's discussions were said to have centered on the specific defense problems of the two countries with a view to ascertaining the extent to which they might be co-ordinated.

Behind Closed Doors

Speeding through simple and brief formalities, the board went to work behind closed and carefully guarded doors.

Thus, within little more than a week, the agreement reached at the historic conference between Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and President Roosevelt was translated into action.

"We are here to produce results," Mayor LaGuardia said.

Col. Biggar said the board would get down to preliminaries and probably would be engaged for some time on its studies of defense problems.

After a hasty lunch the board members called upon Prime Minister King. The American members were introduced by J. Pierrepont Moffat, American Minister to Canada.

30.24—4559

30.24—4559

OTTAWA, AUG 26-(AP)-DELIBERATIONS OF THE CANADA-UNITED STATES PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE REPRESENT "THE MONROE DOCTRINE TRANSLATED INTO ACTION," DECLARED FIORELLO LA GUARDIA, MAYOR OF NEW YORK AND CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES SECTION, IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TONIGHT. THE BOARD HELD ITS FIRST SESSION THIS AFTERNOON.

AUG 27 1940

ASKED IF CREATION OF THE BOARD REPRESENTED A NEW APPROACH TO A PAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE PLAN MAYOR LA GUARDIA SAID:

"YOU CAN USE YOUR OWN JUDGMENT. I THINK IT IS SELF-EVIDENT."

THE SHORT, STOCKY WORLD WAR AVIATOR, WHO SAID HE BELIEVED IN PLAIN SPEAKING, SAID OF THE UNITED STATES DEFENSE FORCES: "WE HAVEN'T MUCH TO BRAG ABOUT BUT WE WILL HAVE IN A FEW WEEKS."

THE BOARD, CREATED LAST WEEK AFTER A CONFERENCE AT OGDENSBURG, N.Y., BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING, AUG. 17-18, OPENED ITS STUDIES TODAY OF PROBLEMS FACING THE TWO COUNTRIES IN DEFENDING THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE FROM AGGRESSION.

WHILE ALL ITS ACTIVITIES ARE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AND ITS REPORT WILL GO DIRECT TO THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, IT IS BELIEVED TO CONTEMPLATE THE ESTABLISVMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMY, NAVAL AND AIR BASES ON CANADIAN TERRITORY, PRESUMABLY IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED THE BOARD IS CONCENTRATING AT THE MOMENT ON DEFENSE OF STRATEGIC POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC. MAYOR LA GUARDIA SAID THIS GAVE THE BOARD "PLENTY OF MILEAGE."

J.PIERREPONT MOFFAT, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CANADA, ENTERTAINED THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SECTIONS OF THE BOARD AT DINNER TONIGHT. OTTAWA CORRESPONDENTS WERE INVITED AFTERWARD TO MEET THE VISITORS. PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING. DEFENSE MINISTER

J.L.RALSTON, NAVY MINISTER ANGUS L.MACDONALD (SMALL D), AND DR. O.D.SKELTON, UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, ALSO WERE PRESENT.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA AND COL. O.M.BIGGAR, CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN SECTION, ANSWERED QUESTIONS FROM THE NEWSPAPERMEN WITH THE FORMER ACTING AS CHIEF SPOKESMAN.

"I DON'T BELIEVE THAT ANY INTERNATIONAL BOARD EVER GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS IN LESS TIME THAN WE TOOK TODAY," MAYOR LA GUARDIA SAID.

"IN 6 1/2 MINUTES ALL FORMALITIES WERE CLEARED AWAY, ALL EXCHANGES OF COURTESIES FINISHED AND WE WENT TO WORK. WE AGREED AT ONCE TO TALK PLAIN ENGLISH. WE DECIDED TO DEPART FROM THE COMPLEX AND INVOLVED LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY AND GET RIGHT DOWN TO REAL ISSUES."

RST XXX SECOND GRAPH.

AUG 27 1940

"SO FAR AS THE UNITED STATES IS CONCERNED WE HAVE A COMMON PROBLEM AND A COMMON OBJECTIVE, AND THE WHOLE PROBLEM BOILS DOWN TO THIS: IN THE FACE OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED OF MODERN WARFARE, WHETHER OR NOT STRATEGIC POINTS ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ARE TO BE TAKEN AS BASES FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS BY POTENTIAL ENEMIES, OR IF THESE STRATEGIC POINTS ARE TO BE USED AS OUTPOSTS OF DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

"THAT IS OUR PROBLEM. OUR BOARD IS COMPOSED OF MANY OFFICERS OF THE SERVICES, MEN WHO ARE EXPERIENCED AND WHO ARE REALISTIC. YOUR COLONAL BIGGAR IS A MAN AFTER MY OWN HEART--A MAN OF ACTION AND DETERMINATION.

"THERE WILL BE NO MINORITY REPORT FROM THIS BOARD. COMMON DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IS OUR ONE OBJECTIVE."

TO A QUESTION AS TO THE SPECIFIC POINTS BEING CONSIDERED AS POSSIBILITIES FOR UNITED STATES DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENTS MAYOR LA GUARDIA SAID "THAT IS AN IMPRUDENT QUESTION, DON'T YOU THINK?"

ASKED IF IT WAS PROPOSED TO SET UP ANY UNIFORM STANDARDS OF EQUIPMENT AS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, THE MAYOR REPLIED: "WE ARE UNIFORM IN MNE RESPECT. WE DO NOT EXPECT THAT ANY FOREIGN POWER WILL EVER OBTAIN A FOOTHOLD ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

THE BOARD REALIZES, MAYOR LA GUARDIA SAID, THAT "TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE." IT WILL PROBABLY CONCLUDE THE FIRST STAGE OF ITS STUDIES WEDNESDAY AND ADJOURN, BUT HE SAID THIS WAS NOT A TEMPORARY JOB. THE BOARD IS PERMANENT AND WILL CARRY ON UNTIL THE DEFENSE PROBLEM NO LONGER EXISTS. IT WILL ENGAGE TECHNICIANS AS ADVISERS AND WILL MEET FROM TIME TO TIME EITHER IN OTTAWA OR WASHINGTON.

IF CIRCUMSTANCES INDICATE THE NECESSITY, THE BOARD WILL TRAVEL TO SITES PROPOSED FOR JOINT DEFENSE OPERATIONS BUT THIS, AND SUCH QUESTIONS AS A LONG RUMORED UNITED STATES MILITARY HIGHWAY THROUGH CANADA TO ALASKA, WOULD BE DETAILS NOT TO BE DISCUSSED PUBLICLY.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 26-(AP)-THE DEATH OF SENATOR RENE HACHETTE, FORMER UNDER-SECRETARY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY, WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

AUG 27 1940

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 26-(AP)-CHIEF OF STATE PHILIPPE PETAIN CONFERRED TODAY WITH ROBERT GAYAT, STATE COUNCILOR AND FORMER FINANCIAL ATTACHE OF THE FRENCH CONSULATE IN NEW YORK, WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO A FRENCH ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

AUG 27 1940

LONDON, AUG 26-(AP)-A SPECIAL MISSION HEADED BY SIR ALEXANDER ROGER IS ENROUTE TO INDIA IN AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE EXPANSION OF INDIA'S MUNITION PRODUCTION TO MEET LOCAL NEEDS AND EQUIP BRITAIN'S MIDDLE-EASTERN FORCES, THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

SIR ALEXANDER, A BUSINESS MAN WHO WAS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE TRENCH WARFARE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT IN THE WORLD WAR MUNITIONS MINISTRY, ALSO WILL STUDY PLANT FACILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AUG 27 1940

30.24-4561

30.24-4561

ON THE ENGLISH SOUTHEAST COAST, AUG 26-(AP)-LIKE MOTORCYCLE COPS ESCORTING AN ERRANT DRIVER TO THE POLICE STATION, BRITISH FIGHTERS BROUGHT DOWN A TWIN-ENGINED GERMAN BOMBER TODAY AT THEIR OWN AIRDROME.

APPARENTLY ON A BOMBING ASSIGNMENT AGAINST ROYAL AIR FORCE COASTAL BASES, THE RAIDER WAS INTERCEPTED OVER THE CHANNEL.

THREE OR FOUR BURSTS TURNED THE NAZI AROUND AND HE CAME DOWN ON THE FIELD INSIDE A BRITISH FIGHTER CORDON.

LONDON, AUG. 26-AP-AN ASSOCIATED PRESS EMPLOYE TELEPHONED FROM HIS SURBURBAN HOME THAT HE AND HIS WIFE HAD ARRIVED HOME JUST ~~XMX~~ TEN MINUTES AFTER A BOMB FELL TEN YARDS FROM THEIR HOME. THE EXPLOSION SHATTERED ALL THE WINDOWS, SHOOTING SPLINTERS OF GLASS INTO THE WALLS LIKE ARROWS. ONE CORNER OF THE BRICK HOUSE WAS BLOWN AWAY.

FOURTEEN BOMBS FELL IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES. ---

LONDON, AUG. 26-AP-THE ENTIRE AUDIENCE OF A WEST END THEATER REMAINED IN THEIR SEATS TONIGHT WHEN THE MANAGER ANNOUNCED THAT AN AIR RAID WARNING HAD BEEN GIVEN--AND SAW AN EXTRA PERPORMANCE.

AFTER THE REGULAR SHOW, A COMEDY CAST ENTERTAINED WITH DANCES TO RECORDED MUSIC. ---

BERLIN, AUG. 26-AP-SEVEN INHABITANST OF SCHOENEBECK ON ELBE WERE FINED UP TO 100 MARKS (NOMINALLY $40) TODAY FOR FAILING TO PARTICIPATE IN AIR RAID SAFETY PRACTICE.

NEW YORK, AUG. 26-(AP)-EMILE DEWOITINE, FRENCH AUTO AND AIRPLANE MANUFACTURER, SAID ON HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK TODAY THAT HIS PLANT "NO LONGER BELONGS TO THE DEWOITINE FAMILY BECAUSE I AM HERE."

HE PARRIED QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER THE NAZIS HAD TAKEN OVER THE PLANT, WHICH HE SAID WAS NOT DAMAGED IN THE GERMAN INVASION. HE SAID IT HAD TURNED OUT 200 ARMY PLANES DURING THE LAST MONTH FRANCE WAS AT WAR.

ANOTHER PASSENGER, WILLIAM R. PERENCHIEF, MANAGER OF A MACHINE SHOP AT BERMUDA, REPORTED MANY BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS WERE BEING OVERHUALED AT BERMUDA INSTEAD OF IN THEIR EMBATTLED HOME PORTS.

HE SAID HIS COMPANY REPAIRED 59 SHIPS SINCE JANUARY, MOST OF THEM FROM BRITISH CONVOYS.

DEWOITINE, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, WAS MET BY RAYMOND L. STANTON, PHILADELPHIA ENGINEER. THE DEWOITINES WILL STAY AT 6033 COLUMBIA AVE., PHILADELPHIA.

GENEVA, AUG. 26-(AP)-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE UNIT ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT, RELEASED BY GERMANY FROM THE INTERNMENT CAMP FOR FRENCH OFFICERS NEAR DRESDEN WHERE THEY HAD BEEN PRISONERS SINCE THEY WERE CAPTURED AT MONTCOMET, NORTHERN FRANCE, LAST MAY 17.

THEY ARE MURRAY SHIPLEY OF CINCINNATI, O.; LOUIS WEHRLE OF FORT WAYNE, IND.; ALFRED RAYMOND OF CHICAGO AND MARCUS CLARK OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

95 CAIRO, EGYPT, AUG. 27-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-PREMIER HASSAN SABRY PASHA OF EGYPT SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TODAY AND KING FAROUK REQUESTED HIM TO FORM A NEW CABINET.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG 26-(AP)-SABOTAGE ABOARD THE LATVIAN FREIGHTER CILTVAIRA, APPARENTLY TO PREVENT ITS SAILING FOR BALTIMORE WITH 5,600 TONS OF BRAZILIAN MANGANESE, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE NEWSPAPER O GLOBO.

THE VESSEL HAD BEEN IN PORT HERE A MONTH WHEN RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES ----AFTER THE INCORPORATION OF LATVIA INTO THE SOVIET UNION---ORDERED IT TO SAIL DIRECT FOR MURMANSK WITH THE CARGO CONSIGNED TO BALTIMORE.

AGENTS HERE EMBARGOED THE VESSEL TO PREVENT THE SAILING FOR THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORT. THE SECRETARY OF THE LATVIAN LEGATION AT BUENOS AIRES FLEW HERE AND EFFECTED THE REMOVAL OF CAPTAIN MARTIN OSIS AND 13 OTHER LATVIANS WHO WANTED TO CARRY OUT THE RUSSIAN ORDERS.

THE AGENTS THEN PLACED A NEW CREW ABOARD, BUT O GLOBO SAID THAT A QUANTITY OF SALT WAS FOUND IN THE BOILERS AND TURBINES AND THAT THE CAPTAIN AND FEW MEMBERS OF THE REMOVED CREW WERE DETAINED.

THE BERLIN-ROME BROTHERHOOD IS TAKING A VERY SOUR AND UNCOMPLIMENTARY VIEW OF UNCLE SAM'S DISCUSSIONS WITH CANADA REGARDING DEFENSE MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST, AND HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH ENGLAND CONCERNING THE LEASING OF NAVAL BASES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

The War Today
Dewitt Mackenzie

IT WOULD SEEM FROM THE FASCIST AND NAZI PRESS (WHICH, AS YOU KNOW, IS GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED) THAT SAM IS UP TO SOME SORT OF SKULDUGGERY WHEREBY HE HOPES TO GAIN AT THE EXPENSE OF HIS FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS. HE HAS, THEY SAY, IMPERIALISTIC AMBITIONS.

THE INTIMATION IS THAT UNCLE SAM IS PREPARING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF JOHN BULL'S TOUGH POSITION AND APPROPRIATE BRITISH TERRITORY. THAT IS TO SAY SAM IS PLANNING TO JUMP ON JOHN WITH BOTH FEET WHILE THE LATTER IS DOWN.

AUG 27 1940

THE ITALIAN PRESS IS THE MORE VOLUBLE ON THE SUBJECT OF OUR TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ENGLAND--PERHAPS HAVING IN MIND TO GET SOME OF ITS OWN BACK FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HISTORIC REBUKE TO ITALY WHEN SHE ENTERED THE WAR JUST BEFORE FRANCE COLLAPSED. F.D.R. DECLARED THAT "ON THIS TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1940, THE HAND THAT HELD THE DAGGER HAS STRUCK IT INTO THE BACK OF ITS NEIGHBOR."

THE UNITED STATES IS CHARGED WITH SEEKING TO SECURE TERRITORY IN THE "BREAK UP" OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, WHICH THE AXIS POWERS ASSERT IS NEAR. THIS INCLUDES CONTROL OF CANADA, AND DAS SCHWARZE KORPS OF BERLIN, ORGAN OF HITLER'S BLACK-SHIRTED ELITE GUARD, SUGGESTS THAT THE DEFEAT OF BRITAIN MIGHT RAISE THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN INCORPORATION OF THE DOMINION.

THIS ISN'T THE FIRST TIME THAT SUCH A NOTION HAS BEEN ADVANCED IN GERMANY, FOR IT HAS CROPPED UP OFTEN. THE FACT THAT ITALY IS TAKING A SIMILAR LINE, AND EMBROIDERING THE POSITION, WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT THE SUBJECT HAS BEEN MADE A MATTER OF COMMON CONSENT BY THE AXIS PARTNERS.

ANYTHING HAVING LESS BASIS OF POSSIBILITY THAN OUR ANNEXATION OF CANADA IS HARD TO IMAGINE. STILL, IN VIEW OF THE DEFENSE DISCUSSIONS THERE IS SPECIAL INTEREST AT THIS TIME IN AMERICAN-CANADIAN RELATIONS AS THEY HAVE TO DO WITH THE CRISIS ARISING FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR.

WE DON'T NEED TO WASTE MUCH TIME ON THE ANNEXATION FANTASY. I KNOW CANADIANS PRETTY WELL, BOTH IN WAR AND IN PEACE. I'VE SPENT MUCH TIME IN CANADA, AND HAVE STUDIED HER RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT CANADIANS WOULD FIGHT WITH EVERY AVAILABLE WEAPON TO PREVENT ANNEXATION. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE NO FEAR OF ANY EFFORT ON OUR PART TO TAKE THEM OVER. PERSONALLY I NEVER HAVE HEARD ANY RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN SUGGEST SUCH A THING.

IT IS TRUE THAT CANADIANS ARE ON THE WHOLE MORE LIKE AMERICANS THAN ENGLISH. WE SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE, HAVE THE SAME CUSTOMS AND OUR WAYS OF LIVING ARE MORE OR LESS IDENTICAL. IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THE AVERAGE CANADIAN EXPECTS TO JOIN HANDS WITH HIS AMERICAN NEIGHBORS IN CASE OF ATTACK.

HOWEVER, THE CANADIANS ARE A PROUD AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLE WHO REFUSE TO LET EVEN MOTHER ENGLAND DICTATE TO THEM. THE BOND WHICH HOLDS THEM WITHIN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IS MORE OF SENTIMENT THAN REALITY, AND THEY WILL MAINTAIN THEIR SOVEREIGNTY.

IN THIS CONNECTION I HAVE HEARD THE QUESTION RAISED OF WHETHER ANY PACT WE MADE WITH CANADA WOULD IPSO FACTO BE A PACT WITH ENGLAND AS WELL. THE ANSWER IN MY VIEW IS THAT ENGLAND WOULD HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH AN AMERICAN-CANADIAN AGREEMENT, UNLESS THAT AGREEMENT SPECIFICALLY MADE BRITAIN A PARTY TO IT.

CANADA IS A SOVEREIGN STATE. THE STATUTE OF WESTMINISTER, ADOPTED IN 1931 IN LONDON, LAID DOWN THAT THE "DOMINIONS ARE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE." THEY HAVE A COMMON ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN, BUT ARE NOT SUBORDINATE TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

AS A MATTER OF FACT IT WAS CANADA WHICH DURING THE VERSAILLES PEACE CONFERENCE LED THE DOMINION CAMPAIGN THAT RESULTED IN GREAT BRITAIN CONCEDING THEM AUTONOMY. I WAS ON THE GROUND AND WATCHED WITH DEEPEST INTEREST WHILE SIR ROBERT BORDEN, CANADIAN PREMIER, TOOK THE LEADERSHIP IN WHAT WAS A TOUGH BATTLE. THE ENGLISH FOUGHT AGAINST THE CONCESSION, BUT WHEN THEY FINALLY DECIDED TO GIVE IN THEY WENT ALL THE WAY.

CANADA IS WHOLLY FREE TO MAKE ANY AGREEMENT SHE WANTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SA 24-4563

30.24-4563

JERS AID AIR DEFENSE

- - -

AMERICAN COUNTERPART
OF EUROPE'S AERO
CLUBS DEVELOPING

- - -

ACTIVITY WIDESPREAD (1000)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: IN AT LEAST A DOZEN STATES GROUPS OF CIVILIAN FLIERS, POTENTIAL BACKSTOP FOR AMERICA'S AIR DEFENSE, TODAY FORM A ROUGH COUNTERPART FOR GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS IN EUROPE. THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE (CAP SNS) OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MADE A SURVI AND THE FOLLOWING STORY TELLS OF THE GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT, ITS CHARACTER AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.)

- - -

BY DEVON FRANCIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, AUG. 26--A TIDY NUMBER OF AMERICA'S CIVILIAN FLIERS HAVE ORGANIZED THEMSELVES INTO TRAINING GROUPS WHICH, IN TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY, PROBABLY WOULD BE CALLED ON BY THE GOVERNMENT TO BUTTRESS THE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM.

THE MOVEMENT IS STILL IN ITS INFANCY.

ABOUT 4,000 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN ARE AT WORK PERFECTING THEIR FLYING TECHNIQUE, AND IN SOME INSTANCES ACTUALLY TAKING TRAINING OF A MILITARY CHARACTER, THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUGUST 27)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--FIRST ADD CIVILIAN FLIERS BY FRANCIS XXX THE COUNTRY.

UNLIKE THE STUDENTS TAKING CIVIL PRIMARY TRAINING AT THE EXPENSE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THESE GROUPS DERIVE NO FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM OFFICIAL WASHINGTON.

THE MOVEMENT, PURELY SPONTANEOUS, CORRESPONDS ROUGHLY TO THE WIDESPREAD CIVILIAN FLYING ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY, ITALY AND RUSSIA, EXCEPT THAT EUROPE'S CIVILIAN RESERVE FLYING IS ALL GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED AND IN MOST INSTANCES GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE AMERICAN GROUPS--AS YET NOT EVEN LOOSELY COORDINATED--RANGE ALL THE WAY FROM MERE ORGANIZED SPORT FLYING TO A DETERMINED EFFORT TO LEND AID TO THE ARMY AND THE NAVY IN TIME OF WAR.

THE CIVILIAN AIR RESERVE, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT TOLEDO, O., WAS ORGANIZED FOR THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF BUTTRESSING AIR DEFENSE. GROWING RAPIDLY, IT IS STRONGEST IN THE OHIO AND NEW ENGLAND AREAS.

TYPICAL OF IT IS THE MASSACHUSETTS WING, BORN AT REVERE, MASS., LAST JANUARY. SINCE THEN GROUPS HAVE BEEN FORMED AT NORWOOD, BOSTON, HANOVER AND BROCKTON, MASS. THE SAME ORGANIZATION HAS UNITS AT CARIBOU AND BANGOR, ME.

THE CIVILIAN AIR RESERVE'S STATED PURPOSE IS TO CONSTITUTE A THIRD BULWARK OF THE NATIONAL AIR DEFENSE, FITTING INTO A NICHE BEHIND THE REGULAR ARMED SERVICES AND THE NATIONAL GUARD-ORGANIZED RESERVE UNITS.

BETWEEN 50 AND 60 PLANES, MOST OF THEM OF THE "AIR FLIVVER" TYPE, ARE OWNED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WING, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER SHIPS ARE HIRED FOR TRAINING HOURS. MEMBERS OF EACH GROUP IN THE WING MEET TWICE WEEKLY AT THEIR HOME AIRPORTS, ON SUNDAYS FOR PRACTICE FLIGHTS, ON WEEKDAY FOR GROUND SCHOOL INSTRUCTION AND INFANTRY DRILL.

(MORE) SN1122PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUGUST 27)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK"--SECOND ADD CIVILIAN FLIERS BY FRANCIS X X X

INFANTRY DRILL.

IN FLORIDA, GEORGIA, NEW YORK STATE, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, WASHINGTON STATE, NEW JERSEY AND TEXAS ARE OTHER CIVILIAN GROUPS, SOME OF THEM EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN. MOST OF THEM HAVE APPROACHED THE QUESTION OF THEIR USEFULNESS IN WARTIME TENTATIVELY, AND NOT A FEW OF THEM HAVE TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES.

COMMUNIST YOUTH FLYING ACTIVITIES IN RUSSIA ARE CLOSELY SUPERVISED, AND LIKELY-LOOKING YOUNGSTERS--BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS--ARE HURRIED INTO MILITARY TRAINING AS SOON AS THEIR AGES PERMIT.

AIR TRAINING FOR MUSSOLINI'S FASCIST YOUTH STARTS AT THE AGE OF 13 WHEN BOYS ENTER THE AVANGUARDISTI (ADVANCE GUARDS) AND THOSE INCLINED TOWARD FLYING JOIN THE LEGIONS OF THE PREAVIERI. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY 20 ITALIAN BOYS REACHING THE AGE OF 20 IS A GLIDER PILOT AND SIX OTHERS HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN OTHER AVIATION SPECIALTIES.

IN GERMANY, YOUTH'S AIR TRAINING IS SUPERVISED BY THE NATIONAL SOZIALISTISCHE FLIEGERKORPS, ORGANIZED IN 520 "STURMS" SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. S.PAUL JOHNSTON REPORTED IN FEBRUARY, 1939, THAT MORE THAN 65,000 YOUNGSTERS WERE IN TRAINING IN ADDITION TO MORE THAN 100,000 OTHERS OF THE MODEL-BUILDING AGE.

BUT NO SUCH NATIONALLY-INTEGRATED AIR DEFENSE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE INTENSIVE CIVILIAN AIR TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD HAS A FAINT MILITARY COMPLEXION, BUT THE GRADUATES OF SUCH COURSES ARE NOT ORGANIZED AS A CIVILIAN RESERVE. A SMALL PERCENTAGE GOES ON TO ADVANCED TRAINING LEADING INTO INDUCTION INTO THE ARMY AIR CORPS.

THE NON-GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING GROUPS, THEREFORE, REMAIN THE NEAREST APPROACH TO EUROPE'S ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC FOR ACTIVE AIR DEFENSE WORK.

ARTHUR W.STONE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., HEAD OF AN ORGANIZATION OF 22 NORTH FLORIDA AND SOUTH GEORGIA CITIES, PLANS TO OFFER THE SERVICES OF 100 SPORTSMEN FLIERS AND THEIR PLANES TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE PURPOSES. THE MEMBERSHIP OF HIS GROUP INCLUDES

30.24-4565 . 30.24-4565

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. THE AVERAGE AGE IS 25, ALTHOUGH ONE MAN OF 81 FLIES TO ALL THE MEETINGS.

FOR THE MORE THAN 18 MONTHS OF THE GROUP'S EXISTENCE SOME EMPHASIS HAS BEEN PLACED ON MILITARY FLYING. ONE OF THE COMMONOEST COMPETITION'S IS "BOMB DROPPING." BAGS OF FLOUR ARE TOSSED AT A TARGET ON THE GROUND.

A250

AUG 27 1940

THE 25-MEMBER BROADMOOR SPORT AND TRAINING CAMP AT DENVER USES FOUR GLIDERS TO LEARN FLYING. EUGENE M.ARDELT, FLORIST, PROMOTED THE CLUB AFTER RETURNING FROM EUROPE FOUR YEARS AGO WHERE HE FOUND SIMILAR CLUBS BEING USED TO TEACH BASIC FLYING.

ABOUT 50 AMATEUR PILOTS IN CONNECTICUT HAVE A CIVILIAN AIR SQUADRON IN THE FORMATIVE STAGE.

NOT MILITARY IN CHARACTER BUT DEVOTED TO PROMOTING CIVIL FLYING IS THE WISCONSIN CIVIL AIR CORPS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF ABOUT 300 AND CHAPTERS IN MILWAUKEE, RACINE, KENOSHA, BEAVER DAM, WEST BEND AND WAUKESHA.

CHICAGO'S CIVILIAN AIR CORPS, WITH 400 MEMBERS, IS AFFILIATED WITH THE TOLEDO GROUP. IT HOLDS DRILLS ONE NIGHT A WEEK, AND ON SUNDAY HAS SUPERVISED FLIGHT INSTRUCTION, INCLUDING FORMATION FLYING AND MANEUVERS. ARTHUR J.LA POINTE, JR., ONE OF THE CORPS CHAIRMAN, SAYS IT HAS SOUGHT ARMY INSTRUCTION, THUS FAR WITH LITTLE SUCCESS.

THE CARIBOU, ME., WING OF THE CIVILIAN AIR RESERVE IS BUYING UNIFORMS TO ENCOURAGE THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF ITS ACTIVITIES. COMMANDED BY MAJ.CLARENCE SPROUL, IT HAS AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER, ADJUTANT, COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER, PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICER AND MEN IN CHARGE OF SEVERAL OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

SEATTLE HAS NINE PRIVATE FLYING CLUBS, INCLUDING THE ASSOCIATED WOMEN PILOTS OF BOEING FIELD. NONE IS MILITARY IN CHARACTER. THE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION, FORMED IN 1933, HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF MORE THAN 60 AND IS GROWING FAST.

WHILE NO CIVILIAN FLYING GROUPS IN NEW JERSEY HAVE NATIONAL DEFENSE AS AN OBJECTIVE, MANQ OF THE STATE'S 100 CLUBS HAVE ASKED GILL ROBB WILSON, DIRECTOR OF THE STATE AVIATION DEPARTMENT, HOW THEY COULD SERVE IN THE DEFENSE PICTURE.

AUG 27 1940

THE TEXAS CIVIL AIR CORPS WAS ORGANIZED IN DALLAS BY J.G.KIRBY, JR., YOUTHFUL BROKER WHO WAS IN LE HAVRE DURING THE GERMAN BOMBING RAIDS IN THE "BATTLE OF FRANCE" AND RETURNED TO "DO SOMETHING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE." THE CHARACTER OF THE GROUP GRADUALLY CHANGED AS ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS BECAME INTERESTED IN IT.

KIRBY RESIGNED, AND THE CORPS IS COMMANDED BY RESERVIST CAPTAIN A.B.TANCO. GROUND SCHOOL CLASSES HAVE BEEN STARTED.

IN NEW YORK THE "WOMEN FLIERS OF AMERICA" RECENTLY BANDED TOGETHER TO BRING FLYING INSTRUCTION WITHIN THE REACH OF MOST WOMEN AND TO EQUIP THEM TO UNDERTAKE TASKS IN TIME OF EMERGENCY. KATHARINE HEPBURN, THE ACTRESS, HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN FURTHERING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GROUP.

"RELIEF WINGS," COMPOSED OF BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, HAS BEEN ORGANIZED IN RECENT WEEKS TO RELIEVE DISTRESS BY PLANE IN WAR AND DISASTER.

(ADVANCE)-SEATTLE, WASH., AUG 26--THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON HAS A NEW AIRPLANE SCALES WHICH WEIGHS WITH THE SPEED OF LIGHT.

IT WAS INVENTED TO WEIGH THE FORCES WHICH STRIKE AN AIRPLANE IN FLIGHT. IT CAN RECORD ANYTHING FROM THE SLAP OF A FEATHER TO A TON AND A QUARTER YANK.

THIS SCALES RECORDS ACCURATELY A PULL WHICH LASTS ONLY ONE-HUNDREDTH OF A SECOND. THE NAME OF THESE MOMENTARY STRESSES ON THE PARTS OF A PLANE IS FORCE TRANSIENTS.

THE INVENTOR IS PROFESSOR F.S.EASTMAN, OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING. THE SCALES IS USED IN THE WASHINGTON WIND TUNNEL UNDER HIS DIRECTION.

THE NEW APPARATUS IS IN CONTINUOUS USE AT PRESENT, MOSTLY ON SECRET TESTS FOR AVIATION COMPANIES WHICH BUILD U.S.MILITARY PLANES.

THE WEIGHTS IN THIS SCALES ARE SET LIKE THOSE OF AN ORDINARY BALANCE. BUT THEY NEVER SEEM TO MOVE. BECAUSE THE MOTION THEY TRY TO MAKE IS CONVERTED INTO ELECTRICITY, MOVING WITH THE SPEED OF LIGHT, 286,000 MILES A SECOND, HEADING OFF THE "WEIGHT" MOTION BEFORE IT CAN PERCEPTIBLY START.

A PULL ON THE PLANE PASSES DOWNWARD EXACTLY LIKE THE FORCE WHICH TILTS ONE SIDE OF A BALANCE DOWNWARD. THE DOWN PULL PUSHES DOWN ON A SMALL ELECTRIC COIL SET BETWEEN MAGNETS.

BUT SCANNING THE DOWNWARD MOVEMENT SIMULTANEOUSLY IS AN ELECTRIC EYE OFF AT ONE SIDE. THE EYE IS ARRANGED TO PRODUCE ELECTRIC CURRENT, CONTROLLED BY THE IMPERCEPTIBLE MOVEMENT. THIS ELECTRIC FORCE COUNTER-ACTS THE MOVEMENT OF THE "WEIGHT" COIL.

3 THE ELECTRICAL FORCE IS EXACTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE WEIGHT OR PULL ON THE PLANE.

THIS FORCE IS CALIBRATED IN POUNDS. IT REGISTERS AUTOMATICALLY ON DIALS AND GAUGES, WHICH ARE PHOTOGRAPHED FOR A PERMANENT RECORD, SHOW-

AUG 27 1940

ING THE FORCES ON THE PLANE IN POUNDS EACH FRACTION OF A SECOND AND THROUGHOUT EACH CHANGE.

GERMANY'S AMAZING

YEAR OF WARFARE

- - -

A LOOK AT THE NEW

MAP OF EUROPE (900)

- - -

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

(ADVANCE) BERLIN (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-ONE YEAR OF WAR HAS GIVEN HITLER AND GERMANY HEGEMONY OVER EUROPE. HER AXIS PARTNER, BENITO MUSSOLINI, PLAYS SECOND FIDDLE.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARD THAT HEGEMONY WAS THE RESTORATION OF THE FRONTIERS OF 1914. THE SECOND WAS THE DEFEAT OF THE CONTINENTAL ENEMIES, THE THIRD THE SPREAD OF GERMAN POWER TO THE SOUTHEAST.

SINCE THE EARLY HOURS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, WHEN THE GERMAN FUEHRER ISSUED THE FAMOUS ORDER TO "MEET FORCE WITH FORCE" ALONG THE POLISH BORDER, GERMANY HAS REGAINED EVERYTHING THAT CONSTITUTED GERMAN CONTINENTAL TERRITORY BEFORE WORLD WAR I, EXCEPT A LITTLE SECTION OF NORTH SLESVIG WHICH IS TECHNICALLY UNDER DANISH RULE, BUT DOMINATED BY THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION FOR DENMARK.

DANZIG, THE POLISH CORRIDOR, EUPEN-MALMEDY, ALSACE-LORAINE -- ALL HAVE BEEN REUNITED WITH THE REICH. NORTH SLESVIG PROBABLY WILL RETURN AUTOMATICALLY IN DUE TIME.

AS FAR AS THE FORMER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE IS CONCERNED, THE AUSTRIAN PART OF WHICH IS NOW A "GAU" OF GREATER GERMANY, IT CAN BE SAID THAT HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA, WHILE TECHNICALLY INDEPENDENT STATES,

30.24-4567

30.24-4567

ARE DEFINITELY WITHIN THE GERMAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ORBIT.

THOSE SECTIONS OF THE LATE POLISH STATE WHICH BEFORE 1918 WERE AUSTRIAN HAVE, LIKE THE FORMER GERMAN PARTS, BEEN REJOINED TO GERMANY WITH BUT INSIGNIFICANT EXCEPTIONS. SUDETENLAND AND THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA, ONCE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, WERE A PART OF GREATER GERMANY EVEN BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN.

ONLY SOUTH TYROL AND THE TRIESTE REGION ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE RETURNED, FOR HITLER HAS DEFINITELY ASSURED HIS FRIEND MUSSOLINI THAT HE RENOUNCED ALL CLAIMS THERETO. WHERE CROATIA, ONCE A PART OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, WILL ULTIMATELY GO IS A MATTER OF CONJECTURE.

AUG 27 1940

AS COMPENSATION FOR THE POSSIBLE PERMANENT LOSS OF SOUTH TYROL AND CROATIA THE REICH HAS ALREADY IN EFFECT BAGGED LUXEMBURG, DECLARED BY GERMAN RACIAL EXPERTS TO BE ESSENTIALLY TEUTONIC. ALSO, THE SO-CALLED "GENERAL GOVERNMENT" OF POLAND MAY BE REGARDED AS PERMANENTLY UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION.

BUT THAT IS NOT ALL. DENMARK, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, FRNCE -- ALL ARE STUDDED WITH GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS. IN DENMARK, THEIR PRESENCE IS PERHAPS LEAST CONSPICUOUS. DENMARK OFFERED NO RESISTANCE. HER SOVEREIGN ACCEPTED THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, "UNDER PROTEST", TO BE SURE -- BUT HE ACCEPTED. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG DID NOT, AND NORWAY, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE DREW THE SWORD AGAINST THE REICH'S FORCES.

GERMANY THUS, AFTER ONE YEAR OF WAR, HOLDS SWAY FROM NARVIK IN THE EXTREME NORTH TO THE SPANISH SEA-COAST BORDER IN THE SOUTH -- AN AREA TO WHICH FEW PEOPLE IN GERMANY IN EVEN THEIR BOLDEST DREAMS DARED ASPIRE.

HAND IN HAND WITH MILITARY CONQUEST WENT THE ECONOMIC AND EVEN POLITICAL PENETRATION OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. IT WAS BUT NATURAL THAT, AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR WHEN BRITISH PRESTIGE WAS STILL HIGH, THE BALKAN COUNTRIES TRIED MORE OR LESS TO CARRY WATER ON BOTH SHOULDERS. EVEN HUNGARY, TRADITIONAL FRIEND OF GERMANY, DID A BIT OF STRADDLING. RUMANIA WAS PARTICULARLY OFFISH, AND SEEMED TO FEEL SECURE IN THE BRITISH GUARANTEE OF ASSISTANCE IN THE EVENT OF AGGRESSION. YUGOSLAVIA REMAINED NON-COMMITTAL; BULGARIA DEFINITELY PRO-GERMAN; GREECE INCLINED TOWARD THE WESTERN POWERS BUT NOT SO COMPLETELY AS TO FOREGO FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND ITALY. TURKEY ALONE COMMITTED HERSELF ONE-SIDEDLY AND DEFINITELY TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUG. 27)

(ADVANCE) BERLIN (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--FIRST ADD YEAR OF WARFARE (BY LOCKNER) X X X ALLIED CAUSE.

NOW, A YEAR LATER, GERMANY DOMINATES THE SOUTHEAST. THE SUCCESSIVE VISITS OF HUNGARIAN, RUMANIAN, BULGARIAN, AND SLOVAK STATESMEN TO HITLER IN JUNE AND JULY SHOWED PLAINLY WHO THE REAL MASTER OF THE BALKANS IS. GERMAN INFLUENCE EVEN EXTENDED TO MAKING RUMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY ENTER UPON DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH A VIEW TO WIPING OUT OLD SCORES BETWEEN THEM.

GREECE TOOK PAINS TO ASSURE GERMANY ANEW OF HER FRIENDSHIP. YUGOSLAV STATESMEN STRESSED THEIR DESIRE TO REMAIN ON THE BEST OF TERMS WITH THE AXIS, AND EVEN TURKEY BEGAN TO SOFTPEDAL HER ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN. THE WILY GERMAN AMBASSADOR, FRANZ VON PAPEN, A MASTER AT THIS SORT OF THING,SIGNED A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY IN AUGUST WHICH PARTLY NEUTRALIZED THE TURKISH-ENGLISH SET-UP.

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUG. 27)

(ADVANCE) BERLIN (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--SECOND ADD YEAR OF WARFARE (BY LOCKNER) X X X -ENGLISH SET-UP.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALL THESE STARTLING RESULTS WITHIN ONE YEAR WOULD PERHAPS NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE, HAD SOVIET RUSSIA BEEN INIMICAL TO THE REICH. HITLER, AS A PRACTICAL POLITICIAN, REALIZED THIS. HE THEREFORE COMPLETELY REVERSED THE OFFICIAL GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BIG EASTERN NEIGHBOR SHORTLY BEFORE WORLD WAR II BROKE OUT, AND THROUGH FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIN VON RIBBENTROP CONCLUDED A PACT WITH MOSCOW ON AUGUST 23, 1939, WHICH CHANGED THE MAP OF EUROPE.

THE FUEHRER, NATURALLY, HAD TO OFFER SOMETHING FOR THIS NEW POLITICAL FRIENDSHIP WHICH ENABLED HIM TO DEVOTE ALL ENERGIES TO THE WES AFTER HIS WALK-AWAY IN POLAND. HE DECLARED HIS DISINTERESTEDNESS IN THE EASTERN BALTIC, AND ENDORSED RUSSIAN CLAIMS TO BESSARABIA AND CERTAIN PARTS OF POLAND.

AUG 27 1940

FINLAND RECEIVED A COLD SHOULDER WHEN SHE EXPECTED GERMAN SYMPATHY IN HER STRUGGLE WITH RUSSIA. ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA CEASED TO EXIST AS INDEPENDENT STATES AND BECAME PART OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. UKRAINE AND OTHER EASTERN SECTION OF POLAND REVERTED TO RUSSIAN RULE. BESSARABIA, TOO, WAS RE-ANNEXED BY RUSSIA, AND EVEN NORTHERN BUCOVINA WAS TAKEN BY THE SOVIETS AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE, WITH THE FULL APPROVAL OF THE REICH.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR DEEPENED ALL THE TIME UNTIL, ON JUNE 10, MUSSOLINI DECIDED TO ENTER THE FRAY AS AN ACTIVE BELLIGERENT. GERMANY AND ITALY ARE NOW FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDI "FOR A NEW ORDER IN EUROPE".

LIFE IS COMPLICATED--IN BERLIN

YEAR OF WAR BRINGS

MANY RESTRICTIONS (550)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: NEXT SUNDAY WILL MARK THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. DURING THIS PERIOD MANY CHANGES HAVE COME TO LIFE IN BERLIN. THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE (CAP SNS) OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND (NAME OF PAPER), GIVES YOU AN INTER ESTING PICTURE OF WHAT IT MEANS TO LIVE IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL TODAY.)

BY ANGUS M.THUERMER

(ADVANCE) BERLIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--NEARLY A YEAR OF WAR HAS PUT THE CHECK-REIN ON NORMAL CIVILIAN LIFE IN GERMANY.

RESTRICTIONS NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL CONTINUATION OF WAR ACTIVITIES POP OUT AT YOU FROM THE MOST UNEXPECTED CORNERS.

FIRST OF ALL, THERE'S THAT BLACKOUT. REALLY MOST PERSONS WOULD FEEL SORT OF ASHAMED AND THEATRICAL--AFTER SPENDING 12 MONTHS IN THE EVENING DARK--TO HAVE TO STEP OUT UNDER A BRILLIANT STREET LAMP.

EYES HAVE BECOME SO ACCUSTOMED TO STRUGGLING AROUND IN THE DARK THAT THE BUSINESS IN PHOSPHORESCENT BUTTONS HAS DROPPED OFF TO NIL.

THEN THERE IS THE TAXI SITUATION. WOE BETIDE YOU IF YOU GET INTO A TAXI WITHOUT AN IRON CLAD, DOUBLE-BARRELED REASON. TIRED FEET DON'T COUNT. RUSHING OVER TO SEE A SICK AUNT MIGHT GET YOU BY--MAYBE, MAYBE.

30.24-4569

NOW CONSIDERING FOODS IN RESTAURANTS--THERE IS CAVIER AND VODKA TO BE HAD. AT CAVIER AND VODKA PRICES, WE MEAN. THAT'S WITHOUT FOOD TICKETS THOUGH, SO ITS SOMETHING TO CONSIDER.

ON THE OTHER HAND IF YOU ARE THINKING OF SITTING DOWN IN A RESTAURANT, OR OUT ON THE SIDEWALK CAFE AND LETTING YOUR PHANTASY ROAM, ORDERING THE WAY YOU DID WAY BACK IN '38, YOU'VE GOT ANOTHER THOUGHT COMING. BUT THE GOOD BURGER IS BROKEN IN TO THE MEAT, BUTTER, BREAD AND WHAT-HAVE-YOU COUPONS.

THE ENGLISH CENSOR LOT OF JOURNALS TOO, THEY SAY, HEADED FOR THE REICH.

AUG 27 1940

AND ONE MORE THING ABOUT THE BLACK OUTS--IF YOU'RE A SECOND STORY MAN AND GET CAUGHT PRACTICING YOUR PROFESSION IN THE BLACKOUT --IT'S NO HEMSTICH-A-HANKY FOR THREE MONTHS--THEY MAKE YOU A HEAD SHORTER.

BUT ON THE WHOLE THE ALMOST NEVER FAILING PRUSSIAN ABILITY TO MAKE THINGS CLICK KEEPS EVERYBODY SMILING AND EVERY TUMMY FULL. THE FACT THE "FELLOW ON THE OTHER SIDE" MAY BE HAVING A FEW PINCHES HERE AND THERE TOO, MAKES EVERYONE WILLING TO HITCH UP THE BELT A COUPLE OF NOTCHES.

IT'S WAR.

30.24-4569

RUMANIA FIGHTS REDS AND HUNGARIANS: R. A. F. AND NAZIS MAKE BOMBING RAIDS

HUNDREDS SLAIN IN FIGHT AS SOVIET TROOPS CROSS BESSARABIAN FRONTIER

New Crisis Spurs Rome-Berlin Call For Peace Parley At Vienna Tomorrow—Further Russian Land Grabs Feared

AUG 28 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Aug. 27—The Hungarian and Rumanian Foreign Ministers, it was learned tonight, have been urgently summoned to a conference with Axis spokesmen in Vienna in an apparent move by Italy and Germany to make a quick settlement of the Balkan crisis lest Soviet Russia have opportunity to move further into that area.

Specifically, they were called to meet Thursday in Vienna with Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister.

Axis Envoys Hurry Home

Just before this became known, the German and Italian Ministers to Rumania left Bucharest by plane for consultations with their governments, carrying detailed reports of a sharp and bloody clash between Soviet and Rumanian troops. At about the same time, the German and Italian Ministers to Budapest also left here.

The Vienna meeting was understood to be designed to force a settlement of Hungary's claims upon Rumania for Transylvania which would avoid a war disturbing to the Balkan productivity so necessary to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in their war with Britain, and make an end to the long crisis atmosphere.

Ciano, Ribbentrop Expected

It was learned that both Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop German Foreign Minister, would attend.

Accounts of the Soviet-Rumanian clash first reached Budapest in diplomatic dispatches from Rumania and subsequently were confirmed by Soviet circles in Bucharest. These dispatches indicated that the fight, in which several hundred troops were killed, had begun after Russians had overstepped the Rumanian frontier at a point where Rumanian troops had been removed for service in Transylvania.

Russians Confirm Clash

Subsequently the staff of the Soviet legation in Bucharest confirmed that a bloody clash between Soviet and Rumanian troops occurred Sunday and Monday with heavy casualties on both sides.

The calling of the Vienna conference was the latest in a chain of events which began Saturday with the breakdown of a Hungarian-Rumanian conference on the Transylvania dispute.

Rumania immediately countered Hungarian strategic measures by moving thousands of troops from Moldavia to Transylvania.

No soone had King Carol's Government taken this action than Red army units penetrated Rumanian soil.

Count Csaky To Go

Count Istvan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, will go to Vienna.

Mihail Manolescu, Foreign Minister of Rumania, who conferred with the Russian Minister today over the clashes, is understood to be going there also.

The opinion was expressed in quarters close to the governments in Budapest and Bucharest that Soviet troops crossed the Rumanian frontier in a major "scouting expedition" to prepare the Red army for the possibility of a real push in the event that Hungarian-Rumanian differences over Transylvania develop into open warfare.

Hundreds Reported Slain

Soviet informants in Bucharest said "several hundred" Russian troops had been slain by the Rumanians, while Bucharest sources reported more than 300 Rumanian soldiers killed.

A foreign military attache at Bucharest said the outbreak occurred just north of the town of Dorohoi, in the province of Moldavia, hard by the new frontier fixed two months ago when the Russians by ultimatum seized Bessarabia and northern Bucovina from Rumania.

The Russians, he added, were understood to have flown over Rumanian territory and to have shot down two of six Rumanian pursuit ships which rose to the attack.

In a second incident further threatening the uneasy peace of southeastern Europe, the Hungarian Foreign Office accused a Rumanian pilot of shooting down a Hungarian bomber on Hungarian soil today, and protested angrily to Bucharest against what was termed this "unprovoked and murderous attack."

After Hungarian officials had been in communication with Berlin, however, the Foreign Office spokesman said:

"The attack was provocatory, but we ourselves will not provoke."

Hungary Suppresses News

The Hungarian official news agency suppressed the news of the bomber's destruction and the newspapers were forbidden to mention it.

The Hungarian bomber was said by the Foreign Office to have been shot down about eighteen miles within the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier. One of its crew of three was declared to have been wounded.

The attacking craft, said the Foreign Office, was plainly marked with the Rumanian insignia and disappeared after the struggle in the direction of Transylvania.

Hungary's war preparations were speeded up noticeably. Artillerymen facing the Rumanian frontier were ordered to load their guns with live shells; Budapest and other Hungarian cities were under semi-blackouts.

Vienna Balkan Parley Confirmed By Berlin

Berlin, *Wednesday*, Aug. 28 (AP)—Reliable informants reported today that German and Italian Foreign Ministers would referee the Rumanian-Hungarian quarrel in a Vienna conference tomorrow in the conviction that Germany must settle Balkan territorial disputes to avoid at all costs any incidents which could disturb the conduct of her war against Britain.

There were no reports from German sources of a clash between Rumanian and Russian forces, but it was acknowledged that such a clash would make the Balkan settlement urgent from Germany's point of view.

Germans emphasized that preservation of peace in the Balkans was of the highest importance to them. To that end, the status of Rumania—with which Germany has important trade agreements for acquisition of war esseentials—must be clarified not only regarding Hungary, but also Russia, they said.

Propaganda Plane Shot Down, Rumanians Think

Bucharest, Aug. 27 (AP)—A Rumanian Government spokesman said tonight a Hungarian plane had dropped propaganda leaflets in Transylvania Sunday and that this probably was the craft which the Hungarian Foreign Office asserted had been shot down today.

The Hungarian protest, he said, was "being handled through the regular diplomatic channels."

The Rumanian national press displayed anti-Hungarian editorials. *Timpul*, the newspaper of Grigore Gafencu, former Foreign Minister, declared:

"We have reached the point in negotiations with Hungary (over the latter's demand for Transylvania) where peaceful procedure has failed.

"Hungary must suffer the consequences for her strange behavior. The question now is whether the Hungarians will change their minds. Territories are conquered by war. Boundaries are established by peace treaties. Historical rights cannot be mentioned except as pretexts for a new war."

Berlin Hints Arbitration

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP).—Informed sources said tonight that Germany might arbitrate in the Hungarian-Rumanian territorial dispute over Transylvania, possibly with Italian aid.

The long drawn out negotiations at Turnu-Severin, Rumania, are irking the axis partners, who repeatedly have acknowledged their interest in a quick settlement for the sake of appeasement in the Balkans, these sources said.

Vienna will be the site of the arbitration meeting and German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop will preside, it was said.

INCIDENTS ALSO INVOLVE PLANES FROM HUNGARY

Hundreds Reported Slain as Carol's and Stalin's Armies Clash.

GERMANY MAY INTERVENE

Budapest Speeds Up Military Preparation After Bomber Is Felled by Rumanians.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—A Rumanian pilot was accused by the Foreign Office today of shooting down a Hungarian bomber on Hungarian soil, and Budapest angrily protested to Bucharest against what was termed this "unprovoked and murderous attack."

While the uneasy peace of the Balkans was thus further threatened directly, diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest reported a more sensational incident—a sharp border fight between Rumanian and Soviet Russian troops in which hundreds were said to have been left dead.

This reported outbreak was neither confirmed nor denied in the Rumanian capital, but a foreign military attache there wrote that the Rumanians alone had lost more than 300 soldiers.

His information was that the outbreak occurred just north of the town of Dorohoi, in the province of Moldavia, hard by the new frontier fixed two months ago when the Russians by ultimatum seized Bessarabia and northern Bucovina from Rumania. The fighting, the attache reported, began Sunday when Soviet troops crossed into Rumania proper, and was resumed yesterday.

The Russians, he added, were understood to have flown over Rumanian territory and to have shot down two of six Rumanian pursuit ships which rose to the attack.

[In Moscow, both Russian and official Rumanian diplomatic sources declared they had received no information of such a clash.]

Air Fights Over Transylvania.

Bucharest itself heard rumors of various encounters between Hungarian and Rumanian planes over Rumanian Transylvania—the province demanded by Hungary—but these, too, were not discussed officially.

The Hungarian bomber declared here to have been destroyed was said by the Foreign Office to have been shot down about eighteen miles within the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier. One of its crew of three was declared to have been wounded.

The attacking craft, said the Foreign Office, was plainly marked with the Rumanian insignia and disappeared after the struggle in the direction of Transylvania.

Hungary's war preparations were speeded up noticeably. Artillerymen facing the Rumanian frontier were ordered to load their guns with live shells; Budapest and other Hungarian cities were under semi-blackouts.

Reich May Impose Arbitration.

Thus, circumstances appeared to be making increasingly difficult a fruitful resumption of negotiations over Hungary's demand for Transylvania, which was lost to her after the world war.

Nevertheless, it was disclosed during the day that conferences probably would be resumed Thursday at Turnu-Severin, Rumania, where only last Saturday they collapsed and then were urgently and suddenly revived, apparently at the instance of the German Government.

Any action, however, must await the return of the German and Italian ministers to Bucharest and Budapest. Only this morning they left for home to get new instructions.

[In Berlin, informed persons said Germany might enter the Rumanian-Hungarian negotiations directly as arbitrator and that Vienna was the probable meeting place. Adolf Hitler has ordered that Hungarian claims upon Rumania, and similar territorial demands upon that country by Bulgaria, be settled without war—a war that would disturb the Balkan productivity needed in Germany's war against England.]

Situation Seen Deteriorating.

Foreign diplomatic quarters expressed the belief that quick intervention by Rome and Berlin was essential if the Rumanian-Hungarian relations, not to mention the Soviet-Rumanian situation, is to be saved from rapid "deterioration."

Just two months ago Rumania bowed to a Russian ultimatum, agreeing to cede to the Soviet Union the province of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina.

As the Russians marched in to take over their gains there were clashes between the retiring Rumanians and Soviet troops.

Dorohoi is close to the new border formed by the transfer of Bessarabia and Bucovina.

Flee Southern Dobruja.

SILISTRA, Rumania, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The roads leading out of southern Dobruja were clogged with peasant caravans today and the bank of the Danube was jammed with refugees seeking to leave the districts they expect to be soon occupied by the Bulgarian Army.

Has No News, Moscow Says.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Russian officials and Rumanian diplomatic sources here said tonight they had received no information on reports in Bucharest and Budapest of a Russian-Rumanian border clash.

Ignorant of the exact status of the negotiations between the two countries, peasants and townsfolk trudge shoulder to shoulder toward the Old Kingdom. They have received official permission to carry with them grain, furniture, clothing and anything else they wish to save.

'They call It New Order.'

"I guess it has to be," a Silistra shopkeeper said. "They call it the New Order in Europe, but it is hard to pull yourself up by the roots from the place in which you have lived happily for so many years.

"We are Rumanians, however, and we wish to continue to live under the Rumanian flag."

Rumania and Bulgaria both hope the proposed transfer of territory may proceed smoothly, but already refugees are reporting bandit raids on small villages, resulting in deaths and pillaging.

Six Rumanian gendarmes were reported slain at one place and their bodies hung from trees.

Doctors, Too, Among Refugees.

In the peasant caravans the lucky migrants have loaded their possessions on horse-drawn carts — but oxen, mules, water buffalo, sheep dogs and even men themselves pull other conveyances.

The crowd grows larger on the southern, or Dobrujan, shore of the Danube.

There are doctors with their cases of instruments, farmers with their sacks of spring wheat, shopkeepers with cans, bottles and packing cases.

All await a chance to cross the river in rowboats, the owners of which are making a small fortune out of the pathetic traffic.

Rumanians Flee South Dobruja

Hordes of Refugee Peasants, Doctors and Townsfolk Crossing Danube.

SILISTRA, Rumania, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The roads leading out of southern Dobruja were clogged with peasant caravans today and the bank of the Danube was jammed with refugees seeking to leave the districts they expect to be soon occupied by the Bulgarian Army.

About 150,000 Rumanians live in this borderland which their Government wrested from Bulgaria in the second Balkan war twenty-seven years ago, and which it has now tentatively agreed to relinquish.

30.24-4571.

30.24-4571

FIAT WORKS HIT HEAVILY; LONDON CALM UNDER FIRE

AUG 28 1940

Six Tons of Bombs Loosed in Forty-minute Raid on North Italy.

VITAL ARMS WORKS SUFFERS

Fascist High Command Admits Attack on Milan Also—Says Briton Was Shot Down.

LONDON Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Heavy bomber blows which left Italian industrial plants shattered and smoking from the effects of tons of explosives were reported by Great Britain today, harassed herself by night-long German raids and fighting off new daylight air attacks.

The Fiat airplane, tank and motor works at Turin and the Magneto Marelli factory which makes electric equipment there, and Sesto San Giovanni, near Milan, were raided by R. A. F. pilots, who made the long double flight over France and the Alps with six tons of bombs, the Air Ministry announced.

For forty minutes bombs rained on the Turin objectives, the Air Ministry said, setting strings of fires and bright blue and white explosions. Great clouds of white smoke were sent drifting upward to 6,000 feet at Sesto Giovanni, a communique added.

It said that the raid was the fifth successful attack on northern Italy in two weeks by long-range British bombers.

The Air Ministry also announced that R. A. F. bombers delivered a successful attack upon a number of important military objectives in Germany last night as well as upon Italy.

Admit Factory Was Hit.

ROME, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—British bombs struck the Fiat airplane, automobile and tank factory at Turin in a new night raid aimed from across the Swiss Alps, the Italian High Command reported today, adding that an anti-aircraft battery brought down one British bomber which attempted to attack Milan.

The San Luigi Sanatorium at Turin also was hit.

The High Command asserted that only a few bombs were dropped, but did not disclose the amount of damage done. Farmhouses in the north of Italy were damaged, it continued, and a farmer was killed.

The Italians, meanwhile, bombed repeatedly a British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean, and carried out attacks on British mechanized units and barracks in the western Egyptian desert, the communique said.

The High Command said that "the enemy, once more coming over Switzerland, made air raids on various provinces in northern Italy, but were opposed by violent air and anti-aircraft reaction."

Swiss File New Protest.

BERNE, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government today asked Great Britain to enforce immediately and scrupulousiy the orders given to the Royal Air Force to cease its alleged continued violation of Swiss territory in connection with flights to Italy.

The request was made in a note handed to the British Foreign Minister.

The Swiss Government met early today to discuss the alleged repeated violations of Swiss territory after a night in which numerous airplanes, presumably British, flew across Switzerland and a number of persons were injured by dropping fragments of anti-aircraft shells fired at the high-flying craft.

President Marcel Pilet-Golaz was instructed by his Government to summon the British Minister, David V. Kelly, to whom the protest was delivered.

It was recalled the British Government advised Berne, after a previous protest, that the R. A. F. had been specifically warned to respect Swiss neutrality.

A flight of British bombers over Switzerland indirectly caused injury to a number of Swiss who were hit by fragments of anti-aircraft shells on August 20.

Called Intentional.

These violations were intentional, the Swiss High Command asserted.

In a dawn communique, it said that the times at which the planes crossed Switzerland and their direction made it "perfectly clear" that the violation of Swiss territory was intentional.

Switzerland has already protested twice to Great Britain against the flight of her bombers over this neutral State.

Two air alarms were sounded in various Swiss cities during the night and anti-aircraft batteries fired as the planes crossed and recrossed the land.

The first signal came at 11:17 o'clock last night in Berne; another alarm was sounded at 12:50 A. M. in Berne and Geneva. The last all-clear signal was not given until 2:20 A. M.

British Blast Libyan Ports.

CAIRO, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—British naval blows against Bardia and Bomba in Italian Libya were reported today to have inflicted a severe setback on Italy's north African forces.

The British Navy belatedly announced that its forces August 24, for the second time within a week, had "successfully bombarded" both Libyan war ports, making the Bardia attack "at pointblank range." Full details have not been disclosed, however.

Many observers here believe Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian commander, will be forced to start a drive against Egypt soon despite any reverses, because, they say, constant British air and sea bombardments, with consequent disorganization of war preparations, cannot be withstood indefinitely.

Apparently occupied with first line strategy on the western front, these observers said, the Italians let the British move into the heart of the port of Bardia and blast away at military objectives virtually unmolested.

Marshal Graziani, they said, is known to have concentrated on regarrisoning bomb-blasted Fort Capuzzo as a possible front line base but apparently at the cost of leaving his rear guard unprotected.

ITALIAN FACTORIES BOMBED BY BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

SWISS PROTEST IS PRESSED

Berne Has New Air Alarm After London Is Chided on Flights

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 27 (AP)—A new air alarm, apparently caused by British raiders bound for Italy, sounded in Switzerland tonight a few hours after the Swiss Government had demanded that Britain "immediately and scrupulously" force the Royal Air Force to cease violating Swiss territory.

Tonight's alarm kept Geneva on the alert from 11:25 to 11:40 P. M.

The Swiss High Command charged that the repeated violations were "intentional." A note was handed to the British Minister, David V. Kelly, soon after Swiss Government heads had discussed the flights.

Several persons have been injured by falling fragments of anti-aircraft shells, with which the Swiss have been energetically greeting the visitors.

PRESS ATTACK ON CAIRO SEEN AS ONE SIGN

British Also Note Spurt In Italian Activity In North Africa

Rome Admits English Bombers Hit Fiat Plant At Turin

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 27—A spurt in Italian military activity in North Africa and Fascist press recrimination against Egypt led British observers to the conclusion today that Premier Mussolini soon would send his troops across the desert against this passive ally of Britain.

These informants expressed the conviction, too, that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander in Africa, would be forced to launch his drive shortly because he could not go on indefinitely withstanding the pummelling of British sea and air bombardments.

Graziani is reported concentrating on regarrisoning Fort Capuzzo, western desert frontier post battered into virtual ruins by the British. Apparently he wants to make it a front-line base for a campaign into Egypt.

Rear Believed Unguarded

British military men say, however, that the shelling of Bardia and Bomba, militarized Libyan ports on the Mediterranean, and the seaplane base of Derna with little or no Italian opposition indicates that the grizzled Italian commander has left his rear virtually unprotected.

His latest setback came early last Saturday with the shelling of Bardia, thirty miles from the Egyptian border, by British warships which penetrated the harbor itself. The British said they disrupted troop concentrations and leveled supply bases, firing at point-blank range.

British May Take Lead

This bombardment, reported belatedly in a British communique today, was regarded by observers here as definite indication the British might carry the battle to the Italians before Graziani gets set.

Egypt meanwhile apparently passed a Cabinet crisis. Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha announced his Government was remaining in office—following an earlier announcement that it had stepped down because of differences of opinion over undisclosed "questions of internal policy."

Italy Admits Fiat Plant Hit By British Bombers

Rome, Aug. 27 (AP)—Italy acknowledged officially today that British bombers, in a new night assault, had scored hits on the important Fiat motors factory at Turin.

The Fascist press, however, devoted itself to new tidings of a desert offensive to drive the British out of Egypt. *Il Telegrafo*, organ of Count Ciano, Foreign Minister, said bluntly it was sure that African Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's "sword will cut the enigma" there.

A high command communique, accusing the British of "once more coming over Switzerland," said there were bomb hits on both the Fiat plant, where planes, tanks and autos are made, and on a sanatorium.

One Raider Shot Down

It declared, however, that the British were able to drop only a few bombs because of violent anti-aircraft defense, and that one raider was shot down.

As for Egypt, the press commentaries today included a second warning from Virginio Gayda, frequently Mussolini's spokesman, that the Egyptians must not oppose Italy's efforts to drive the British from their country—if they wish to keep their independence.

New Raids Reported

New air raids on British objectives in Egypt and on a British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean were detailed by the Italian high command.

Gen. Ilio Jori, a military expert writing in *Il Corriere Padano*, said Khartoum, capital and principal garrison city of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Nairobi, capital of Kenya colony and a railroad center, were likely objectives of the next Italian offensives.

Occupation of Khartoum, besides giving Italians possession of rich cotton lands in the middle Nile, would cut Britain's rail and river communications between Egypt and Central and South Africa.

CAIRO CABINET RETAINS OFFICE

Resignation Is Reported and Then Denied.

POLITICAL SITUATION UPSET

Meanwhile Anniversary of British Pact Is Celebrated.

CAIRO, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The political situation was confused today when the Egyptian Premier, Hassan Sabry Pasha, announced that his Cabinet was holding office despite an earlier announcement that it had quit.

"There is no change," the Premier declared. "The Cabinet has not resigned. I did not go to the Palace in that connection and I have told the press not to anticipate events."

Earlier, it had been said that his Cabinet, after less than two months in office, had submitted its resignation and that the Premier had begun immediately to form a new Government at the request of King Farouk.

The Premier's statement mystified political circles, but informed spokesmen expressed a belief that differences within the Cabinet had probably been quickly patched up and the resignation withdrawn.

British-Egypt Troth

Britain and Egypt exchanged new pledges of good-will as the two nations observed the fourth anniversary of their twenty-year treaty of alliance.

In a broadcast address, Hafez Afifi Pasha, former Ambassador to London and one of the signers of the 1936 pact, declared that if it were not for Britain's help Egypt "would already have been invaded by Italy or some other power."

He told his countrymen it would be a great mistake to believe that if Italy attacked Egypt it would be because of the presence of British troops in the country.

"Italy Planned For Year"

"For years Italy has planned offensive measures against Egypt," he said. "She has massed in Libya a great army, for which there is no normal need. She has sent poor families to Tripoli, ostensibly as settlers but in reality as the nucleus of an armed force.

"Italy wishes to restore the ancient Roman empire. She cannot be trusted and her promises are merely intended to lull us into a false sense of security."

British Counter-Offensive

Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador, also addressed the Egyptian people by radio, reaffirming British friendship and declaring that Britain soon would launch "a great counter-offensive" to smash Naziism and Fascism and "liberate the tortured inhabitants" of countries now in their grasp.

For the moment, he said, Britain was compelled by the defeat of France to stand on the defensive, but, he added:

"We are still marshaling behind the protective screen of our naval supremacy the vast resources of our empire in men and materials.

Moment Seen Nearer

"When the moment comes—and it is not so far away—we shall launch our great counter-offensive."

War supplies, Sir Miles declared, are "flowing to Great Britain" from "the mighty industrial organization in the United States, which is rapidly transforming itself into a huge arsenal."

Gayda Warns Egypt Not To Oppose Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 27—Virgino Gayda, Fascism's chief editorial spokesman, warned Egyptians today against opposing Italian efforts to drive British troops from their country if they wish to keep their independence.

The warning was the second issued in as many days by Gayda in the newspaper Il *Giornale d'Italia*, indicating Italy's intention of eventually attacking in the Egyptian sector to prevent it from becoming a springboard for a British thrust at Italian Africa or Italy herself.

Il Telegrafo, of Leghorn, Foreign Minister Ciano's paper says it is "sure" that Marshal Graziani's "sword will cut the enigma" raised by the "threat" to Italy from Egyptian teritory, although the Egyptian people are "friendly."

Gayda said a large part of the Egyptian nation was hostile to the Government's pro-British attitude and "favorable instead to a friendly, understanding with Italy."

Italy was not thinking of fighting Egypt, he repeated, but only of dominating the British forces with the idea of making Egypt "really independent." He cautioned the Egyptian nation against "letting itself be trapped into misunderstandings by British maneuvers."

SCREAMING SIRENS SIGNAL NEW NIGHT ATTACK ON LONDON

Diners Rush to Shelters—City Had Respite During Day.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—London's full chorus of air raid sirens wailed again tonight, signaling the return of the German raiders who kept the city in a six-hour state of siege before dawn today.

Scores of searchlights swept the sky as the sound of the sirens and the whistles of air raid wardens died, but there was silence over the darkened city.

[Presumably the alarm was sounded at 9:27 P. M. (4:27 P. M., New York time)—the time the dispatch was filed, although censorship prevents correspondents from saying so.]

This second successive night "nuisance raid," as the British called it, again caught big crowds in eWst End places of entertainment.

Late dinners were abandoned hurriedly; guests in hotels and restaurants ran to shelter. But theaters continued their shows, their managements making stage announcements of the raid warning.

One London suburb heard a single plane, flying at about 5,000 feet, toward the city proper. It rose even higher while the beam of a searchlight sought it in the sky. At the same time, a report was received that German planes were over a town in northwest England.

London Gets Respite During Day.

Britain had battened down tonight in readiness for new synchronized Nazi air blows in the darkness. By contrast with last night's chain assaults over 500 miles of England and London's long raid alarm, today's daylight raids were trivial.

Only a few planes penetrated inland and the only bombs dropped on land fell "on the foreshore of the Isle of Wight," the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security asserted.

However, a convoy off the Scottish coast fought an hour's battle with a raiding squadron, with the results unannounced.

Only three raiders were shot down today, compared with forty-seven yesterday.

For the first time the Germans employed the mass raid for a night assault last night sending forty bombers to attack one town in the northeast of England. They dropped high explosive bombs there, demolishing two shops and killing at least three persons.

One of the bombers was shot down by a Spitfire. All three men of the crew, uninjured except for scratches, were captured by a Home Guardman.

Little damage and few casualties were reported from the night-long raids, which kept much of Great Britain awake.

Several Killed in Poorhouse.

The Government said that some bombs were dropped "on one district in the outskirts of central London" and others in the suburbs. Several inmates of a poorhouse in a southeast of England town were killed in that town's worst raid of the war, and a number of casualties also were reported in the Midlands, where there were three heavy night raids.

Adopting a new technic, which accounted for the record length of the London raid, the Germans employed a force of about fifty planes which flew high over the capital at regular intervals singly or in small groups, chain fashion.

Far above the balloon barrages, some of the raiders kept as high as 20,000 feet—almost four miles—and appeared as tiny silvery specks as the anti-aircraft searchlights picked them out. They kept coming, approaching London from the south and circling over the metropolitan area, and then departing, apparently only to appear later again at a scheduled interval.

Despite their great height, two of them were brought down in flames by anti-aircraft fire in the London area.

Relatively few bombs were dropped considering the length of the raid.

Whistling bombs were dropped in one London area.

Attack on 500-mile Line.

The raiders also spent one of their busiest nights of the war outside of London, attacking more than 500 miles of coastline from northeast to southeast England and around the south coast to southwest England, and penetrating inland to the Midlands.

Here, too, the raiders roamed singly or in small groups, in some cases striking repeatedly at a single point in a manner similar to that of the "chain-raid" on London.

They concentrated for several hours on one southwest of England town, for example. The planes came over at regular intervals, sometimes singly and sometimes several at a time, and dropped a large number of high explosive and a small number of incendiary bombs.

Air Raid Precaution officials considered the damage small in relation to the intensity and length of the raids, although property was destroyed and there were a number of casualties, some of which were fatal.

On previous nights raids have included simultaneous thrusts at widely scattered points, each attack lasting only briefly, however.

In the Midlands last night fires were started, industrial property was damaged in two towns, and some persons were killed, while in the northeast of England reports indicated that the damage was slight. One bomber was brought down in the Midlands.

Many observers thought that the chain raid was executed for its nuisance value—to keep Londoners from sleeping and to hold up production. With this new technic comparatively few planes were employed and yet London's millions were kept under continuous alarm for most of the night.

The all-clear signal was sounded about 3:40 A. M., slightly more than an even six hours after the first alarm. It was the third air raid of the day for London and the seventh since Saturday morning.

Londoners Join in the Chorus.

Whatever the Germans hoped to gain by the new style raid, however, London was not still. Throughout the entire attack some traffic continued to move and, although millions crouched in air raid shelters, many stayed on street corners to watch the searchlight display and whatever else they could see of the raid.

Theater crowds sang and danced, and there was much singing in the air raid shelters. In one West End theater the audience remained in their seats and saw an entire second performance.

The alarm came as homebodies were retiring and as the West End theaters were thronged with amusement seekers. When the bombers kept sweeping over in relays and the all-clear signal failed to sound, many decided to "make a night of it."

In most theaters the audiences stayed on when the shows were over, and responded with zest to the stage managers' suggestions for impromptu concerts.

At the Hippodrome Prime Minister Churchill's son-in-law, the comedian, Vic Oliver, organized an informal songfest.

'Irish Eyes' at the Hippodrome.

At the Prince's Theater Arthur Riscoe called for "partners for the girls," and generals, Royal Air Force officers and naval men stormed the stage. Mr. Riscoe said it "was more like a New Year's party than an air raid."

Aircraftsman [illegible] Kapinsky of the Royal Canadian Air Force—who was selling shoes in Cleveland, Ohio, six months ago to earn money for a musical education—was the life of the party at the Hippodrome, where he got a chance to display his tenor voice by singing "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

Family groups had singing parties or played cards in the air raid shelters.

Some Just Walk Home.

Many persons caught away from home when the sirens shrilled their warnings went without supper, because the large restaurants closed their doors during the raid. Regulations compelled saloons to close also, but cafes and milk bars remained open and did a rushing business.

Hundreds, defying possible danger, were on street corners to watch the show as searchlights and bursts from the anti-aircraft guns lighted the skies. Many walked leisurely home when they were unable to get transportation.

Buses and taxis reappeared as if by magic when the all-clear signal finally was sounded.

London Cabs Can Hurry.

These London taxicabs, incidentally, may look old fashioned to Americans, but they can go places in a hurry during an air raid.

The Associated Press correspondent had a half-hour's ride in one from a hotel in the West End to Fleet street while the raid was at its height. Whenever the cab came to anything that looked like a military objective, the driver, who seemed to know his way by instinct in the blackout, pushed the accelerator into the floor and took the corners on two wheels.

Once at his destination, however, he seemed to lose all interest in speed and sauntered off to the nearest shop for a cup of tea—although the sky was still bright with pyrotechnics.

Henry Jackson, an Associated Press employee, was in a bus en route to the office when the air raid warning sounded. Escorted by the bus conductor, playing a harmonica, the passengers marched off to an air raid shelter singing "Tipperary" and "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile—Smile—Smile."

They continued the journey when the conductor announced: Jerry seems to have buzzed off." But it took five hours and twenty minutes to complete a ten-mile journey that normally takes an hour.

Forty-six Raiders Shot Down.

These raids capped yesterday's unusually intense warfare all over Great Britain, when, according to British figures, forty-six German planes were shot down. The Government listed fifteen British planes as missing, with eleven of the pilots safe.

Houses were damaged in London suburbs in last night's raid, but the casualties apparently were few.

A bomb demolished a house in one London area. Air raid wardens dug the occupants out from under the debris. The householder was killed, but his wife and two other occupants survived.

There were several casualties in the neighborhood. Two were taken to a hospital and the rest were treated at first aid posts.

One Associated Press employee telephoned from his suburban home that he and his wife had arrived home just ten minutes after a bomb had fallen ten yards from their home. The explosion shattered all the windows, shooting splinters of glass into the walls like arrows. One corner of the brick house was blown away.

Fourteen bombs fell in this neighborhood, but there were no casualties.

Hospital Shaken.

Convalescent patients in one London hospital were taken to trench shelters during the raid and others too ill to be moved out of the building were placed on mattresses under their beds. The hospital was shaken by the explosion of two bombs in the vicinity but no damage was done to it.

One of the attacks on the fringe of a London suburb was made by a dive bomber which loosed three comparatively light bombs.

Machine-gunning is Reported.

One of the attacks on the fringe of a London suburb was made by a dive bomber which loosed three comparatively light bombs. The only damage was to roads, in which craters were dug, and to an indoor bowling green building, the glass roof of which was smashed.

In anotner London suburb four bombs fell in a residential district, breaking windows and blowing in doors. Little other damage was reported in this area.

In a southwest of England town, described as having had its "worst raid of the war," two bombs fell on a poorhouse, killing several people and injuring several.

A number of casualties were reported from a Midland town which had three heavy raids during the night. High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped there.

There was a number of reports of persons being machine-gunned from the air during raids in the Midlands and the Southwest, but only one death was listed. Several were reported wounded.

Buildings were demolished in one coastal town and a woman was killed. It was feared that other bodies might be buried under the debris.

At another town in the northeast a large number of houses were razed, but only five persons were injured. Incendiary bombs fell over a wide area.

British observers interpreted Adolf Hitler's change of tactics from massed raids to scattered daylight attacks and "nuisance" forays at night as "sufficient admission of failure" of the air blitzkreig.

The London Times said "RAF observers report that for some time hostile airdromes all along the continental coast have been systematically pushed forward" and said this was "a necessary preparation for a more vigorous asssault."

The development of the night raids, coupled with "simultaneous daylight attacks on several widely separate targets at once, so as to obtain maximum effects from his superior numbers," the Times said, was "quite consistent with the intention to attempt a landing." It held, however, that such an invasion "could have no hope of success unless it were able to exploit an air victory."

Tells of Attack on Airports.

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—British troop concentrations in the south of England airports and the British naval base of Portsmouth were bombed by German air raiders, the High Command reported today.

The communique, covering yesterday's air operations, said that Nazi flyers also returned at night and attacked the Plymouth naval base, Cornwall airport, Coventry, the site of seventeen airplane plants, airplane works at Birmingham and port facilities at Hull and Newcastle.

Sharp attacks also were launched against the industrial area around Birmingham, where great fires were started which were visible for many miles, Government spokesmen asserted.

Britain, it said, lost a total of seventy planes yesterday — sixty-one shot down in air battles and nine destroyed on the ground. It acknowledged German losses of twenty-one.

BRITISH RAIDS ON BERLIN AREA NETTLE NAZIS

Germans Threaten To Retaliate Against "Criminal Attacks"

Hitler's Flyers Report Success In New Hedge-Hopping Tactics

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 27—Nettled by British raids which on two successive nights have roused Berliners from their beds, authoritative Nazis warned today that "criminal attacks" on civilian objectives in Germany will draw full payment in kind.

Britain's scattering of bombs over Germany is "completely aimless," said one source, whereas "London knows very well that the German air force has confined itself to military objectives in the vicinity of the English capital."

Nazis Try Hedge-Hopping

In their latest forays against the British today, the Germans reported a squadron of new Dorniers successfully resorted to low-flying strafing—sometimes only six feet from the ground—to avoid British anti-aircraft fire.

Seven British planes were declared shot down and a barrack and hangars destroyed in one hedge-hopping attack on an airdrome near London. The German flight captain was killed.

"Bits of timbers from living quarters, steel helmets and uniforms and human bodies were hurled pell-mell through the air," an account of the attack said.

30.24 -4573

2 Civilians Killed

Two civilians were killed and eigh Injured in last night's British attack on Germany, authortative sources reported, but only one of four British aircraft which tried to raid Berlin succeeded in reaching its goal.

It was forced to fly at a great heigh and did not drop bombs, they said but it occasioned a forty-minute alarm

"Insignificant" damage was reported at Hamburg.

The high command declared Britain lost seventy planes to Germany's twenty-one in yesterday's fierce air fights, which developed from heavy raids carried out on troops, airports aircraft factories and ports in the British Isles.

Coventry Blasted

Coventry, site of seventeen aircraf and aircraft body plants, rocked from the dumping of fifty to sixty tons o bombs, military sources said, whil seventy tons were unloaded over Brit ain's huge naval base at Portsmouth.

Numerous fires which were "visibl for miles" broke out after "property of importance in war" was attacked at Birmingham, these sources said, and fires and explosions were caused at Hull, on the east coast.

Military sources said they had no knowledge of bombing of Irish territory in which the Irish reported three girls were killed yesterday, adding that Ireland was off the regular course of operations.

Air Score Given

The same sources asserted that 1,055 British planes had been destroyed in air battles, by anti-aircraft fire or on the ground from August 1 to 26, inclusive.

German losses in the same period were placed at 271 planes.

A total of ninety-eight British barrage balloons were said to have been shot down.

incendiary bomb clusters which started fires—and disturbing the sleep of millions.

But the British, after their six-hour siege in shelters Monday night and Tuesday morning, took the two alarms last night and today much more phlegmatically. There was less anti-aircraft cannonading and searchlight activity, and many a householder refused to leave his bed.

First Lasts 2½ Hours

The first raid, lasting about two and one-half hours, ended just before midnight, and was followed by another of less than an hour's duration shortly after midnight.

The British declared damage was small, though they acknowledged some fires and some casualties occurred.

The raiders again operated singly or in small groups. Similar harassing raids were conducted through the night over nearly all of England and Wales.

Keep Anti-Aircraft Fire Down

The British everywhere kept their searchlight and anti-aircraft fire down to the minimum.

Bombs fell north of one midland town, and Germans were reported over several other communities in the same area.

After a short interlude, new rumbling sounds were heard distantly in the London area, indicating that the Nazis had not yet given up their prowling. There was the faint drone of an engine, and searchlights flickered on and off sporadically.

Fire Bombs Hit Two Churches

In southeast England, incendiary bombs hit two churches. The British said a large fire in the roof of one was extinguished.

One German raider was reported shot down in southwest England.

Early this morning, a northwest town was awakened by bomb blasts and anti-aircraft fire.

At the end of the first attempt upon this capital not a single German plane was seen or heard to pass the city's outer defenses.

But a series of bright flares visible from the center of the metropolis indicated exploding bombs some distance away.

Not As Heavy As Night Before

To observers atop the Associated Press building the raids did not appear to have been quite as heavy as the one last night.

There was no immediate information as to the extent of damage and casualties.

The city had been ready and expecting the attack all during the early evening. These attacks also caught big crowds in West End places of entertainment.

Dinners Abandoned

Late dinners were abandoned hurriedly; guests in hotels and restaurants ran to shelter. But theaters continued their shows, their managements making stage announcements of the warning.

The punctuality of the raiding Nazis occasioned a good deal of comment. They arrived the first time within two or three minutes of the time of Monday night's visitations.

Flashes, appearing to be from bombs, could be seen at short intervals. They extended in a semi-circle. Some were very brilliant, but they obviously were at a great distance from mid-London, since explosions were not heard.

14 Other Towns Raided

How widespread were the raids on the rest of the country was illustrated by reports that German raiders also were over at least three towns in Wales, five in the southeast of England and six in the industrial English Midlands.

By contrast with Monday night's chain assaults over 500 miles of England and London's six-hour air-raid alarm, yesterday's daylight raids were trivial.

Only a few planes penetrated inland and the only bombs dropped on land fell "on the foreshore of the Isle of Wight," the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security asserted.

However, a convoy off the Scottish coast fought an hour's battle with a raiding squadron, with the results unannounced.

Three raiders were shot down today, compared with forty-seven yesterday.

Londoners were told yesterday that the raiders which caused the long alarm bombed one district on the outskirts of central London. Other bombs dropped by fifty raiders, flying singly or in small clusters, fell in suburbs, and official statements minimized the damage and casualties.

At one southwestern town (Berlin said Plymouth was raided) where at least fifty bombs were dropped during the night, several persons were killed.

Forty Attack One Town

One northeastern town had an estimated forty attackers. They smashed two shops and killed two persons.

British official spokesmen said both England and Germany must concentrate now on the problem of fighter planes intercepting bombers on night flights.

However, they spoke of the German night raids on England as having little more than "nuisance value."

21 Planes Lost

It said Britain lost seventy planes yesterday—sixty-one shot down and nine destroyed on the ground. It acknowledged German losses of twenty-one.

Military sources said they knew nothing about the Irish (Eire) Government's statement that German air bombs yesterday killed three girls in Southern Ireland.

British planes were reported to have dropped bombs near Mannheim Castle in night raids on Germany.

class district.

London dwellings, financial area.

August 25

Church of St. Giles in heart of London. Buildings throughout capital fired by incendiary bombs.

Working-class district in northeastern town.

August 26

Large apartment houses at Folkestone.

Creamery at Campile, Ireland. Midlands home. Three children killed by delayed-action bomb.

Southeastern district poorhouse. Houses in London suburbs.

as many days routed residents from their beds and provoked an angry warning any "criminal attack" on non-military objectives by British planes would be repaid by Nazi bombers.

During the forty-minute alarm one raider flew over the capital at a high altitude and authorities said seven others were turned back by anti-aircraft batteries at Brandenburg, forty miles west, but there was no repetition of the heavy cannonading which occurred here yesterday morning when

Germans Raid London Twice More At Night

Most Of Country Also Attacked—Little Damage Reported Caused, Although Many Britons Are Kept Awake

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Adol Hitler's night-flying raiders continued "insomnia raids" on the London area last night and early today, dropping A plane dropped a high explosive bomb on one northeast Scotland town and hurled a number of incendiaries down on flower gardens.

A midland town had its longest alarm of the war during the night. Explosions were heard and it was announced that about one hundred incendiary bombs fell in open country.

One Area Awake Most Of Night

Intermittent raids kept one southeast England area awake most of the night. Fire brigades rushed about, dealing with incendiary bombs. One big fire lit up the surrounding region for several miles, but firemen got it under control in about an hour, they announced.

Nazis Report Success In Hedge-Hopping Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 27 (Via Radio)—The German wireless reported today that a squadron of German bombers, all new Dorniers invaded England today, flying low—at times only six feet above the ground—in a successful departure in tactics to avoid anti-aircraft fire.

The bombers destroyed seven hangars and a barracks on an airdrome near London, and shot down seven British fighting planes in a battle, the wireless said.

The planes brushed over trees and hedges and the crew of one brought back leaves from an English tree which it struck.

"Bodies Hurled In Air"

The attack on the airdrome took the English completely by surprise, said a German war reporter who took part in the flight.

"Bits of timber from living quarters, steel helmets and uniforms and human bodies were hurled pellmell through the air," the wireless declared.

The German flight captain was killed in the battle, it added, and many German flyers were wounded.

Troop Centers Bombed

British troop concentrations in southern England, airports and the Portsmouth naval base were bombed by German air raiders yesterday, the high command reported.

Its communique said the flyers returned to England last night and attacked the Plymouth naval base, Cornwall Airport, Coventry, airplane works at Birmingham and port facilities at Hull and Newcastle.

Berliners Declare Bombing 'Criminal'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 27—Distant gunfire was heard in Berlin early this morning as the city's second aid raid alarm in

British aircraft circled overhead for several hours.

There was no indication that bombs were dropped in the vicinity of Berlin today, but DNB, official German news agency, accused the British of bombing non-military objectives on the city's outskirts yesterday and threatened reprisals.

"London knows very well," the news agency said, "that the German air force has confined itself to military objectives in the vicinity of the English capital. English flyers, on the contrary, dropped incendiary bombs in the vicinity of Berlin.

"This circumstance establishes that residences were the exclusive objects of the British attack. So cowardly an effort is in line with previous English attacks."

DNB added the German high command "has repeatedly been obliged to report British attacks on non-military objectives such as hospitals and residences," and added:

"All these criminal assaults are manifestations of the well-known British theme that the war is not to be waged against the armed forces of the enemy, but against the enemy people itself—against aged women and children. London may rely on it that every assault on the property and lives of the German people will be repaid."

Nazi Raids Day-By-Day

Picture on Page 3

A survey of recent Nazi raids on England today showed that German bombs struck the following non-military objects:

August 18

Houses in a southeastern town.

August 19

Houses in the southeastern town.

August 21

Heavily populated residential and shopping area in Midlands.

August 22

Houses in thickly populated southeastern district. (An aerial torpedo smashed a row of eight workers' cottages, burying many.)

August 23

Three populous London suburbs.

Residential district on south coast.

Cafe, store and hotel in Midlands.

August 24

Portsmouth residential and working-

FEALTY PLEDGE TO HITLER LAID TO HIERARCHY

German Catholic Bishops Took Action At Conference, D. N. B. Reports

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 27—A solemn pledge of loyalty to Adolf Hitler by the German Catholic Bishops Conference at Fulda is to be read to the faithful from pulpits at the end of the war, DNB, official news agency, said today.

The pledge to Hitler is contained in expressions of gratitude to German troops adopted by the conference which ended August 22.

The agency said the view predominated at the conference that "the Catholic Church in Germany is indebted to German troops for the victorious advance and defense of the German homeland. Without the successful warding off of enemy invasion by German armed forces, German Catholics could not have pursued so undisturbed and quietly their church work and ministerial offices."

Publication Postponed

"Publication of the pastoral letter, customary in past years after conclusion of the conference, is to be postponed until after the final victory of German troops," it added.

"At this time, special ceremonious acts of gratitude of the Catholic Church, including the pledge to the Führer, are provided for."

Forty-five of Germany's forty-eight bishops participated.

Among those missing because of illness, DNB said, were Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, who has been a severe critic of the Nazis; the Archbishop of Paderborn and the Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Aachen.

Held In Ancient Abbey

The annual meeting of the German Catholic bishops at Fulda has been watched with particular attention in the years since Adolf Hitler came to power, since pronouncements of the bishops' conference are regarded as the voice of the Catholic Church in Germany and, as such, frequently have shed light on the status of strained church-state relations in the Reich.

Because of its ancient abbey, which was functioning long before Fulda became a town in 1208, the meeting place of the bishops itself is a symbol of Catholic strength. Fulda in the early middle ages was a European center of theological learning.

Ask Bishop To Leave

In France, Monsignor Heintz, Bishop of Metz, has left that city at the request of German authorities, the official German news agency, DNB, announced today.

While no reason was given for the bishop's expulsion it was recalled that in 1919 the French Government expelled the then Bishop Benzler "in order to replace him with a favorite of the French Government, Bishop Pelt."

Bishop of Metz Expelled by Nazis

LYONS, France, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Monsignor Heintz, Bishop of Metz, in northern France, was expelled from the city on two hours' notice by German authorities and arrived today in the unoccupied zone of France.

The reason for his expulsion was not disclosed.

Heart Of Empire Stakes Life On Fivefold Defense Pattern

System Has Yet To Undergo First Real Test Against Massed Bombers Attacking In Waves

BY POST BUTTENHEIM 28 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 27—This stockaded front line city—an empire's nerve center only twenty minutes' flight from the nearest German air bases in France—is staking its life on a five-layer defense pattern.

Those defenses are:

Bombers which attack German bases and military objectives—an "offense-defense."

Interceptor planes working with observer posts to pounce on raiders before they get here.

Anti-aircraft and searchlight crews to harass them when they arrive.

High-flying balloons trailing lengths of steel cable, as well as other snares.

Swift Hurricane and Spitfire fighter planes.

Best Defense Is Good Offense

The underlying principle is that a good offense is the best defense.

British authorities frankly admit that despite repeated raids topped off by last night's six-hour bombing, the system yet has to undergo its first real test—resistance against mass formations approaching in unending waves in a sustained effort to smash the city completely.

But they say they are ready to gamble on its efficiency from what they have witnessed thus far.

Aim Is To Keep Foe At Home

The job of the R. A. F. bomber—its crew a highly-trained personnel winging far over Germany and the Alps into Italy—is to freeze or destroy the enemy at his bases, keep him busy at home to sap his offensive strength.

Britons shun the word "reprisal," and insist their war scheme is not based on "get even" psychology, but on a carefully worked-out program.

When observers catch the sound of approaching enemy planes they notify interceptor planes and inner defenses. The former speed aloft, the latter gets ready.

These observer posts and interceptor bases are scattered up and down the Channel coast to the east, the west coast and throughout rural England.

Many Camouflaged

Many are camouflaged to look like anything from a hayfield to a village lane—a fact which accounts for some German bombs spilling into supposedly inoffensive places like golf courses and pastures.

Searchlight and anti-aircraft batteries ring London, so that when both go into action, as last night, beams and gun flashes resemble a hugh wide-spaced picket fence. Inside this big ring are nests of other guns and searchlights.

These guns and lights work together so that when light beams converge on a raider the guns automatically get his range and let go. Eyewitnesses saw a bit of this last night—the big beams picking out their target and shells screaming aloft up a silvery path to strike a plane whose crew took to parachutes.

Anti-aircraft batteries range from the heavier material like the popular 3.7-inchers to radip-fire Bofors guns and various types of machine guns and pompoms.

Several Secret Weapons

Then, too, there are several new secret weapons.

The fourth defense layer is the balloon barrage and secret airplane traps—both to protect objectives and catch unwary low fliers.

Hundreds of these "floating elephant" balloons encircle London, protecting particularly the central area, and they have won a pat on their broad backs from military experts.

German—and British pilots, too—have struck their steel legs and perished.

Two To Five Miles Up

This stockade of balloons swings aloft on the end of 10,000 to 25,000 feet of heavy cable, raised or lowered by mobile ground crews. German flyers, interviewed at their home bases, have admitted how murderous these sausages can be.

Then there are finally the fast pursuit planes stationed at scores of concealed airfields. They operate in close coordination with the anti-aircraft guns and searchlight units under a plan which divides the skies like a checkerboard, worked out square by square.

Londoners also count on weather as a defense, and the "accursed fogs" of yore are now a blessing awaited with high eagerness. The sea-souper fog season, starting within a few weeks, is expected to throw up a protecting shield against death from the skies.

Londoners Dance And Sing In Raid

By Dwight L. Pitkin

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, Aug. 27—Robbed of their sleep by Adolf Hitler's nocturnal bombers, thousands of Londoners danced and sang until almost dawn today, ignoring intermittent sounds of gunfire and the drone of airplane motors overhead.

The air-raid alarm came as home-bodies were retiring and as West End theaters were thronged with amusement seekers. When the German bombers kept sweeping over in relays and the all-clear signal failed to sound, many decided to make a night of it.

Theater Audiences Stay

In most theaters the audiences stayed on when the shows were over and responded with zest to stage managers' suggestions for impromptu concerts.

At the Hippodrome, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's son-in-law, the comedian, Vic Oliver, organized an informal "songfest."

At Prince's Theater Arthur Riscoe called for "partners for the girls," and generals, Royal Air Force officers and naval men stormed the stage. Riscoe said it "was more like a New Year's party than an air raid."

Family Groups Play Cards

Aircraftsman H. Kapinsky, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who was selling shoes in Cleveland, Ohio, six months ago to earn money for a musical education, was the life of the party at the Hippodrome, where he got a chance to display his tenor voice by singing "Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

Family groups had singing parties or played cards in air-raid shelters.

Many persons caught away from home when the sirens shrilled their warnings went without supper because the large restaurants closed their doors during the raid. Regulations compelled saloons to close also, but cafes and milk bars remained open and did a rushing business.

Hundreds, defying possible danger, remained on street corners to watch the spectacle as searchlights and bursts from anti-aircraft guns lighted the skies. Many walked leisurely home when they were unable to get transportation.

Busses and taxis reappeared as if by magic when the all-clear signal finally was sounded at 3.40 A. M.

These London taxicabs, incidentally, may look old-fashioned to Americans, but they can go places in a hurry in an air raid.

I had a half-hour's ride in one from a hotel in the western residential district to Freet street while the raid was at its height. Whenever we came to anything that looked like a military objective, the driver, who seemed to know his way by instinct in the blackout, pushed the accelerator down to the floor and took the corners on two wheels.

Goes For Cup Of Tea

When we reached my destination he seemed to lose all interest in speed and sauntered off to the nearest shop for a cup of tea—although the sky was bright with pyrotechnics.

Henry Jackson, an Associated Press employe, was in a bus en route to the office when the air raid warning sounded. Escorted by the bus conductor, playing a harmonica, the passengers marched off to an air raid shelter singing "Tipperary" and "Pack Up Your Troubles in the Old Kit Bag."

They continued the journey when the conductor announced "Jerry seems to have buzzed off," but it took Jackson five hours and twenty minutes to complete a ten-mile journey that normally takes an hour.

LOYAL FRENCH COLONIES WILL GET BRITISH AID

Pledged Economic Help Comparaple To That Given England's

Churchill Says It Will Go On Until Independence Is Reestablished

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 27—Prime Minister Churchill today assured Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French in exile, that economic assistance comparable to that granted the British colonies would be extended to all French overseas territories loyal to the Allies.

This aid will be granted, Churchill declared, until an "independent and constitutional authority" has been reestablished on French soil.

The Prime Minister's statement followed an announcement by General de Gaulle that the governor and commander of Chad territory in French equatorial Africa had decided to fight with Britain.

Decision Held Important

French circles in London regarded the decision as of great importance, since Chad territory borders Italian Libya and the Sudan and is the key to equatorial Africa.

The territory is 461,202 square miles in extent, with a population of 548 Europeans and 1,432,006 natives, according to the "Statesmen's Year Book."

It was thought here that certain other French African possessions may follow suit.

Churchill's Letter

Churchill's assurance to de Gaulle was contained in a letter which declared:

"In pursuance of various statements made on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on the subject of economic assistance to French colonial territories, and upon the occasion of the declaration of Chad territory to adhere to the cause of the Allies, I wish to assure you on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom:

"(A) That until such time as independent and constitutional authority has been reestablished on free French soil, we shall do everything in our power to maintain economic stability of all French overseas territories, provided they stand by the alliance.

Would Foster Trade

"(B) That so long as our pathway to victory is not impeded we are ready to foster trade and help the administration of those parts of the great French Empire which are now cut off from captive France.

"These assurances apply with even greater force to those territories which rally to you as leader of all free Frenchmen in support of the Allied cause.

"Therefore, we are prepared to extend economic assistance on a scale similar to that which we should apply in comparable circumstances to colonies of the British Empire.

"Plans are now being worked out for making such assistance rapidly effective."

AUG 28 1940

LONDON, AUG. 27-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, LEADER OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN EXILE, SAID TODAY THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER OF CHAD TERRITORY IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA HAD ISSUED A DECLARATION AT FORT LAMY YESTERDAY THAT THE TERRITORY WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT WITH BRITAIN.

CHAD IS A TERRITORY OF 461,202 SQUARE MILES, WITH A POPULATION OF 549 EUROPEANS, ACCORDING TO THE STATESMEN'S YEAR BOOK AND 1,432,006 NATIVES).

13 VESSELS SUNK BY NAZIS IN WEEK

London Issues Figures on British and Other Ships.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Thirteen British, Allied and neutral merchant ships, totalling 52,899 tons, were sunk by the enemy during the week ending August 18, the Admiralty announced today, and it was authoritatively denied that a British destroyer of the Viscount class had been sunk, as alleged by the Germans.

The total tonnage lost was slightly above the weekly average for the previous forty-nine weeks of the war, the Admiralty observed, adding that "the enemy claims to have sunk 151,711 tons, or nearly three times the actual reported losses" for the period.

Axis losses up to August 26 totaled approximately 1,187,000 tons, the Admiralty reported. German losses were 923,000 tons and Italian 264,000.

Neutral shipping seized by the enemy, amounting to 32,000 tons, also has been sunk, the Admiralty reported.

The Admiralty also stated today that naval anti-aircraft guns had accounted for 122 German planes up to August 12 and that an additional sixty-four had probably been destroyed and forty-five damaged.

The fleet air arm shot down an additional twenty-eight planes and damaged twenty-five others, many of which "can be considered lost," the Admiralty said.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IS REPORTED LOST

Spearfish Torpedoed Nazi Battleship Admiral Scheer Off Norway

Also Had Narrow Escape In Raid On Helgoland Bight Last October

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 27—The Spearfish, adventurous British submarine which torpedoed the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer April 11, is "overdue and presumed lost," the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Spearfish was a 670-ton vessel normally carrying forty men. Her commander was Lieut. Com. J. H. Forbes. She carried six 21-inch torpedo tubes and was capable of making a crash dive in 30 seconds.

The Spearfish had a narrow escape last October on a raid on Helgoland Bight. Sighted, she made a crash dive to the bottom. German depth charges blew away her periscopes, wrecked her wireless and disabled her engines.

The crew, counting the depth charges, held a sixpence sweepstakes on whether each successive one would split the hull. But the submarine survived, even though the wires of German sweeps scraped her conning tower.

When the Germans left, she went to the surface, repaired the radio and got aid from a destroyer.

Then, in the fighting that marked the Nazi invasion of Norway, the Spearfish had her revenge. The Admiralty reported that more than one torpedo from this craft had hit the prized Admiral Scheer. Whether the German ship was sunk was not stated but heavy damage was declared certain.

Sidelights Of Nazi Raids

[By the Associated Press]

A Northeast Town in England, Wednesday, Aug. 28—Women passengers fainted early today when a German plane swooped and machine-gunned a train near here.

Bullets ripped through the tops of the coaches, but no casualties were reported. At least two previous attacks on trains have occurred since the German air assaults on Britain began June 18.

The train raced to shelter in a tunnel.

Jury Declares German Bombs Killed 3 In Eire

Several Witnesses Testify They Saw Nazi Markings On Plane Over Campile Monday

Dublin, Aug. 27 (AP)—An Eire coroner's jury returned a verdict today that German aircraft dropped bombs that killed three girls Monday at Campile, on the southeastern coast of Ireland.

Several witnesses testified they saw German markings on the plane.

"Evidence clearly shows that these deaths were caused by German aircraft," Coroner Fintan O'Connor told the jury.

"I do not know how anybody could for an instant suggest the bombing of Campile was in any way accidental."

WILL TRY AMERICAN

British Commit Tyler Kent on Espionage Charge.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Tyler Kent, former clerk at the United States embassy here, and Anna Wolkoff, daughter of a former Russian Admiral, were committed for trial at Old Bailey today at the conclusion of a hearing on charges of violating the official secrets act.

Kent's arrest was announced June 1 by the Home Secretary, who said Kent's detention was the result of action by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy. He had previously been dismissed from his clerkship.

Kent is 29 years old and was born at Newchwang, Manchuria, of American parents. His father, A. H. P. Kent, is dead. His mother lives in the United States.

Officers Seize Intruder On Duke of Kent Estate

He Informs Scotland Yard He Wanted to See Duchess

LONDON, Aug. 28 (Wednesday) (AP).—Scotland Yard officials are questioning a "mystery man" captured on the country estate of the Duke of Kent Sunday night, "The Daily Mail" reported today. It said the man had identified himself as John Patrick Curtin, a former hotel employee, and had said he wanted to see the Duchess of Kent.

Fears of a possible terrorist plot against the Duchess were aroused in June, 1939, when a New Zealander fired a sawed-off rifle near her. He denied intent to harm her, and detectives said that he suffered from delusions.

British Claim 122 Planes

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—The Admiralty stated today that naval anti-aircraft guns had accounted for 122 enemy planes up to Aug. 12, and that an additional sixty-four probably had been destroyed and forty-five damaged. The fleet air arm shot down an additional twenty - eight planes and damaged twenty-five others, many of which "can be considered lost," the Admiralty said.

Newfoundland Naval Contingent in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—A naval contingent from Newfoundland, the tenth of the war, reached a west coast British port today, the Dominions office announced.

25 SAVED AFTER DRIFTING 6 DAYS

30 Others Missing From Torpedoed Ship.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Rescued at sea after being adrift in a lifeboat for six days in the North Atlantic, twenty-five survivors of a torpedoed vessel were landed yesterday at Galway, Ireland.

Seventeen of the men were British sailors. The remainder were other Europeans. They were picked up by the Norwegian vessel Varegg.

For twelve of the twenty-five it was the second escape from death in a torpedoing in the Atlantic. One of them was the second wireless operator aboard the liner Athenia, which was sunk on September 3, the first day of the war.

The men were at sea in a lifeboat last week from Monday through Saturday. An officer said the lifeboat had in tow a raft with thirty men but was forced to cut it loose.

The name of their vessel was not given.

Air Raid Bleachers

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 27.—It costs sixpence (about 10 cents) to watch an air raid in Wembley, site of one of Britain's biggest football stadiums.

Air raid precaution wardens urge spectators to take cover when a warning sounds, and then take up a sixpence collection from those who prefer to watch.

The money goes to buy Spitfire fighting planes.

Britons also are turning German radis to account in these ways:

Nazi planes which have been shot down are placed on exhibition to raise defense funds.

Women are using the hours they spend in air raid shelters to knit "comforts" for service men.

In Chatham, air raid wardens are growing winter cabbage atop their lookout post in an earthworks barricade.

ODD COURT-MARTIAL

British Major in Trouble Over Wanting to Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Sir Edmund Ironside testified today at the strange court martial of a man who wanted to go to France and fight.

The case was that of Major A. D. Wintle, accused of feigning poor eyesight and threatening Air Commodore A. R. Boyle, director of intelligence at the Air Ministry last winter.

The Major denied threatening the Commodore and said he had pleaded bad eyesight so that he could get out of the British service and go to France "and fight."

Sir Edmund said that Major Wintle was disappointed when given charge of a cavalry depot at home and that his "chief anxiety appeared to be to get in to the firing line."

"To put is plainly he became to me a little bit of a nuisance like many people with guts who wish to go and fight."

It took the court only fifteen minutes to acquit Major Wintle of feigning defective vision.

It announced that a sentence on the second charge—of assaulting Air Commodore Boyle—would be promulgated in due course.

Wintle has been confined to the Tower of London for sixty-nine days in military custody.

King George Confers With Churchill

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—King George VI received Prime Minister Churchill in audience late today.

British Ace Honored For Downing 18 Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Acting Squadron Leader Michael Crossley, who had already won the Distinguished Flying Cross, received the Distinguished Service Order today.

Pilot Crossley is credited with having shot down eighteen and possibly twenty-three German planes in battles over Holland, Belgium, France and England. He was in action at Dunkirk and St. Valery, France, twice helped defend Portmouth and was said to have had a part in destroying two Nazi dive-bombers over Croydon Airdrome near London.

Field Marshal's Baton Given to Ironside

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—King George VI today presented the first field marshal's baton of the war to Field Marshal Sir Edmund Ironside.

Sir Edmund was chief of staff and then commander in chief of the British home forces and now is on the active list to be available either in an advisory capacity or in command.

REPORT FLEET AT SEA

Italians Say British Ships Have Quit Gibraltar.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The Rome radio reported today that the British fleet stationed at Gibraltar had departed for an undetermined destination. A similar report was issued last night by the Berlin radio.

ROME, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Despite the vigilance of the British Navy, several Italian submarines have passed through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Atlantic Ocean to attack enemy merchantmen, the newspaper La Stampa declared today in a dispatch broadcast by the Rome radio.

Heavy Italian air bombardment also has dissipated the invulnerability of the rock fortress, it was asserted.

GIFT FROM COUNTESS

$20,000 Sent by Barbara Hutton for Ambulances.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The American Ambulance Corps of Great Britain received a gift of $20,000 today from Countess Barbara Hutton Haugwitz-Reventlow, dime store heiress, for the addition of ten ambulances to its fleet of 260.

The ten vehicles will bear her name. Others already in service have been named after their contributors among United States screen and stage stars.

An ambulance donated by Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, wife of the American Ambassador, will be dedicated by her husband at a ceremony Sunday in suburban Windsor. The vehicle was allocated to Windsor, where the Kennedy's live, in appreciation of its hospitality.

The American corps, co-operating with the Ministry of Health, is operating from twelve centers scattered throughout the United Kingdom.

Its operating cost is about $750,000 annually and Wallace B. Phillips, chairman, said today funds already are on hand to carry on its activities and, in addition, to supply 600 drivers until March, 1941.

LONDON--FIRST AID AMBULANCES X X X 1941.

PHILLIPS SAID ADDITIONAL FUNDS UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BE FORTHCOMING. HE POINTED OUT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE NOW FOR AMERICANS TO SHIP FOOD AND VEHICLES TO BRITAIN.

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING HAS BANNED ALLOCATION OF SPACE FOR SUCH GIFTS ON THE GROUNDS THEY UPSET ORDERLY PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE AND RATIONING AND ARE INCONSISTENT WITH BRITAIN'S REFUSAL TO ALLOW SIMILAR THINGS TO GO TO EUROPE.

BESIDES ITS FLEET OF AMBULANCES, THE AMERICAN CORPS OPERATES NUMEROUS SURGICAL AND MOBILE FIRST AID UNITS.

LONDON,AUG.27-(AP)-PRINCIPAL TARGET OF HEAVY ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBARDMENT IN GERMANY LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY WAS THE I.G.FARBEN INDUSTRIE PLANT AT LEUNA, 20 MILES WEST OF LEIPZIG, WHICH PRODUCES 400,000 TONS OF SYNTHETIC MOTOR FUEL ANNUALLY, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED TONIGHT.

ELABORATING A COMMUNIQUE, THE NEWS SERVICE DECLARED SEVERAL BOMBS WERE DROPPED DIRECTLY ACROSS THE TARGET BY ONE PLANE.

"ANOTHER PILOT OBSERVED VIVID GREEN FLASHES SOON AFTER HIS BOMBS HAD FALLEN," IT SAID.

"FIRES BROKE OUT IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE TARGET AREA, AND THESE WERE SEEN TO BLAZE UP AS FURTHER INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE UNLOADED.

"A THIRD PILOT SCORED HITS ON THE MAIN BUILDINGS, AND THE REAR GUNNER REPORTED SEEING A LARGE EXPLOSION."

BESIDES LEUNA, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID, THE BOMBERS MAINTAINED "SYSTEMATIC ATTACKS" ON OTHER GERMAN INDUSTRIAL TARGETS AND HARASSED "MANY ENEMY-OCCUPIED DUTCH AND FRENCH AIRDROMES SERVING AS BESES FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THIS COUNTRY."

OBJECTIVES, IT SAID, "RANGED FROM LEIPZIG THROUGH THE RUHR AND DOWN INTO NORMANDY AND BRITTANY."

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF FRANKFURT, IT REPORTED, FIRES WERE STARTED AT A LARGE MUNITIONS FACTORY AT GRIPSHEIM, AND "THE EXPLOSIONS WHICH FOLLOWED LASTED FOR SEVERAL MINUTES."

AN OIL REFINERY AT FRANKFURT ALSO WAS SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED.

NEARLY 400 INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID.

LONDON,AUG. 27-(AP)-PILOTS TRAINING IN CANADA FOR THE BRITISH AIR FORCE HAVE INCREASED FROM 900 ON JUNE 1 TO 3,000 TODAY AND OTHER EMPIRE OUTPOSTS PARTICIPATING IN THE VAST AIR SCHOOL PROGRAM HAVE SHOWN CORRESPONDINGLY RAPID GROWTH, AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID TODAY.

IN CANADA, THE BIGGEST RESERVOIR FOR AIR PERSONNEL, 22 SCHOOLS ARE TEACHING FLEDGLING FLIERS HOW TO HANDLE WARPLANES.

WITH CANADIAN-TRAINED PILOTS ARRIVING IN ENGLAND IN INCREASING NUMBERS, THESE SOURCES SAID THERE WAS "NOT THE SLIGHTEST CHANCE" THAT THE INSTRUCTION PERIODS WOULD BE SHORTENED TO MEET THE NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIR FORCES.

AUSTRALIA HAS ESTABLISHED 10 TRAINING SCHOOLS AND IS TAKING IN STUDENT PILOTS AT THE RATE OF 300 A MONTH. IN RHODESIA, SEVEN SCHOOLS ARE IN OPERATION. HUNDREDS ARE GOING THROUGH THEIR PACES AT TRAINING BASES IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

30.24 - 4577.

30.24-4577

RAINS SEPARATE

BY MOLLY M.THOMPSON'S [redacted]

LONDON, AUG 27-(AP)-HALF OF METROPOLITAN LONDON'S POPULATION HAD TO ASK THIS MORNING HOW LONG THE NIGHT'S AIR RAID LASTED.

THEY HAD GIVEN UP THE SHOW AND GONE TO BED--MISSING THE ALL CLEAR SIGNAL--WHILE THEATER GOERS STAGED SONG FESTS AND DANCES.

HOW CAN ONE GO TO BED WHILE THE GRINDING BEAT OF A GERMAN BOMBER STILL OVERHEAD COMES TO THE EARS? AT ANY MOMENT A BLAST MIGHT END YOUR EXISTENCE.

BUT SO MIGHT A BOLT OF LIGHTNING IN ANY THUNDERSTORM.

YOU THINK OF THE ODDS, SHRUG AND TURN IN.

WATCHING THE SHOW WEARIES YOU LIKE SITTING AT A GRAND FOURTH OF JULY DISPLAY FOR HOURS--AND THEN HAVING TO SEE IT ALL OVER AGAIN. YOU GIVE UP, KNOWING THERE WILL BE OTHER SHOWS.

FOR THOSE WHO DO WATCH THERE IS A MORBID SPLENDOR ABOUT THESE NIGHT RAIDS.

YOUR FEELINGS ARE MIXED. FOR SHORT PERIODS YOU FEEL THAT YOU PERSONALLY ARE THE HUNTED ONE--BUT MOST OF THE TIME IT IS THE FELLOW SOMEWHERE UP ABOVE WHO IS HUNTED.

AUG 27 1940

THE BLACK SKY BECOMES A GARDEN OF UNIMAGINABLY TALL FLOWERS, USUALLY IN SWAYING CLUSTERS. THE STEMS, OF COURSE, ARE THE SEARCH-LIGHT BEAMS AND THEY BLOSSOM WHERE THEY TOUCH DOWNY CLOUDS.

THE HEADS COME TOGETHER AS IF THE FLOWERS ARE REACHING UNNATURALLY FOR A BEE BUZZING ABOVE.

THE GROUND UNDER YOUR FEET AND THE WALL AGAINST WHICH YOU LEAN TREMBLE AS GUNS SPEAK ABOUT YOU AND THERE SEEM SUDDENLY TO BE LIGHTNING BUGS AMONG THE FLOWERS.

THE DRONING BEE UP THERE IS THE HUNTED THING NOW AND YOU BELONG WITH THOSE WHO ARE STALKING IT.

DISCRETION COMES TO YOU WHEN THE STALKS AND BLOSSOMS ARE ALL ABOUT YOU AND YOU LOOK UP INTO A CONE OF LIGHT AND HEAR THE BEE ALMOST DIRECTLY OVERHEAD.

THE ILLUSION OF A GARDEN VANISHES.

YOU KNOW TOO WELL THERE IS NO BEE, BUT A NAZI BOMBER READY TO DEAL DEATH.

IF THEY START THE ACK-ACKS GOING, THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE THAT IN HIS TWISTING DIVE TO GET OUT OF RANGE HE MAY HAVE TO JETTISON HIS BOMB LOAD AT YOUR FEET.

SO YOU SEEK SHELTER A MOMENT UNTIL YOUR EARS TELLS YOU THE PLANE IS CIRCLING OVER ANOTHER PART OF THE CITY OR A SCRUNCH DISCLOSES HE THINKS HE HAS FOUND AN OBJECTIVE AND DROPPED A BOMB...ANOTHER...TWO MORE.

SOMEWHERE UNLUCKY WATCHERS WHO STOOD AS YOU DID MAY BE DYING. THAT'S A SIDE OF IT YOU CANNOT DWELL UPON.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (Wednesday)-AP-The last German soldiers, a gpup of severely wounded men, have left the unoccupied portion of France, it was announced today.

AUG 27 1940

LONDON, Aug.27- AP-United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy will dedicate an ambulance given by Mr.. Kennedy for service in suburban Windsor at a ceremony S Sunday within the moated walls of that home of kings.

The ambulance was allocated to Windsor in appreciation of its hospitality to the Kennedys, whose residence is there. ------

ALGECIRAS?Spain,Aug. 27-AP-Two French planes with five aviators arrived at Gibraltar from Morocco at noon today. ----

BERLIN, AUG. 27-(AP)-AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT 1,059 BRITISH PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN AIR BATTLES, BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OR ON THE GROUND FROM AUG. 1 TO 26, INCLUSIVE.

BERLIN, AUG 27-(AP VIA RADIO)-ONLY ONE OF A SQUADRON OF BRITISH BOMBERS WAS ABLE TO REACH BERLIN IN AN ATTEMPTED RAID LAST NIGHT AND IT CAME OVER AT HIGH ALTITUDE, DROPPING NO BOMBS, THE GERMAN WIRELESS REPORTED TODAY.

ALL OTHER BRITISH PLANES, IT SAID, WERE FORCED OFF THEIR COURSE AT THE TOWN OF BRANDENBURG, ABOUT 37 MILES WEST OF BERLIN, BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE SAME PERIOD WERE PLACED AT 271 PLANES.

A TOTAL OF 98 BRITISH BARRAGE BALLOONS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN.

VICHY'S FIRST ANTI-SEMITIC ACT INDICATED

Diplomatic Corps Shaken Up By Baudoin To Make Way For Youth

Petain Regime Begins "Three-Year Plan" For Reconstruction

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 27—The Vichy Cabinet tonight annulled a law which forbids newspaper attacks on any person on account of his religious beliefs.

No details were given on this important step regarding racial and religious questions in unoccupied France. A communique after a Cabinet meeting said the annulment decree had been signed and would be promulgated tomorrow in the official journal.

Observers viewed today's action as the first official step directed against Jews.

Jewish Influences Assailed

The law had been in force since April 21, 1939. Despite this statute newspapers recently have assailed "Jewish capitalistic" influences over France's former governments.

There had been no open official action, however, against Jews or any religious group in unoccupied France.

Meanwhile, numerous changes in the French diplomatic service were announced today as a result of Foreign Minister Paul Baudouin's "rejuvenation" process through which fifteen of twenty diplomats holding ministerial rank have been retired.

American's Son Promoted

Jean De Castellan, son of the American-born Duchess of Talleyrand, the former Anna Gould, and recently secretary of the London Embassy, was among those promoted to the rank of minister. He will be assigned a new post immediately.

De Castellan assumed charge of the London Embassy during the critical July days following the British round-up of the French fleet which led the two nations to sever diplomatic relations.

Other appointments included Georges Picot, present counselor of the embassy in Mexico City, transferred to an unspecified post as minister, and G. Helouis, as Minister to Colombia.

Favors Younger Men

Baudouin explained his intent was to make way for younger men in higher posts "in keeping with the spirit of the new France."

Coincidentally the Government launched a vigorous "three-year plan" for reconstruction of war damage and modernization of her communications system.

One appropriation of 5,000,000,000 francs (the franc has a nominal value of about 2 cents) has been set aside to buy locomotives, rolling stock and electrification of certain main-line railways.

Rail Lines Repaired

The Petain Government said rail lines in such German-occupied places as Bordeaux and Paris and several others in the north and east already have been repaired by the Germans.

These informants said shipyards have resumed operations in Rouen, Caen, Cherbourg, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Sette and Marseille, despite British bombings.

2,200,000 Still Waiting To Go Home in France

1,600,000 Have Already Gone Back to Occupied Area

VICHY, Aug. 27 (AP).—The French government said tonight that there were still 2,200,000 persons in unoccupied France awaiting removal to their homes in occupied France. About 1,600,000 moved back between July 20 and Aug. 25, the government announced, adding that it hoped all could be returned by Nov. 15 except those living in military regions.

Weygand Reported Planning to Resign

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The German radio reported today that French political quarters believed Gen. Maxime Weygand, Minister of National Defense, and Foreign Minister Paul Badouin would resign in a Government reorganization after Vice-Premier Pierre Laval returns to Vichy from Paris.

Paris 1,355,300 Short Of Pre-War Population

Greater City Has 2,178,732 Fewer Persons Than Before Conflict

Paris (Via Berlin), Aug. 23 (Delayed) (AP)—This Nazi-occupied capital of France still is 1,355,308 short of its pre-war population, although 422,932 persons have returned from southern France since July 7, official statistics compiled by French police show.

In Greater Paris—which includes two more arrondissements and usually is called the Department of the Seine—816,300 persons have returned, but it has 2,178,732 fewer persons than before the conflict.

PETAIN SENDING ENVOY

French Financial Expert Coming to New York.

VICHY, France, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Robert Lacour-Gayet, French financial expert, was ordered today by the Government to proceed to New York on what was described as an important economic and financial mission.

M. Lacour-Gayet, who has represented France in the United States several times in the past, notably in respect to the French war debt, conferred with Chief of State Marshal Phillipe Petain in connection with the assignment yesterday.

Vichy Lifts One Ban From French Press

VICHY, France, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The Vichy Cabinet tonight annulled a law which forbids newspaper attacks on any person on account of his religious beliefs.

No details were given on this important step regarding racial and religious questions in unoccupied France. A communique after a Cabinet meeting said the annulment decree had been signed and would be promulgated tomorrow in the official journal.

VICHY—FIRST ADD RACIAL X X X JOURNAL.

OBSERVERS VIEWED TODAY'S ACTION AS THE FIRST OFFICIAL STEP DIRECTED AGAINST JEWS.

THE LAW HAD BEEN IN FORCE SINCE APRIL 21, 1939. DESPITE THIS STATUTE NEWSPAPERS RECENTLY HAVE ASSAILED "JEWISH CAPITALISTIC" INFLUENCES OVER FRANCE'S FORMER GOVERNMENTS.

THERE HAD BEEN NO OPEN OFFICIAL ACTION, HOWEVER, AGAINST JEWS OR ANY RELIGIOUS GROUP IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

SAYS NAZIS FLEW CLOSE TO GROUND

Reich Radio Tells of New Invasion Tactics.

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The German radio reported today that a squadron of German bombers, all new Dorniers, invaded England today flying low—at times only six feet above the ground—in a successful departure in tactics to avoid anti-aircraft fire.

The bombers destroyed seven hangars and a barracks on an airdrome near London, and shot down seven British fighting planes in a battle, the wireless said.

The planes brushed over trees and hedges and the crew of one brought back leaves from an English tree which the plane struck.

The attack on the airdrome took the English completely by surprise, said a German war reporter who took part in the flight.

"Bits of timber from living quarters, steel helmets and uniforms and human bodies were hurled pell mell through the air," the wireless declared.

The German flight captain was killed in the battle, it added, and many German fliers were wounded.

Ration Cards For Funerals

Berlin, Aug. 27 (A.P. Via Radio)—Permission for funerals in Athens, Greece, will be granted only after the deceased person's ration cards have been returned to the authorities, the German wireless reported today.

DISAVOW RAID ON EIRE

Germans Deny Knowledge of Fatal Air Attack

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—German military sources said today they knew nothing concerning the Irish (Eire) Government's statement that German aerial bombardment yesterday killed three girls in southern Ireland.

Ireland, they said, is out of the range of normal operations and there have been no reports of German pilots flying an irregular route.

30.24-4579

NEW BAN IN HOLLAND

Dutch Forbidden to Use Motor Cars at Night.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 27 (A. P. via Berlin).—The German commander in the Netherlands forbade today the use of automobiles between 10 P. M. and 4 A. M. except by German armed forces, police and other Nazi officials and Dutch police, firemen, ambulances and doctors.

Netherlands also were told to keep off their beaches between nightfall and dawn.

Italian Military Group Leaves for Syria

ISTANBUL, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—An Italian military mission left today for Syria, reportedly to supervise demilitarization of French colonies, protectorates and mandated territory in the Near East and Africa.

U. S. to Act for South Africa.

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The German radio said today that the United States embassy would take over the interests here of the Union of South Africa, British dominion, beginning September 1. This work has been done by the Swedish legation.

Paris Opera Reopened, First Time for Nazis

PerformanceEndsat10:30P.M. and Old Gayety Is Lacking

PARIS, Aug. 24 (via Berlin—Delayed) (AP).—With an audience which included many German army men and their families, the Paris Opera tonight gave its first performance since the occupation—Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust."

To meet the 11 o'clock curfew law, the opera opened at 6 p. m. and ended at 10:30.

Few of the women wore evening gowns, and except for the many German army uniforms and the black uniforms of a group of Spanish Falange members, most of the men wore business suits.

The famous old opera house was sold out for the performance, but there was no attempt to recreate the old atmosphere of gayety.

The applause was mild.

Italian-Rumania Trade Pact Announced

ROME, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The Italian radio today reported a new Italo-Rumanian commercial agreement to become effective next month.

It said that the accord would stabilize the Italian lira at one to 9.50 Rumanian lei.

Italy Says Submarines Slipped Past Gibraltar

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP).—Despite the vigilance of the British Navy, several Italian submarines have passed through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Atlantic Ocean to attack enemy merchantmen, the newspaper "La Stampa" declared today in a dispatch broadcast by the Rome radio.

Heavy Italian air bombardment also has "dissipated" the "invulnerability" of the rock fortress of Gibraltar, it was asserted.

Australians Set Up Guns in Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The first Australian anti-aircraft regiment arriving to assist in the defense of Egypt against possible Italian attack set up its camp today "somewhere in Egypt."

The regiment previously had undergone intensive training elsewhere in the Near East.

GOLD OF BELGIUM ON DEPOSIT HERE

Credits Are Frozen Under Embargo Order.

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (A. P. via Radio).—Gold reserves of the Belgian National Bank now are on deposit in the United States, England, France and South Africa, the German radio quoted the bank's governor today in a dispatch from Brussels.

The explanation was given at a meeting of bank directors in reply to a demand of a national Flemish Senator who declared the 21,700,000,000 gold francs held before Belgium became involved in the war "have almost completely disappeared."

(The last quotation for Belgian gold francs, suspended since the German invasion, was five gold francs for each belga, which had a value of 16.56 cents, making the gold franc's value approximately 3 2-5 cents.)

"The gold was sent abroad by order of the former government of Premier Hubert Pierlot," Gov. Jansson said. He added that the credits in the United States were frozen by the embargo order of President Roosevelt.

Since June 25 the Belgian Exchequer has had no gold at its disposal, Jansson said. Up to that time he disclosed the bank had handed the former Government more than 325,000,000 gold francs and more than 1,500,000,000 gold francs to the Bank of France for exchange in Belgian bank notes.

"Part of the latter sum might yet be saved, although the hope is small in view of credits probably advanced to the former Government by the British and French exchequers," Jansson said.

Reports Food Low in Nazi Camp

Released American Ambulance Driver Says Prisoners of War Get Scant Rations.

GENEVA, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—"Short on food and water but long on entertainment" is the description given by an American here today of a German internment camp where he had been held for three months.

The former prisoner is Alfred Raymond of Chicago, one of the organizers of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps which served with the French Army.

Mr. Raymond and three comrades—Murray Shipley of Cincinnati, Louis Wahrle of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Marcus Clark of Hollywood, Cal.—were released from the camp, near Dresden, last Friday and reached Geneva yesterday. They had been prisoners since being captured at Montcomet, in the north of France, on May 17, last.

Almost Always Hungry.

"Our camp, which was divided into three parts, contained 18,000 French, Polish and Belgian officers and men," Mr. Raymond said, and added that the entire camp depended for its water supply on a town of 6,000 inhabitants and that the water therefore was limited.

"We were seldom thirsty," he continued, "but almost always hungry.

"Daily rations were a fifth of a loaf of bread, small rations of soup, one vegetable and sometimes coffee. That wasn't enough for active men, but I suppose the Germans were doing the best they could.

School Is Organized.

"Our section of the camp held 6,000 Frenchmen, who, with German help, organized an elaborate educational program which developed into a virtual university.

"We had lectures by French officers who in civil life were experts in their fields—ranging from business management to architecture.

"One of the largest classes was the English language class."

Mr. Raymond said that the Germans apparently were speeding up delivery of mail to prisoners, although "naturally everything is censored."

All the prisoners pooled what parcels they received in letters from [illegible] into a bulletin which was [illegible] at each night's assembly, he

DEFENSE BOARD SITS IN OTTAWA

Joint Group Settles Down to Its Task in Canada.

NO MINORITY REPORTS

LaGuardia Says Problem and Objective Are Common.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 27 (A. P.).—A pledge of a united front by the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Defense Board against foreign aggression in the Western Hemisphere was advanced today by Mayor LaGuardia of New York, chairman of the United States section.

"I can assure you," the New York Mayor said in an interview, "there will be no minority report from the board."

The board, appointed by governments of the two countries to study mutual defense method[illegible] opened deliberations here yesterd[illegible] under the joint chairmanship of Col. O. M. Biggar and Mayor LaGuardia. It resumed sittings this morning.

The United States chairman declared the problem, so far as his Government was concerned, boiled down to whether strategic points in the Western Hemisphere are to be used as bases for offensive operations by potential enemies or as bases for hemispere defense.

Using Plain English.

"We got right down to work and we used plain English," he said. "We decided at once to abandon the complex and involved language of diplomacy and to get down to real issues."

"So far as the United States is concerned," Mr. LaGuardia said, "we have a common problem and a common objective, and the whole problem boils down to this: In the face of existing conditions and what we have learned of modern warfare, whether or not strategic points on the Western Hemisphere are to be taken as bases for offensive operations by potential enemies, or if these strategic points are to be used as outposts of defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"That is our problem. Our board is composed of many officers of the services, men who are experienced and who are realistic. Your Col. Biggar is a man after my own heart—a man of action and determination.

Of One Mind on Defense.

Asked if it was proposed to set up any uniform standards of equipment as between Canada and the United States, the Mayor replied: "We are uniform in one respect. We do not expect that any foreign Power will ever obtain a foothold on the Western Hemisphere."

The board realizes, Mayor LaGuardia said, that "time is of the essence." It will probably conclude the first stage of its studies Wednesday and adjourn, but he said this was not a temporary job. The board is permanent and will carry on until the defense problem no longer exists. It will engage technicians as advisers and will meet from time to time either in Ottawa or Washington.

If circumstances indicate the necessity, the board will travel to sites proposed for joint defense operations, but this, and such questions as a long rumored United States military highway through Canada to Alaska, would be details not to be discussed publicly.

U. S. MAIL SHIPS SUBMIT TO CONTROL

Stop At Bermuda "Might Be Condition" Of Blockade Navicert

American Export Lines Say British Removed 524 Sacks From Excambion

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 27—American carriers of mail between the United States and Lisbon are stopping at Bermuda—and thus subjecting virtually all European mail to British censorship—because of Britain's orders that they must submit to her blockade, it developed tonight.

At the same time the American Export Line announced that British censors at Bermuda removed 524 sacks of mail from the Excambion when she called at the island port last Saturday en route to Lisbon.

The line said 620 sacks of mail previously taken from other ships of the line were placed aboard the Excambion. The seizure raised the total of sacks taken in the past three weeks to 1,366.

British consulate officials here said a stop at Bermuda "might be one of the conditions" under which a navicert—in effect a ship's passport through British contraband control—would be issued to an American vessel. They denied, however, that they demanded that American shippers agree to censorship of mail cargoes as a prerequisite to the issuance of the certificates.

Chosen Over Gibraltar

In Washington, British Embassy officials said they had told the American Export Lines, only United States operator of surface ships plying between this country and Lisbon, Portugal—the only European outlet open to American ships—that they would have to submit to the blockade at some point, and explained the company had picked Bermuda in preference to Gibraltar or other ports.

The official of the line, discussing censorship and his company's action, said:

"It's a control. We've got to recognize it. After all, the United States Government has permitted the mail to be taken off the clippers for the past year. . . ."

He said also he had received information that the British were issuing clearances "under certain conditions," these being that the ship clear for a British port, and cited one instance of a Greek steamer which could not obtain a navicert until it had first discharged its cargo of mail for Europe.

"Suppose a ship started from Lisbon without a navicert and was overhauled by a British contraband patrol," he said. "What do you suppose would happen to that ship?"

Postal Officials Silent

Postal authorities in Washington declined today to disclose how much United States-bound mail had been taken aboard at Lisbon by the American Export Lines since August 1, the amount taken off at Bermuda by censors, or the amount which finally reached the United States. They declined similar information on the Pan American Airways' clipper ships.

From the clippers and surface vessels, hundreds of sacks of mail have been removed at Bermuda in the past eighteen days—1,366 pouches during the last three weeks from Export Line ships alone.

Pan American some months ago instructed its pilots to avoid Bermuda, but the last five consecutive west-bound flights of its clippers halted there because, company officials said, of strong headwinds which ate up gas supplies. Of nine west-bound flights since August 1, six halted at Bermuda and the mails have been removed for censorship.

Utterly Untrue, Charge

L. H. Leach, British consul in charge of commercial activities, described as "utterly untrue" reports that the two American firms had been told they must agree to censorship at Bermuda.

"We simply say to a ship that is carrying mail or passengers, 'you cannot have a navicert—except under certain conditions,'" Leach explained, "but, if, for instance, a ship were to make a British port a stop en route, that might be one of the conditions and the ship would receive a navicert."

Leach agreed that American ships—or vessels of any other neutral nation—would be subject to censorship of mail cargoes if they halted in a British port.

A ship without a navicert—which certifies its cargo has been examined and passed by British authorities—under British interpretation could be halted on the high seas by the British contraband patrol and taken to the

nearest control point for examination.

"Of course, I have no doubt there are some who would not wish it," Leach observed, "but, after all, there is a war, you know."

NYE CHARGES U. S. GAVE WAR SIGNAL

Says in Letter to The Times We 'Sold Out England and France' by Promise of Aid

TAKE" JAY J.E

DOUBTS PERIL OF HITLER

AUG 28 1940

Quotes Times Military Writer in Support of His Retort to Editorial Criticism

AUGUST 28

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following letter from Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota:

Washington, Aug. 27, 1940.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The New York Times in an editorial this morning entitled "Mr. Nye Finds It Funny," redicules me for allegedly having ridiculed the idea that Mr. Hitler could successfully invade the continental United States.

This if the matter were not so deadly serious, would indeed be funny, inasmuch as one of my authorities for my belief that Mr. Hitler would find such a program distinctly difficult if not, indeed, impossible, is the military expert of THE NEW YORK TIMES itself, Mr Hanson W. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin has said, and I have quoted him, thus:

"The maximum initial force that could be transported (from Germany to the United States) even if control of the sea were wrested from us, would not be much larger than 50,000 men.

The transportation of such a force would require 375,000 tons of shipping, perhaps forty ships, about the largest force that could conveniently be convoyed in a single operation.

"To supply such a force might require from 650,000 tons of shipping to two million tons monthly; in other words, perhaps half of the tonnage of the German merchant marine would have to be devoted solely to the job of supplying 50,000 soldiers. If this force were to be doubled, the shipping tonnage necessary would be doubled; to supply an army of one million men would require at the very least 13,000,000 tons of shipping.

"Economically and commercially, the problem seems impossible; not even Britain or a combination of Britain and Germany has sufficient shipping to divert such an enormous amount of it from their ordinary and vital trade routes to military purposes."

As to a Signal for War

So said Mr. Baldwin, THE TIMES's own expert, but THE NEW YORK TIMES has, perchance conveniently forgotten about it, just as conveniently as it forgets to add that when it quotes me predicting about a year ago that there wasn't going to be a war in Europe, that I added that there wouldn't be unless the United States gave the signal to go. Which I am confident it did, and I think history will show that the Administration gave England and France reason to believe that if they would declare war on Germany, help would be forthcoming.

I am not afraid to believe that some day history will show, as one of the blackest marks of our time, that we sold out, by deliberate falsification, the two European nations with which we had the closest ties. We sent France to her death and have brought England perilously close to it. Had they stalled Hitler for a while, while they prepared to meet him, the story might have been different. Instead they plunged into it, unready as they were.

But THE NEW YORK TIMES is anxious for national defense; no more so than am I, however. But it can see only conscription as the way to get it. I see conscription as a poor way to get it, but worse than that, the beginnings of a regimentation here which will have THE NEW YORK TIMES eventually suffering from the very kind of dictatorial power to which newspapers have been subjected in Europe.

Calls Conscription a Subterfuge

Conscription is a subterfuge, a complete subterfuge, a political subterfuge, and the Congress knows it. If it were anything else but that, the issue would have been disposed of in a week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES would like a better Army. So would I. Will it go along with me in an attempt to get one by means at our command already which do not involve blasting our own democracy and mimicking Hitler to stop a fear of Hitler? Will it go along a step further and caution Washington against more of the kind of foreign policy that has made hateful people abroad of those we ought to have as friends?

I am flattered and delighted at the personal attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES in devoting its lead editorial of virtually a column length to me, but not because of the personal advertising it gives me.

Asks Why the Attention to Him

I am flattered and delighted only because it indicates that there must be a great many people who think as I do whom THE NEW YORK TIMES is having a difficult time converting to its way of thinking, If the Administration and its foreign policy spokesman, THE NEW YORK TIMES, are so certain that the great majority of people agree with them, why all this attention to a single individual?

Were I on the other side of the fence and enjoying the confidence which THE NEW YORK TIMES and the Administration exude, I would ignore such trifling hecklers as myself. If I and others who have cautioned against intervention in foreign affairs, who have fought determinedly every step toward war, are in such terrific minority, why are we worth bothering about?

Evidently our thoughts are being entertained by many Americans who don't like this march to war.

Proposal to Bar Peacetime Draft Beaten in Senate

By RICHARD L. TURNER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP). — The Senate beat back a concentrated drive to strip the peace-time draft bill of its essential provision tonight, rejecting an amendment which would have made conscription operative only in time of war or after a Congressional declaration that the Nation was in peril of war or of invasion. The roll call vote was 54 to 29, and was received by the opposition as a test of the bill's passage.

The proposal was advanced by Senator Walsh (D.-Mass.), shortly after the dinner hour as the Senate headed into a long night session forced by Administration leaders in an effort to expedite final passage.

For nearly eight hours an unforeseen outburst of oratory, to which both sides of the controversy contributed, had prevented any action on several amendments that awaited disposition before a final vote could be taken.

Late in the evening, Democratic Leader Barkley succeeded in obtaining unanimous consent to a debate limitation which leaders of both sides believed would bring a final vote passing the legislation and sending it to the House tomorrow. Under its stipulations, no Senator may speak more than once nor longer than 30 minutes on the bill, or for more than an aggregate of 15 minutes on any amendment or substitute.

Then, just before recessing until 11 a. m., the Senate rejected, 55 to 22, a substitute by Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) authorizing a voluntary army training corps of 1,500,000 enlisted men and eliminating the conscription principle.

In the late afternoon President Roosevelt emphatically reiterated his demand that talking be ended and action taken so that other important bills—a $5,008,000,000 appropriation measure for the Army and Navy, and the Excess Profits Tax Bill—might receive consideration. In his first appeal last week he called for prompt action so that there might be no undue delay in building up the Army.

'Issue Is Plain'

Walsh said his amendment provided that "No person shall be inducted into the Army, except by voluntary enlistment, unless and until Congress declares war or declares that the United States is threatened with invasion."

He explained that it would not delay the registration of prospective drafters between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, but only postpone the actual conscription pending the contingencies he enumerated.

This, he said, was an answer to the charges of those who had said that opponents of the bill wanted to delay the defense program.

"The issue is plain," Walsh shouted. "Shall we pass a bill that not only fixes and establishes registration of eligibles and the actual drafting of them or shall we omit them and postpone the act of conscription until Congress acts on either one of two alternatives."

Barkley Opposes

Senator Adams (D.-Colo.) inquired whether a vote against the Walsh amendment would not be a vote in favor of peace-time conscription and Walsh readily agreed.

Meanwhile, the House Military Affairs Committee decided to limit to 1,000,000 the number of men who might be ordered to training in the land and naval forces at any one time.

SUB-MINE DANGER FOUND GREATEST

Under-Sea Boats Account For 219 Ships And Mines 179 Out Of 825 Total

Planes Credited With 117 Sinking, While Warships Claim Only 45

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 27—The submarine and the mine far surpass the plane as a weapon of destruction on the sea, a recapitulation of the sinking of 825 ships during the current war showed today.

AUG 28 1940

Shipping records of many nations and agencies, show that submarines accounted for the loss of 219 ships; mines for 179 and planes for 117.

Warships were credited with sinking forty-five ships, a comparatively small number, due possibly to the lack of any real large naval battle.

Thirty-Nine Scuttled

Forty-four vessels were sunk by "explosion"—mine or torpedo.

German and Italian ship masters scuttled thirty-nine ships, including the liner Columbus, 32,581 tons, largest merchant marine loss of the war to date.

Thirty-nine ships are listed as "overdue—presumed lost with all hands." Scores of ships disappeared during the last World War in this fashion, many of them during short voyages between European ports.

123 From Unknown Causes

ne German pocket battleship Graf Spee sank nine vessels before British warships drove her into Montevideo harbor, forcing her commander to scuttle the ship.

No cause was listed for the loss of ninety-five ships, including twenty-eight British and French vessels lost in the evacuation of Dunkerque.

Other Causes—Collisions, twenty-nine; coastal batteries, five; unnamed Nazi raider, two; torpedo boats, two; disputed, one.

Azores, Canary Coup?

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 27—The Italian wireless broadcast a report from Bern, Switzerland, today that Britain was "planning a coup on the Azores and Canary Islands," in the Atlantic.

(Spain owns the Canary Islands, Portugal the Azores.)

The Italian announcer, heard here by CBS, said Britain regarded the island groups as trump cards to be played should complications arise in the Mediterranean and southern Europe.

SECOND SHERWOOD APPEAL BY RADIO

Playwright Urges U. S. to Work With Britain.

For the second time in as many days Robert E. Sherwood, the American playwright, last night broadcast an appeal for American co-operation with Great Britain in the fight against Hitler and advocated the immediate merger of this country, Great Britain, Canada, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

6 28 1940

Mr. Sherwood's brief address on the subject was in support of a series of radio broadcasts called "The Hour for Union Now," created by an organization named for "Union Now," a work by Clarence K. Streit, the writer, who was on the program with Mr. Sherwood last night. Mr. Sherwood was heard last night from Station WMCA in New York, whereas the previous night the playwright spoke only to Canadian listeners through the National Broadcasting Company's Canadian facilities.

"Sending fifty destroyers at once to Britain," Mr. Sherwood said over WMCA, "voting $10,000,000,000 defense programs, conscripting millions of men, organizing hemisphere defense with Latin American countries and Canada, these measures are all to the good, but they are not nearly good enough

30.24-4581

30.24-4581

"All put together these excellent measures do not give up even the first essential we need. They give us Americans no guaranty against invasion and defeat. For they all leave the door wide open to the danger of a separate British peace giving Germany and Japan control of the ocean ways to America while our navy, army, aviation and hemisphere defense are still a-borning."

10,015 Planes on Order, F. D. Replies to Critics

AUG 26 1940

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP).—President Roosevelt said today that 10,015 combat and training planes were being built for the Army and Navy. His statement was a personal reply to Congressmen contending aircraft purchases were lagging.

While he acknowledged that Senator Byrd (D.-Va.) was correct when he stated recently that only 343 combat ships had been ordered in the past 100 days, the President declared that the Senator's implication was dead wrong.

Contracts Placed

Army and Navy contracts had been placed, Mr. Roosevelt said, for 6,361 planes. An additional 3,654 were being manufactured, he continued, under "letters of intention," which were given to the manufacturers pending the signing of formal contracts after Congress settles defense tax questions.

The President added that he could not order more planes until Congress passed the $5,008,000,000 Defense Appropriation Bill now awaiting Senate action. That bill, he said, contained much the larger part of the aircraft appropriations.

Report to F. D. R.

The President said he did not know how many of the planes which had been ordered were purchased before the Defense Commission was created May 28.

The Commission reported to the President yesterday that the number of planes under contract was 6,747. Subsequently, Stephen Early, White House press secretary, announced that the Chief Executive had asked the Commission for a report explaining variations in Government plane figures.

Mr. Roosevelt said the figures which he gave to his press conference were prepared by John D. Biggers, Deputy Commissioner of the Defense Commission and chief assistant to William S. Knudsen, the Commission's production chief.

Babs to Register As a Foreigner

AUG 26 1940

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., Aug. 27 (AP).—Preparing to register as an alien in her native land, Countess Barbara von Haugwitz-Reventlow today said: "The day on which I become an American citizen again will be the happiest day of my life."

The Countess, who renounced her American citizenship in 1935 to wed a Danish Count whom she has since divorced, said in a newspaper interview she would "comply with the letter and spirit" of the law requiring her to register. She was born Barbara Hutton.

"I love America. I am grateful to have the privilege of living in America, the last citadel of true freedom," she said.

"I have taken steps toward the restoration of my citizenship, and as soon as I have regained it I will treasure it as my most precious possession."

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—A communique of the Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry:

Enemy air activity has been very slight today. Several small formations appeared over the channel coast, but only a few aircraft penetrated inland. Three of them were shot down by our fighters.

Up to 6 p. m. the only bombs reported to have dropped fell on the foreshore in the Isle of Wight. They did no damage and caused no casualties.

Full reports of yesterday's actions show that one more enemy aircraft was destroyed by our fighters, making forty-seven in all. In addition to the four pilots whose loss has been announced, we also lost two air gunners yesterday.

An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday R. A. F. bombers made daylight attacks on enemy airdromes. The scope of these attacks was greatly extended last night. Twenty-seven airdromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and enemy-occupied France were bombed.

Over Nivelles (Belgium) airdromes, one of our bombers returning from Germany shot down an enemy bomber returning from England.

Apart from attacks on Italian objectives, the main strength of our bomber force last night was directed against the synthetic oil plant at Leuna, west of Leipzig, and the oil depot at Frankfurt. At Frankfurt an aircraft factory was also attacked, and at Greisheim, on the outskirts of the city, an explosives factory was heavily bombed. At Hoechst, Cologne and Leipzig various objectives were attacked, and supply depots at Hamm and Schwerte were also bombed.

From these widespread operations, which continued throughout the night, all but one of our aircraft returned safely. Another is missing from a daylight raid.

An Air Ministry announcement:

Industrial targets in northern Italy were again successfully attacked last night when, for the fifth time in a fortnight, R. A. F. bombers made the double journey over France and the Alps.

The objectives on this occasion were the Societa Aernautica Italia Fiat Works at Turin and the Magneto Marelli factory, which makes ignition generators, and Sesto San Giovanni, near Milan. The raiders arrived over these factories just before 12:30 a. m. In the next forty minutes they dropped some six tons of bombs.

The log of one pilot who made three attacks on the Marelli works states: "Weather hazy. No clouds. Visibility showed up target to advantage. First stick of bombs started four fires and two large explosions. Second stick caused bright blue and white explosions. Third stick caused fourteen fires in a line."

Another pilot arrived ten minutes later. He had had an exciting journey for his oxygen supply diminished when he was over the Alps and he was able to obtain very little while flying three miles up. He carried on, however, and got over safely.

Fires already were burning at Sesto San Giovanni and a great cloud of white smoke which was drifting upwards to nearly 6,000 feet guided him to the target. The moon was covered by a layer of high clouds and there was haze partly shrouding the factory, but he made his attack and his bombs caused new fires on the west side of the works.

The Fiat works at Turin were also set on fire early, and guided later arrivals promptly to the scene. One pilot who made a ten-minute attack observed explosions for some time after he had left.

Bombs from another aircraft were dropped on the southern end of the target.

While these attacks were being made, two Italian fighters appeared, but did not interfere with the proceedings.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 27 (AP).—A British naval communique:

During the night of Aug. 23-24 our naval forces attacked the Italian harbor at Bardia, where there were troop concentrations, and the seaplane base at Bomba (also on the Libyan coast). Both places were successfully bombarded, and at Bardia our forces penetrated into the harbor and engaged targets at point-blank range. Our ships suffered no casualties.

German

BERLIN, Aug 27 (AP).—The German high command communique:

German flying units again raided airports and troop concentrations in southern England, as well as the naval base at Portsmouth.

The radio station on the Scilly Islands was destroyed.

Three convoyed merchantmen sustained heavy bomb hits north of Fraserburgh.

In the course of fighting, several air battles developed which the Germans won.

Last night larger fighting plane units carried out attacks on the Plymouth naval base, the Cornwall airport and Coventry and Birmingham airplane works, as well as port facilities at Hull and Newcastle. Fires and explosions were started by numerous bombs dropped, especially at Plymouth and Hull.

Mining of British seaports by airplanes continued.

British planes last night dropped bombs at several points in the Reich's territory. Damage was unimportant. Two civilians were killed and eight injured.

The enemy's total losses yesterday were seventy planes, sixty-one shot down in air fights and nine on the ground. Twenty-one of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In north Africa mechanized equipment at Bir Sceferzen and barracks at Sidi Barrani were bombed by our aviation.

An enemy convoy escorted by warships was repeatedly bombed by our air formation in the eastern Mediterranean.

In east Africa an attempted air raid on Asmara (Eritrea) failed because of the quick reaction of our defense. Enemy planes dropped their bombs in open country without causing damage. Our pursuit planes shot down one plane.

The enemy, once more coming over Switzerland, made air raids on various provinces in northern Italy. Opposed by violent air and anti-aircraft reaction, the raiders were able to drop only a few bombs on Turin, where the building of the Fiat factory and the San Luigi Sanatorium were hit. In Pavia province two small farmhouses in open country were damaged, a farmer was killed and another seriously injured.

An enemy airplane was hit by fire of the 27th Battery of Milan anti-aircraft artillery and fell in flames near Valera, in the Commune of Arese. Five men composing the crew were killed.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PM)

- - -

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

THAT WAS RATHER A SURPRISING STATEMENT BY THE SEMI-OFFICIAL DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND OF BERLIN WHICH CHARACTERIZED ALL THAT HAS HAPPENED THUS FAR IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN AS "PRELIMINARIES."

THE PRELIMINARIES AT LAST ARE FINISHED, SAYS DIENST NAZIDOM HAS ACHIEVED AIR SUPREMACY OVER ENGLAND, AND "NOW BEGINS THE PLANNED DESTRUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ESSENTIAL TO WAR."

NOBODY BUT THE SPONSORS OF THIS STATEMENT KNOW WHETHER IT IS A "BUSINESS DOUBLE" OR JUST ANOTHER PIECE OF PROPAGANDA IN THE WAR OF NERVES. CERTAINLY IT FINDS SUPPORT IN THE HEAVY NAZI RAIDS OVER THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF THE ENGLISH MIDLANDS THE PAST TWO NIGHTS. HOWEVER I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF BELIEVING THAT DIENST COULD HAVE GIVEN US A MUCH MORE ILLUMINATING VIEW OF THE POSITION HAD IT BEEN PERMITTED TO DO SO.

NOT FOR ONE MOMENT DO I DOUBT THAT THE NAZI AIRDROMES ARE CAPABLE OF UNLEASHING MANY TIMES THE HELL WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN RAINED ON THE BRITONS IN THE "PRELIMINARIES" SINCE THE DIRECT ATTACK STARTED ON JUNE 18, MORE THAN TWO MONTHS AGO. THERE IS NO DOUBT, EITHER, THAT HERR HITLER INTENDS TO EMPLOY THIS VAST AERIAL POWER AND--IF IT PROVES FEASIBLE--TO ACCOMPANY IT BY INVASION.

STILL, IN MY VIEW THE WARFARE WHICH HAS BEEN GOING ON HAS BEEN MORE THAN SPADE WORK. THE FUEHRER SET OUT FOR A QUICK KILL--AND MORE THAN TWO MONTHS IS A LONG TIME FOR A MAN IN A HURRY. IN SHORT, IT STRIKES ME THAT CIRCUMSTANCES OVER WHICH HITLER HAS HAD NO CONTROL HAVE HAMPERED HIS BLITZKRIEG PLANS AND NULLIFIED SOME OF HIS OPERATIONS.

AMONG THESE CIRCUMSTANCES WE CERTAINLY MAY LIST THE STRENGTH SHOWN BY THE BRITISH NOT ONLY IN DEFENSE BUT IN OFFENSE, AND THE THREAT OF TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS AT GERMANY'S BACK-DOOR. WE ARE ENTITLED ALSO TO ASK FOR MORE SUPPORT OF THE CONTENTION THAT THE NAZIS HAVE ACHIEVED SUPREMACY OVER THE ENGLISH IN THE AIR.

THAT GERMANY HAS SUPERIORITY IN AIR STRENGTH THERE IS NO QUESTION, BUT "SUPREMACY" IS ANOTHER THING, FOR IT DENOTES CONTROL OF THE AIR. THE GERMAN SUPERIORITY HASN'T PREVENTED PERSISTENT BRITISH RAIDS OVER GERMAN TERRITORY IN RECENT WEEKS ALSO, ONLY YESTERDAY LONDON LISTED 1,101 GERMAN RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN SINCE JUNE 18, AND MORE THAN 800 SINCE AUGUST 8, WHICH WAS THE FIRST DAY OF THE NAZI MASS ATTACKS. THAT DOESN'T SOUND LIKE GERMAN "CONTROL."

THERE IS ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE BEGINNING OF THIS NEW PHASE OF WARFARE WHICH IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT. THAT IS BOUND UP IN THE PROVERB THAT TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN, NOT EVEN A CONQUEROR LIKE HERR HITLER. HE IS GETTING PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO THE BAD WEATHER SEASON WHICH WILL RENDER MILITARY OPERATIONS MOST DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN IN THE WAY OF WEATHER AFTER THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, ALTHOUGH THE FIRST HALF OF THE MONTH GENERALLY IS GOOD. SOMETIMES THE WHOLE MONTH IS ALL RIGHT, BUT OCTOBER MEANS THE START OF BAD DAYS. RAIN, FOG AND WINDS SERIOUSLY HAMPER FLYING,

30.24-4583

30.24-4583

AND THE ALWAYS TRICKY ENGLISH CHANNEL KICKS UP FAR MORE TROUBLE THAN ANY INVADING FORCE WOULD WANT TO DEAL WITH.

ONE OF HITLER'S WORST ENEMIES WILL BE THE FOGS, AND THOSE ARE COMMON OVER THIS WHOLE AREA FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE. AND ENGLISH FOGS ARE THE REAL THING, SOMETIMES BLOTTING OUT EVERYTHING FOR SEVERAL DAYS ON END.

APART FROM THE WEATH... THE CHANNEL ITSELF PRESENTS A FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO INVASION. THIS WHOLE LONG STRETCH OF WATER IS FILLED WITH TIDAL STREAMS WHICH SHIFT AND SQUIRM AND TURN SO THAT ONLY A GREAT EXPERT CAN FIGURE THEM OUT. THE COMPARATIVELY FEW PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SWIM THE CHANNEL HAVE DONE SO ONLY THROUGH THE ADVICE OF MEN WHO HAVE SPENT THEIR LIVES STUDYING THE TIDES AND CURRENTS. THE WINDS HAVE CONSIDERABLE EFFECT ON THE TIDAL STREAMS, ESPECIALLY IN THE STRAITS OF DOVER, WHICH ARE ONLY 22 MILES WIDE. TO CAP ALL THIS, THE ENGLISH WATERS CLOSE TO SHORE ARE ONLY A FEW FEET DEEP IN MANY PLACES AND WOULD REPRESENT A TERRIFIC PROBLEM FOR AN INVADING FLEET.

THERE IS STILL A FURTHER CATCH IN THE THING FOR THE NAZIS. IT ISN'T ENOUGH TO BE ABLE TO PICK A FEW DAYS OF GOOD WEATHER FOR THE ATTEMPTED INVASION WITH AN ARMY.

THEY MUST FIGURE THAT ONCE THEY HAVE LANDED IN ENGLAND THEY MUST KEEP BOATS CROSSING THE CHANNEL WITH SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS. THUS THE CLOSER THEY COME TO THE TIME OF SETTLED BAD WEATHER THE GREATER WILL BE THEIR PROBLEM OF INVASION.

NEW YORK, AUG 27-(AP)-MACKAY RADIO TONIGHT INTERCEPTED A SHORT WAVE BROADCAST FROM IRELAND REPORTING THAT THE FINNISH FREIGHTER ELLE HAD BEEN TORPEDOED OFF MALINHEAD, THE NORTHERNMOST POINT ON THE IRISH COAST.

THE MESSAGE, RECEIVED HERE AT 10:35 P.M. (EST), SAID THE VESSEL WAS WITHOUT LIFEBOATS AND THAT ITS RECEIVING SET HAD BEEN PUT OUT OF ORDER. THE EXACT POSITION OF THE ELLE WAS NOT GIVEN, MACKAY RADIO SAID.

AUG 28 1940

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING LISTS THE ELLE AS A VESSEL OF 3,868 TONS BUILT IN 1913. IT WAS OWNED BY THE WASA STEAMSHIP CO., AND ITS HOME PORT WAS WASA, FINLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 27-(AP)-FOUR GERMAN AVIATORS AND MECHANICS EN ROUTE TO THEIR FATHERLAND FROM BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, WERE DETAINED AT THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION TODAY BECAUSE THEY LACKED VISITORS' PERMITS.

AUG 28 1940

THE QUARTET, EWALD FLESCH, GUENTHER KATZKE, FRANZ NAUMANN AND HANS SANDHAM, WHO HAD BEEN WORKING FOR A SOUTH AMERICAN AVIATION COMPANY, WERE QUESTIONED AT LENGTH UPON THEIR ARRIVAL SATURDAY ABOARD THE LINER MANHATTAN. THEY BOARDED THE LINER AT PANAMA.

AT THE GERMAN CONSULATE IT WAS EXPLAINED THE MEN LACKED THE VISAS WHICH WOULD HAVE PERMITTED THEM ASHORE ON VISITORS' STATUS IN THE INTERIM BETWEEN THEIR ARRIVAL AND SAILING FOR HOME VIA JAPAN.

OFFICIALS SPECULATED UPON POSSIBLE FURTHER DIFFICULTIES SHOULD JAPAN DECLINE TO TRANSPORT THE GERMANS TO THE ORIENT ON ONE OF THEIR SHIPS. THEY ARE OF MILITARY AGE. A SIMILAR GROUP WAS REMOVED FROM A JAPANESE LINER BY A BRITISH WARSHIP SOME TIME AGO.

ALIENS (PMS BUDGET)

WASHINGTON,AUG. 27-(AP)-UNCLE SAM TACKLED THE JOB TODAY OF ENROLLING EVERY ALIEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS.

THE ORDER TO REGISTER WENT OUT TO ALL NON-CITIZENS---TO THE YOUNGEST INFANT AND THE OLDEST ADULT, TO THE SICK AND THE LAME; EVEN TO INCOMPETENTS. THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS WERE DIPLOMATIC OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

AN ESTIMATED 3,600,000 NON-CITIZENS ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER AND BE FINGERPRINTED BEFORE DEC. 27. THEY MAY GO TO ANY ONE OF THE 7,300 POST OFFICES DESIGNATED FOR THE WORK. IN NEW YORK AND SOME OTHER CITIES, SCHOOLS AND OTHER BUILDINGS ALSO WILL BE USED.

REGISTRATION FOR THE MOST PART WILL TAKE PLACE IN PRIVATE OFFICES UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYES TRAINED IN THE TASK. AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO AVOID WAITING LINES AND TO SHIELD THE IDENTITY OF THOSE REGISTERING. THUS ALIENS NEED NOT REGISTER AT THEIR HOME POST OFFICES.

AUG 28 1940

THE PROGRAM, FOR WHICH CONGRESS APPROPRIATED MORE THAN $3,000,000, WAS ORDERED AS A DEFENSE MEASURE, TO GIVE THIS COUNTRY FOR THE FIRST TIME AN ACCURATE CHECK ON THE ALIENS HERE, THEIR WHEREABOUTS, ACTIVITIES, THE LENGTH OF THEIR STAY AND THEIR RELATIVES.

FAILURE TO REGISTER OR MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS WHILE REGISTERING INVOLVE PENALTIES UP TO $1,000 FINE AND SIX MONTHS IN JAIL. THE LATTER OFFENSE ALSO IS A DEPORTABLE ONE.

EARL G.HARRISON, HEAD OF THE ALIEN REGISTRATION DIVISION, SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE HARDEST PROBLEM THUS FAR ENCOUNTERED IN THE HASTILY ORGANIZED EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN DIRECTED TO ALIENS WAS "A MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT FINGERPRINTING."

MANY LETTERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SPEAKING OF THE "IGNOMINY" OF THAT PHASE OF REGISTRATION, HE SAID, DESPITE THE WIDESPREAD CAMPAIGN THROUGH MORE THAN 1,000 FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PERIODICALS, RADIO BROADCASTS, APPEALS FROM PULPITS, THE WORK OF SETTLEMENT HOUSES AND RELIEF AGENCIES AND THE GOOD OFFICES OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES AND PUBLIC-SPIRITED SERVICE CLUBS.

HARRISON EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE, HOWEVER, THAT THE PROGRAM WOULD BE CARRIED THROUGH "WITH A MINIMUM OF FRICTION AND DIFFICULTY."

KX FOR SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK,AUG 27-(AP)-THE U.S. LINER WASHINGTON COMPLETED HER FIRST VOYAGE IN A NEW PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN THE PACIFIC COAST AND NEW YORK TODAY, ARRIVING HERE WITH 375 PASSENGERS AND AN UNINTENTIONAL STOWAWAY, HENRY BARADAT, 22, FORMER CORNELL UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

BARADAT, SON OF A PROMINENT HAVANA PHYSICIAN, FAILED TM LEAVE THE SHIP ON TIME WHEN HE ATTENDED A PARTY AT HAVANA. HE WAS SENT TO ELLIS ISLAND FOR DEPORTATION.

FIVE CREW MEMBERS WERE FINGERPRINTED BY IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS UNDER THE NEW ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT, WHICH WENT INTO OPERATION TODAY.

WARPLANE OUTPUT (BUDGET)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

NEW YORK, AUG. 27--A PROGRAM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIR ARMAMENT FACTORIES AT A RATE FAR EXCEEDING EVEN THAT OF GERMANY, THE WORLD'S LEADING AIR POWER, APPARENTLY IS IN THE MAKING IN OFFICIAL WASHINGTON.

THAT WAS THE DEDUCTION DRAWN TODAY IN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CIRCLES FROM A STATEMENT BY THE INFORMATION DIRECTOR FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY

30.24 - 4585.

30.24-4585

DEFENSE COMMISSION THAT THE NATION'S PLANE OUTPUT WOULD BE UP TO 36,000 A YEAR BY DECEMBER, 1941.

PRODUCTION OF THAT PROPORTION WOULD TELESCOPE INTO ONE YEAR WHAT GERMANY ACCOMPLISHED IN FOUR YEARS OF INTENSIVE EFFORT.

THE MOST OPTIMISTIC ESTIMATE OF THE NATION'S ABILITY TO BOOST ITS AIRPLANE OUTPUT--FROM INDUSTRIAL AND NOT ADMINISTRATION SOURCES --UP TO NOW WAS A FIGURE OF 36,000 PLANES A YEAR IN ANNUAL PRODUCTION BY THE SPRING OF 1944.

HERE IS SOME DATA TO BRING THE PROBLEM INTO FOCUS:

INDUSTRY SOURCES ESTIMATE IT WOULD REQUIRE A PLANT INVESTMENT OF $390,000,000 FOR AIRPLANES, PROPELLERS AND ENGINES TO PRODUCE 36,000 PLANES A YEAR.

THE ANNUAL OUTPUT AT THAT RATE WOULD BE WORTH $2,670,000,000. THAT WOULD BE $370,000,000 MORE THAN THE WHOLESALE VALUE OF ALL THE AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN 1939.

AS AGAINST 100,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN ALL PHASES OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION TODAY, MORE THAN 500,000 WOULD BE NECESSARY TO TURN OUT 36,000 PLANES A YEAR.

CURRENT PRODUCTION OF AIRPLANES, INCLUDING SEVERAL THOUSAND OF NO MILITARY VALUE, IS ESTIMATED BY INDUSTRY SOURCES AT A YEARLY RATE OF 9,600 UNITS AS AGAINST 10,000 ANNOUNCED BY THE DEFENSE COMMISSION.

THE 6,724 PLANES OF ALL TYPES WHICH THE COMMISSION REPORTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT YESTERDAY AS HAVING BEEN CONTRACTED FOR APPARENTLY INCLUDES, ON THE INDUSTRY'S FIGURES, MORE THAN 3,000 ORDERED PRIOR TO LAST JUNE.

THE BIGGEST STICKLER IN ESTIMATES OF THE NATION'S ABILITY TO STEP UP ITS PRODUCTION LIES IN THE SLOWNESS WITH WHICH ENGINE PLANTS CAN BE BUILT AND EQUIPPED WITH TOOLS.

PRESENT PLANTS, IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED, WILL REACH AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 18,000 MILITARY-TYPE ENGINES BY MARCH, 1941, AND THE FIRST ENGINE FROM THE NEW WRIGHT PLANT AT LOCKLAND,O., IS NOT SCHEDULED TO COME OFF THE PRODUCTION LINE UNTIL NEXT SUMMER.

A28

IF ITS RATED CAPACITY OF 12,000 ENGINES A YEAR IS REACHED BY DECEMBER, 1941, THE COUNTRY'S ENTIRE MILITARY ENGINE PRODUCTION WILL BE LITTLE MORE THAN 30,000 A YEAR. AT AN ESTIMATE OF 1.5 ENGINES TO A PLANE--COUNTING MULTIENGINED MACHINES--THAT would equip ONLY 20,000 PLANES.

THE 36,000 PLANES A YEAR PREDICTION BY THE DEFENSE COMMISSION SPOKESMAN INFERS AN ENGINE PRODUCTION OF 54,000 ENGINES, OR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO MORE PLANTS OF A SIZE AND CAPACITY EQUAL TO THE ONE NOW PROJECTED IN THE CINCINNATI AREA.

Justice Bureau Inquiring Into Paish's Mission

May Annul Entry Permit if It Finds Him an Emissary of War, as Wheeler Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP).—A Department of Justice official said today that an investigation would be made of charges voiced in the Senate that Sir George Paish, seventy-two-year-old British economist, came here to try to get the United States into the European war.

If the investigation should reveal that Sir George is here for such a purpose and failed to disclose it in his application for a visitor's permit, this official said, that could be made the grounds for revoking his permit.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said in the Senate yesterday—and Sir George subsequently denied the charge—that the Englishman had told him in a conversation:

"I am responsible for getting this country into the last war, and I intend to get it into this one."

Senator Wheeler told the Senate today that "we are following exactly" a program outlined to him by Sir George, which included the enactment of selective service legislation and then the sending of fifty American destroyers to England.

Senator Edward R. Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska, co-author of the selective service bill now before the Senate, remarked that if Sir George thought he could persuade Senator Wheeler to support the legislation "then Paish ought to be—as was suggested here yesterday—examined for his mentality."

This prompted Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, to say that Sir George had attempted to see him but that he had refused to talk to the Briton because he thought he had no influence in England.

Senator Wheeler retorted that the only difference between Sir George and other British "propagandists" was that Sir George was "more frank than the rest."

Distinguished Elderly Gentleman.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman described Sir George Paish today as an "elderly gentleman with a distinguished past," who is in the United States on private business and "has no authority to speak for his Majesty's Government."

SENATE PASSES DRAFT TRAINING BILL, ALLOWS TAKING OVER INDUSTRY PLANTS

LONDON AND BERLIN BOMBED

Bill Would Let Army or Navy Run Any Factory Balking Arms Orders

Party Lines Crack In 69-16 Decision

Attempts to Defer Call, First in Peace-Time History, All Rejected

Com[illegible]

By Joseph Driscoll

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—After three weeks of historic debate the Senate passed tonight and sent to the House the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill which would make 12,000,000 men between the ages of twenty - one and thirty-one subject to registration for possible military training and service with the Army.

The vote on final passage was 58 to 31.

Included in the bill was a provision permitting the President, through the Secretaries of War and Navy, to conscript industrial and other plants when such action was deemed necessary for the defense program.

Party lines were split on the highly controversial issue, with Democrats and Republicans finding themselves voting against their own party colleagues. The vote was accomplished just before 8 o'clock. The Senate had debated the issue for fourteen days.

The House, with its rules limiting debate, is expected to reach a vote in a week. The House Military Affairs Committee failed to agree today on its own version of the bill, but it is now thought the House may take over the Senate version with only minor changes. After the House has passed the bill, House and Senate conferees will be designated to coordinate their respective bills and to evolve a joint bill for the President's signature. This is assuming, of course, that the House follows the Senate's decision of tonight, which seems likely but is not an absolute certainty.

Both Candidates for It

Tonight's favorable action on the bill was attributed in part to reiterated indorsement of the compulsory training principle by both President Roosevelt and the Republican Presidential candidate, Wendell L. Willkie.

The Associated Press rollcall on the bill was as follows:

FOR THE BILL—58

Democrats—30

Andrews	Harrison	Pittman
Bailey	Hatch	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hayden	Reynolds
Barkley	Herring	Russell
Bone	Hill	Schwartz
Burke	Hughes	Sheppard
Byrd	King	Slattery
Byrnes	Lee	Smathers
Caraway	Lucas	Stewart
Chandler	Maloney	Thomas, of Oklahoma
Chavez	McKellar	Thomas, of Utah
Connally	Mead	Truman
Ellender	Miller	Tydings
George	Minton	Wagner
Gerry	Neely	
Glass	O'Mahoney	
Green	Overton	
Guffey	Pepper	

Republicans—8

Austin	Gurney	Tobey
Barbour	Hale	White
Bridges	Lodge	

AGAINST THE BILL—31

Democrats—17

Adams	Donahey	Schwellenbach
Ashurst	Downey	Smith
Brown	Holt	Van Nuys
Bulow	Johnson, of Colorado	Walsh
Clark, Idaho	McCarran	Wheeler
Clark, of Missouri	Murray	

Republicans—10

Capper	Nye	Townsend
Danaher	Taft	Vandenberg
Davis	Thomas, of Idaho	Wiley
Johnson, of California		

Farmer-Labor—2

Lundeen Shipstead

Independent—1

Norris

Progressive—1

La Follette

PAIRS

McNary, Republican, for, and Gillette, Democrat, against; Holman, Republican, for, and Frazier, Republican, against; Gibson, Republican, for, and Reed, Republican, against.

Postponement Rejected

The last obstacle to a vote was overcome this evening when the Senate rejected, 50 to 35, the Maloney substitute bill which would have postponed a draft of men until Jan. 7 and made it operative then only if during the next four months the present voluntary recruiting system had failed to provide sufficient enlistments to bring the Army to its full strength.

This substitute was sponsored by Senator Francis T. Maloney, Democrat, of Connecticut, and was generally regarded as providing the decisive test of the fate of the Burke-Wadsworth bill, whose authors are Senator Edward R. Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska, and Representative James W. Wadsworth, Republican, of New York. Only a week or so ago proponents of the Maloney substitute were claiming victory for it.

The Burke-Wadsworth bill has undergone many revisions since its original introduction. These revisions limit its scope considerably, but they do not affect the major precedent-breaking principle involved—that is, compulsory military service for citizens of the United States in peace time.

Many Would Be Exempt

Although the Burke-Wadsworth bill, as revised and passed by the Senate, would make 12,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one subject to registration, the Army does not intend to draft that many for military training. It is estimated that 7,500,000 men would be exempted after hearings before draft boards because of dependent wives or children, physical disabilities, or conscientious objections. Theological students, members of Congress and high government officials also would be exempt, leaving only about 4,500,000 subject to the Army's call.

Over a period of five years the Army plans to call up 3,400,000 of these. These would be called in batches of approximately 800,000 a year and after twelve months' training would be permitted to return to their homes, providing the United States is still at peace. In addition to the 800,000 a year for the Army, the Navy also has tentative plans to draft a comparatively few thousand to augment its forces.

The bill contains provisions designed to guarantee re-employment of trainees in their old civilian jobs after they are mustered out of the Army. If they cannot recover these jobs otherwise, they are entitled to appeal to the Federal courts for justice.

The bill contains a provision raising the base Army pay from $21 to $30 a month, to place it on an equal plane with Navy pay. It is hoped that this will encourage more voluntary enlistments.

Another American precedent was broken when the Senate adopted, by a vote of 69 to 16, the amendment sponsored by Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of George, authorizing the government to commandeer private plants which refused to co-operate in the national defense program.

May Take Over at Once

Under the amendment, any private plant necessary for defense preparations which cannot reach an agreement for its use or operation by the War or Navy Departments would be subject to condemnation proceedings under Federal law. In addition, the government, after filing such proceedings, "may take immediate possession" of the plant and operate it either with its own workers or by contract with private firms.

Senator Russell explained that his amendment, which drew support from Administration spokesmen, "doesn't go so far as to say that the government is going to take over all industry.

"We're going to take over only that part of industry which doesn't co-operate in these times of emergency," he added.

Senator Russell said the inspiration for his proposal came from testimony by Navy officials before Congressional committees that there had been delays in placing some national defense orders because contractors and subcontractors resented statutory limits on the profits they could make. Such delays, he said, were crippling the preparedness campaign.

Vote on Russell Proposal

The vote on the Russell amendment, as reported by The Associated Press, follows:

FOR THE AMENDMENT—69

Democrats—56

Adams	Guffey	Pepper
Andrews	Hatch	Pittman
Ashurst	Hayden	Radcliffe
Bailey	Herring	Reynolds
Barkley	Hill	Russell
Bone	Holt	Schwartz
Bulow	Hughes	Sheppard
Burke	Johnson, of Colorado	Slattery
Byrd	King	Smathers
Byrnes	Lee	Stewart
Caraway	Lucas	Thomas, of Oklahoma
Chandler	McKellar	Thomas, of Utah
Chavez	Mead	Truman
Clark, of Missouri	Miller	Tydings
Connally	Minton	Van Nuys
Ellender	Murray	Wagner
Gerry	Neely	Walsh
Glass	O'Mahoney	Wheeler
Green	Overton	

Republicans—9

Austin	Davis	Lodge
Barbour	Gibson	Nye
Capper	Johnson, of California	Tobey

Farmer-Labor—2

Lundeen Shipstead

Independent—1

Norris

Progressive—1

La Follette

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—16

Democrats—8

Brown	Downey	Schwellenbach
Clark, Idaho	Harrison	Smith
Donahey	Maloney	

Republicans—8

Danaher	Reed	White
Gurney	Taft	Wiley
Hale	Vandenberg	

8 Per Cent Limit on Profits

The Senate adopted, by voice vote, an amendment by Senator Alva B. Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, to limit to 8 per cent the net profits on Army ordnance contracts. Senator Adams contended it would be unfair to draft men and fail to fix reasonable limits on defense contract profits. Administration leaders joined in supporting the amendment on the ground that it would establish uniformity on Army and Navy contracts.

The Administration, while willing to make concessions as to limiting profits and seizing reluctant industries, refused to compromise on its demand for a huge reservoir of man power more than ample to fill the Army's needs.

After accepting the Russell amendment, the Senate rejected, by a close vote of 43 to 41, an amendment by Senator Carl Hayden, Democrat, of Arizona, which would have deferred the application of the draft for sixty days after the principle was written into law, and then would have applied the law only to the number of men actually needed to fill Army quotas. President Roosevelt would have been authorized under the Hayden proposal to call for volunteer quotas of 400,000 men at a time.

Fears Delay Until Election

Opposing the Hayden plan, Senator Barkley remarked cryptically that in all likelihood the compulsory feature of the plan would be held up until "about Nov. 15, after the election." Senator Barkley and other Administration leaders opposed the plan as a move to postpone the emergency procurement of men urgently needed by the Army.

The Senate defeated, 58 to 26, an amendment by Senator Matthew M. Neely, Democrat, of West Virginia, which would have postponed compulsory service if, within thirty days of enactment of the law, volunteer enlistments should total 75,000 men; within sixty days, 115,000, and within ninety days, 210,000.

Earlier in the day, the Senate defeated, 55 to 27, an amendment by Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, which would have deferred any draft of man power until and unless Congress declared a state of emergency. This was similar to an amendment offered by Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, which was defeated last night, 54 to 29.

The Senate, by voice vote, defeated an amendment by Senator Ernest Gibson jr., Republican, of Vermont, to prohibit Army officers from holding administrative positions in the government. Senator Gibson, supported by Senator John A. Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, said the practice of allowing Army officers to serve in government administrative posts was a "dangerous principle."

Senator Rush D. Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, contributed to the excitement by charging that two "leading New Deal Senators" were conducting a secret poll among Senators to ascertain whether the Senate would vote to declare war on Germany, if so requested by the President. Senator Holt did not name the Senators.

Other developments were:

The White House announces that President Roosevelt had signed the Administration bill, approved by Congress last week, authorizing the President to mobilize 360,000 National Guardsmen and Army reservists for a year's active service with the Army.

President Roosevelt also signed various other bills, the most important of which amends the neutrality law to permit American vessels to enter hitherto barred European combat zones to remove British children to America, provided guaranties of safe conduct are obtained in advance from the belligerent nations. As Germany has intimated that she will refuse such guaranties, application of the new law appears doubtful.

Congress should conserve funds for defense purposes and not waste money on celebrations, President Roosevelt said in vetoing a bill to create an exposition commission to arrange a ceremonial observance of the discovery of the Mississippi River by Hernando de Soto.

Russell Wins Support

The Democratic leader of the Senate, Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, supported the Russell amendment to the Burke-Wadsworth bill as a "wise move." So did another Administration spokesman, Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, who remarked that "as long as I'm going to vote to conscript a man, I can't see how I can refuse to conscript a business."

Senator Josh Lee, Democrat, of Oklahoma, who has been demanding that the government draft the country's wealth as well as its man power for national defense, thought the Russell amendment was "very mild" and would "help break the bottleneck that is hindering our defense program."

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, attacked the amendment as a "most extraordinary provision for the confiscation of property." He added, "If it were necessary in time of war, I'd be in favor of it. But no emerency exists now. Under this proposal, a business built up over a hundred years is wiped out overnight."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, Republican, of Michigan, and Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, spoke for the amendment. When the vote was taken, Senator Vandenberg was recorded against it. He explained this paradox as follows "Whenever I vote to conscript men, I'll vote to conscript property—but I'm not ready to conscript men."

30.24-4587

30.24-4587

As the sharp debate proceeded Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Democrat, of Washington, announced he would vote against the Russell amendment because he felt it would bring about a "complete collapse of our economic system of government."

Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, opposed the amendment on the ground that the government should not "take anything that belongs to the people of the United States unless Congress declares that an emergency exists."

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, senior colleague of Senator Russell, told the Senate:

"I do not feel that you can conscript man power, wealth and everything else and still stand for peace.

"Don't kid yourselves. Don't try to deceive American people.

"Do you think you are going to make the people think you want peace? We're not in war. You can't escape that fact."

How Draft Bill Would Operate

WHO MUST REGISTER AND HOW—With few exceptions all men who have passed their twenty-first birthday and have not reached their thirty-first birthday must register. This applies to citizens and aliens alike; but aliens will not be subject to draft unless they have declared their intention to become United States citizens. Election officials will conduct the registration, probably fourteen days after final enactment of the bill. It is estimated that 12,000,000 men must register.

EXEMPTIONS—Specifically exempt are active, reserve and cadet members of the Army, National Guard, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard; members of the Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service; officials, but not employees, of the Federal and state governments.

WHO WILL BE DRAFTED AND HOW—The bill permits 900,000 conscripts to be in training at any one time. About 400,000 probably will be drafted this fall. A lottery will determine the order in which men will be called before local draft boards throughout the country. The Army does not intend to call any men who have dependents or who are employed in essential industrial or agricultural pursuits. College students probably will not be drafted. The bill exempts divinity students from service. The Army estimates that after deferments there will be about 4,500,000 ablebodied single men from whom to select. Each state and locality will be given a quota.

APPEALS—Boards will be set up to hear appeals from men who wish to contest their selection by the local draft boards.

PENALTIES—To evade the draft or to assist any one to do so would be punishable by up to five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine, or both.

LENGTH OF SERVICE—One year. This could be extended indefinitely if the country became engaged in war or Congress declared the national interest was imperiled.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS—Exempted from military service, if they can prove to the Department of Justice that their objections are based on legitimate religious scruples.

PAY—For the first four months of their year's training draftees would receive $21 a month. For the next eight they would receive $30, unless they won promotion to higher grades at slightly higher pay.

USE OF CONSCRIPTS—Permitted only in the Western Hemisphere, the United States and its territories and possessions, including the Philippine Islands.

JOB PROTECTION—Conscripts on the Federal government's pay roll would be guaranteed the return of their jobs without loss of seniority.

DEBT PROTECTION—The bill provides a moratorium on tax and insurance charges for which draftees are liable until after their training period.

COST OF PROGRAM—Estimated by Army at $1,000,000,000 annually.

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT—Any person between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five may enlist voluntarily for one year.

$327,000,000 VOTED TO AID DEFENSE ROADS

Congress Acts to Improve Highways of the Country

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—A $327,000,000 Federal aid highway measure won final Congressional approval today after insertion of a provision giving precedence to highways adjudged vital to national defense.

The measure now goes to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature. The national defeense provision was written in by the Senate and modified by a Senate-House conference committee.

House approval of the conference report, previously approved by the Senate, completed Congressional action.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of $163,500,000 a year for each of the two fiscal years starting July 1, 1941, and July 1, 1942. Of this sum, $100,000,000 a year is for primary highways and the remainder is divided among secondary roads, grade crossings, forest roads, public land and park roads and Indian roads.

SENATE VOTES RIGHT TO SEIZE FACTORIES

Provision Written Into Burke Bill Would Give President Power to Take Over Plants Needed for Defense Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The Senate wrote into the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill today provision for the Government to take over manufacturing plants when necessary for defense purposes.

The vote by which the provision was approved was 69 to 16.

Described by its authors, Senators Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, and Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, as a prohibition against any possible business "sit-down" against limited profits provided on some items of the defense construction program, the amendment would confer broad powers on the Secretaries of War and Navy.

Under its terms the President would be authorized to direct institution of plant condemnation proceedings whenever either secretary "determines that any existing manufacturing plant or facility is necessary for the national defense and is unable to arrive at an agreement with the owner of such plant or facility for its use or operation" by the War or Navy departments.

The departments would be empowered to take over the plant and operate it pending court action.

Vote on Amendment.

The vote by which the Senate added to the conscription bill an amendment giving the Government authority to take over industrial plants for defense purposes:

For the amendment (69).

Democrats for—Adams, Andrews, Ashurst, Bailey, Barkley, Bone, Bulow, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Chavez, Clark (Mo.), Connally, Ellender, Gerry, Glass, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Holt, Hughes, Johnson (Col.), King, Lee, Lucas, McKellar, Mead, Miller, Minton, Murray, Neely, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Pittman, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Schwartz, Sheppard, Slattery, Smathers, Stewart, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Truman, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner, Walsh, Wheeler (56).

Republicans For—Austin, Barbour, Capper, Davis, Gibson, Johnson (Cal.), Lodge, Nye, Tobey (9).

Farmer-Labor For—Lundeen, Shipstead (2).

Independent For—Norris (1).

Progressive For—Lafolette (1).

Against the amendment (16):

Democrats against—

Brown, Clark, (Idaho), Donahey, Downey, Harrison, Maloney, Smith, Schwellenbach (8).

Republicans Against — Danaher, Gurney, Hale, Reed, Taft, Vandenberg, White, Wiley (8).

The Senate was pushing the conscription bill toward final passage late in the day when the Russell-Overton amendment was reached. It was prepared recently after defense officials told the appropriations committee that some contracts had been delayed because of "profit" considerations by manufacturers.

Senator Wheeler asked why the Senate did not "go the whole way" and "attach a declaration of war to the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill."

[President Roosevelt told a press conference yesterday that the Defense Commission had seen no evidence of a sit-down strike by industry.]

Tells of Canvass on War.

Senator Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, told reporters meanwhile, that he had received information he considered reliable that two pro-administration members were canvassing the Senate to determine whether there was sufficient support to obtain passage of a resolution declaring that a state of war existed with Germany.

The contention might be made, Mr. Holt said he was informed, that a state of war existed because of statements antagonistic to this country made by Hitler and Mussolini. The West Virginia Senator refused to disclose the source of his information or to name the Senators he said were involved.

On the House side the Military Affairs Committee adopted an amendment proposed by Representative Byrns, Democrat, of Tennessee, for the express purpose of "scuttling" the bill, but all the members who would comment were in disagreement as to just what actually was accomplished.

Mr. Byrns, while not explaining how the bill would be scuttled, declared the amendment removed a draft restriction which limited to home defense units conscription of men 18 to 21 and 45 to 64.

Representative Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, said the registration as well as the draft section was altered so that only men between the ages of 21 and 45 had to register and become subject to service.

The Byrns amendment was put orally and there was so much disagreement over it some persons thought it would receive further committee attention.

New Move for Delay Lost.

Supporters of compulsory military training earlier in the day defeated a new effort to defer the conscription program until Congress should declare existence of an emergency.

By a 55 to 27 vote, the Senate rejected an amendment offered to the Burke-Wadsworth bill by Senator Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, which would have permitted immediate setting up of conscription machinery, with registration of men from 21 through 30, but which would have prohibited calling men into service until Congress declared the step necessary.

serve officers would be used in training and organizing a conscript army.

Now that the legislation is signed, Mr. Roosevelt may summon the guard to duty at any time. The army high command, it is reported, has set September 15, tentatively, as the date for mobilization of the first contingent.

55,000 to Be Called First.

That contingent probably will number 55,000 officers and men, but there has been no announcement as to the units from which the men will be drawn. There have been indications, however, that those units probably would be the Thirtieth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth.

The September 15 date was agreed upon, some authorities reported, because the army desired to give guardsmen two weeks at home between the end of summer maneuvers and the beginning of the twelve-months' service period. The last maneuvers end August 31.

The guardsmen and reserves called, including also all those summoned to duty in later contingents, may be assigned by the President to serve anywhere in the Western Hemisphere, on American possessions outside this hemisphere and on the Philippine Islands.

Those on active duty will draw pay at the same rates as are prescribed for the regular army—based on $21 a month for enlisted men.

Not All Called Will Serve.

Not all men in all units called will have to serve. The law provides that discharges will be given automatically to all guard members under eighteen years of age. All guardsmen and reserves under the rank of captain who have dependents will be permitted to resign within twenty days after being called to duty.

Roosevelt Signs Guard Bill

Measure Authorizing Call to Active Duty for Year Becomes Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has signed legislation authorizing him to call out 396,000 members of the National Guard and army reserves for twelve months of active duty.

The White House announced Mr. Roosevelt's action, saying the measure was signed last night.

Congressional action on the Guard legislation finally was completed last week. It was represented to Congress by military experts as an essential preliminary to draft legislation, since the guardsmen and reserve officers would be used in training and organizing a conscript army.

Other sections of the law call for:

Medical examinations—Provided on entry into Federal service and on release, with medical certificate of service illness or injuries to be provided.

Re-employment—Employers re-employ soldier who makes application for re-instatement in job forty days after completing service, unless employer finds it "impossible

or unreasonable" to do so. United States District Attorneys empowered to act as attorney for soldier in suits to force re-employment.

Benefits—Trainees to receive benefits of soldiers and sailors relief act.

Operations of law—Limited to period ending June 30, 1942.

MAY DELAY CALLING GUARD FEW DAYS

President's Action Indicated As Awaiting Drafting Of Orders

Archbishop Spellman Has Lunch With Roosevelt At Hyde Park Home

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 28—President Roosevelt, who came to his country estate today to spend the rest of the week, gave no hint as to when he might call the first units of the National Guard to active duty under a bill he signed last night.

There were indications, however, that he might delay action for a day or so to permit the drafting of necessary orders.

Shortly after the President arrived from Washington, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of Catholic Archdiocese of New York, reached the Roosevelt home for luncheon. White House officials had nothing to say about the nature of the visit and said that so far as they knew it was Mr. Roosevelt's only engagement for the day.

Accompanied By Laymen

Accompanied by laymen, Archbishop Spellman, who recently entertained Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, at lunch, last visited the President's home in the capacity of escort to Pope Pius XII, who, at the time, was Cardinal Pacelli, Secretary of State at the Vatican. They were accompanied then by two prominent Catholic laymen, Frank C. Walker, New York businessman, and Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Walker, former Democratic National Committee official, figures conspicuously in speculation about a successor to James A. Farley, whose resignation as Postmaster General becomes effective Saturday. There was a possibility the President would announce the Cabinet appointment before leaving Sunday on a trip that calls for the dedication Monday morning of the Chickamauga Dam, part of the TVA system, dedication of of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park Monday afternoon and an inspection Tuesday of a naval gun and armor plant at West Charleston, W. Va.

Army Prepares to Start Calling Guard Sept. 15

55,000 To Be Mobilized Then, 175,000 More by Dec. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—The War Department plans tentatively to begin mobilization of the National Guard, under legislation signed by President Roosevelt last night, by calling up 55,000 officers and men Sept. 15 for a year of intensive training.

The men, comprising four infantry divisions, four aircraft squadrons and numerous coast artillery units, are expected to enter camp barely two weeks after completion of the last of summer maneuvers on Aug. 31. This would give them a brief period to settle personal affairs.

Tentative War Department plans also call for ordering out 175,000 more Guardsmen by Dec. 1, along with 393,000 conscript soldiers who would be drafted by Dec. 15, should the compulsory service bill become law by that time.

War Department authorities told Congress recently that Guard mobilization was an essential preliminary to the compulsory training program. Conscripts would be trained in the ranks of the Guard and regular army, they explained, rather than as separate units. Congress passed the guard bill last week.

All told, some 386,000 Guardsmen and reservists were made subject to call by the mobilization act which the President signed last night. Included are 110,000 active reserve officers, 30,000 regular army reserves, 3,500 enlisted reserves and 242,708 National Guard officers and men.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, has announced, however, that he intends to call reserve officers to active duty as they are needed on a voluntary basis, as far as possible. More than 10,000 young reserve officers already are serving.

The War Department is proceeding with training plans on the theory that only 220,000 of the 242,708 National Guardsmen ultimately will enter camp.

The act provides for the automatic discharge of Guardsmen under eighteen. Those below the rank of captain who have dependents will be allowed to resign twenty days after being called.

Guardsmen who enter the service will receive a medical certificate showing service illnesses or injuries which they may have acquired upon their release.

Employers will be required by the act to re-employ soldiers who apply forty days after completing service, unless the employers find it "impossible or unreasonable." The law will expire June 30, 1942, unless extended by Congress.

The Guardsmen and reservists may be sent to any place in the Western Hemisphere, to United States possessions outside the hemisphere or to the Philippine Islands.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS REFUGEE SHIP BILL

Vessels May Enter War Zone if Pledges Are Obtained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Authority for American vessels to enter the European combat zone to bring refugee children to the United States has been signed into law by President Roosevelt.

Under the new act, the vessels may enter war zones otherwise forbidden to American shipping by the neutrality law in order to remove children, provided assurances first are obtained from belligerents that the ships would not suffer any molestation from their armed forces.

Germany has indicated, however, that she may not give such assurances because the ships would be in danger from uncontrolled mines.

The State Department has announced that it is prepared to carry out any steps contemplated under the act, but it has not yet stated specifically that the belligerents will be approached regarding assurances of safe voyages.

Refugee Ships To Await Nazi Safety Pledges

Roosevelt Approves Aid to British Children Only if Belligerents Agree

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—Neutrality act barriers against the use of American ships to bring refugee children here from England were removed today, but Germany's attitude and the intensification of the fighting left plans for the children in doubt.

The White House announced that President Roosevelt had signed a measure permitting American ships to enter the European combat zone for this purpose if assurances of safe conduct were obtained from the belligerents.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said the State Department would not act until private relief agencies had made arrangements and had asked for ships to make the voyages. The government, in that event, would ask safe-conduct assurances, he said.

A German Embassy spokesman said his government would examine carefully any request for such assurances and decide solely on the basis of the dangers involved.

A German news agency report last week described the new legislation as "illusory" and asserted that Germany could not grant such assurances. Dr. Wilhelm Tannenberg, First Secretary at the Embassy, said, however, that this did not constitute an advance answer.

The Marshall Field Committee in New York, one of the principal organizations with which the State Department has been discussing the refugee question, was said to have no immediate plan for sending ships because of the uncertainty of Germany's attitude and the intensified scale of hostilities around the British Isles.

The new act does not limit its application to British children, but that was its main purpose. It provides that the children must be under sixteen years of age.

The author of the measure, Representative Thomas C. Hennings jr., Democrat, of Missouri, estimated 200,000 British children would be brought here if there were ships to carry them.

AIR BATTLES RAGE OVER KENTISH COAST

General Alarm Sounds as Darkness Falls on British Capital—Germans Say They Devastated Flying Field.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A general air raid alarm was sounded in London tonight.

Darkness already had settled in the city's streets when the sirens wailed shortly before 9 P. M. (4 P. M. New York time), but overhead there were fading tinges of twilight.

Deadly wedges of Nazi bombers rode the high and stormy air lanes of southeast England all day long today, and again and again were fought off before the outer defenses of London.

The Germans struck, too, in other areas of Britain, but it was between the region of Dover and the Thames estuary leading to this capital that their greatest efforts were made.

In a thirty-mile wide corridor alive with shell and flame they centered the offensive, and along the channel coast there occurred the first incident to suggest that the Germans in that offensive were not operating alone.

Italian Parachute Seen.

In the late afternoon a pilot baled out of a crippled attacking plane and as he fell slowly into the channel watchers saw that his parachute was red and white and green, the colors used by Italian flyers.

The British officially announced that the attacks were heavy. They declared that at least twenty-four of the raiders had been shot down, but made no mention of damage. A resident of one southeast coast town said excitedly that German airmen were coming down like snowflakes.

[The Germans declared that an airport at the mouth of the Thames was left in devastation and that in the ensuing encounter eight British and three German planes were destroyed.]

The Germans struck at England methodically. Early in the afternoon two waves of Nazi attackers, one of eighteen and the other of twenty-one planes, broke through the coastal defenses and roared away in the direction of London.

The formations were broken up, the British said, in two engagements, one of which raged for half an hour from Middle Kent to the Thames. The residential section of a town was bombed in that fight and an apartment house was hit, but only three persons were hurt.

Other waves followed at intervals and a dark one Kent town had six times been attacked.

Three high explosive bombs did extensive damage to a southwestern factory in one of the early morning raids.

The first formation of eighteen bombers, with fighter escorts, roared in over Folkestone on the southeast coast and began dropping bombs inland. Spitfires and Hurricanes which engaged them were reported to have shot down two of this group.

One of them, a Messerschmitt, fell in flames inland, blasted by a British fighter. The pilot bailed out and parachuted to a landing in an orchard.

Another Badly Damaged.

In addition to the two raiders shot down, a third was believed severely damaged. This plane, a Messerschmitt 109, was seen heading out to sea, rapidly losing altitude, and appeared so badly hit that it was considered doubhtful that it could reach the French coast.

A coastal barrage balloon was shot down as the raiders turned back.

The eighteen bombers, flying in V-shaped waves, was met by a particularly intensive anti-aircraft fire as they crossed the coast. Shortly afterward a parachute was seen drifting slowly out to sea, indicating a hit on a plane, which by that time had disappeared inland.

The first raiders crossed over Folkestone just before 9 A.M. (4 A. M., New York time).

The British air force in turn attacked military objectives in Germany and enemy-occupied France last night, the Air Ministry announced tonight. One British plane failed to return.

In Germany the targets included the docks at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, a transformer station at Kelsterbach near Frankfurt, the Messerschmitt factory at Augsburg, oil tanks and supply depots at Mannheim and several airdromes. In German-occupied France oil tanks in the Gironde Estuary near Bordeaux, at Pauillac near Brest, and at Cherbourg were bombed.

Ten Persons Killed.

At least ten persons were reported killed and one German plane brought down by anti-aircraft in over-night raids which ranged from Scotland to Wales, causing two air raid alarms in London and hitting particularly four towns in the Southeast and Northwest.

Great numbers of incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped, but the government said that damage was done only to houses and that the attacks were "indiscriminate."

In one northeast town four persons, three men and a boy, were killed and a number injured during night and early morning raids. Six houses were demolished in one street and two in another.

30.24-4589

WAVES OF NAZI BOMBERS ATTACK CITY FOR 7 HOURS; MANY EXPLOSIONS HEARD

Several Fires Started—Blasts Reported In Heart Of Capital—Incendiary Bombs Dropped. Other Sections Of Country Pounded

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, Aug. 29—Roaring waves of German warplanes lashed London overnight with explosive, incendiary and scream bombs in the longest and heaviest air attack of the war against the world's largest city.

The capital was in a state of siege for more than seven hours as the raiders dealt death and destruction on into the pre-dawn hours. The all-clear signal finally was sounded shortly after 4 A. M.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—As always, censorship forbade approximations of destruction and casualties.]

May Be Worst Raid Yet

The Nazis carried their attacks to other parts of the British Isles throughout the night and, when final reports are in, they might prove the worst yet experienced by the British.

The raiders filled London's night with the crash of bursting bombs and the clang of fire engines rushing to blazes started by incendiary bombs.

After six hours of the drumfire of death and destruction, activity slackened a bit. However, Nazi planes were still aloft and the air-raid alarm remained in effect.

Bombers Sent Over In Relays

The continuous sound of German planes at the height of the raiding indicated clearly that the *Luftwaffe* was sending over relays in greater force than ever before.

Crowds in Piccadilly Circus in downtown London heard the anti-aircraft guns blazing away at the raiders.

As the raid continued, a new series of heavy, shuddering explosions indicated other bombs had found a target somewhere in the metropolitan area.

From One Direction After Another

In mid-London, the crash of bombs was plainly audible from one direction after another.

A continuous series of flashes on the city's eastern horizon—the flashes of falling explosives—was visible from the center of London.

Especially big explosions were heard just as two of the raiders passed over the city.

London's defense was the most spectacular of the war. The greatest concentration of searchlights ever seen here laced the sky with a hundred beams, and anti-aircraft fire resounded throughout the city.

Reports from out-lying sections reaching here clearly indicated that raiding Nazis were over these islands in the hundreds. One raider dropped six high explosive bombs over a northeast town, killing one woman and injuring several persons seriously. Four bombs were dropped in one northwest town and twenty in a southeastern point. The attackers also raided Wales.

Just before midnight four consecutive explosions from bombs were heard in the London area.

A deep, rolling series of heavy explosions was heard in one part of the city after searchlights had pursued a single raider across the sky.

Explosions In Another Sector

There was a few moments of silence, then a second series of explosions rumbled from another sector. Within a few moments there again was silence and Big Ben could be heard chiming the hour of midnight.

For one southwest town upon which bombs fell it was the sixty-second raid of the war.

The horizon blazed with continuous flashes as anti-aircraft batteries apparently turned on full force against the raiders.

Shells could be seen bursting in the beams of the searchlights. Continuous explosions were heard from a northerly direction.

The whole scene was like a multiple thunder storm—with a hail of metal from the anti-aircraft shells.

The raiders approached from the north and some of them shortly were heard to pass southward over the heart of the city. Now and then, a plane was caught in a brief pencil of light from below.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Dispatches on the London raid were received in disconnected fashion and it was obvious that they were subject to heavy censorship.]

Tonight the Germans were ahead of their self-set evening schedule. All the city's sirens howled a little before 9 o'clock, about a half hour earlier than Tuesday night, and they were preceded by a twenty-minute alarm in one outlying London area.

The occupants of one shelter made themselves comfortable in deck chairs, camp beds and armchairs with cushions and pillows which they had carried in with them along with books, chess sets and dart games.

A sweepstakes was started on the probable time the all-clear would sound. Children laughed and played.

24 Nazi Planes Claimed

Just before the alarm the Air Ministry, in a communique, stated that twenty-four German planes had been shot down up to 8 P. M., compared with British losses of twelve fighters.

The same communique said the raiders had tried to penetrate the central defenses all afternoon, but that their only important damage had been to a Thames Estuary town. The morning, also, had witnessed constant attacks in this pathway to London.

In a thirty-mile-wide corridor alive with shell and flame the Nazis centered their offensive, and along the Channel coast there occurred the first incident to suggest that the Germans in that offensive were not operating alone.

In the late afternoon a pilot baled out of a crippled attacking plane and as he fell slowly into the Channel watchers saw that his parachute was red and white and green—the colors used by Italian flyers.

Attack In Two Waves

The Germans struck at England methodically. Early in the afternoon two waves of Nazi attackers—one of eighteen and the other of twenty-one planes—broke through coastal defenses and sped away in the direction of London.

They were split and broken up, the British said, into engagements, one of which roared on for half an hour from middle Kent to the Thames. The residential section of a town was bombed in that fight and an apartment house was hit, but only three persons were hurt.

Other waves followed at intervals and at dark one Kent town had been attacked six times.

In another northeast town a woman was killed when a bomb wrecked her house as she was carrying her baby downstairs to shelter. The infant was injured seriously.

About seventy persons in that town were given temporary accommodation in a girl's school after bombs fell on the housing development where they lived.

One Welsh town was attacked twice in the night. A German bomber was believed to have crashed into the sea after the second raid.

Two of twenty-one German bombers and one of the escorting Messerschmitt fighters were shot down in a series of dogfights over a southeast town.

One German bomber was seen to crash into the sea several miles from land and another was shot down by a Spitfire into the sea after jettisoning its bombs while only fifty feet above water. Two survivors were brought ashore by lifeboats.

Three women were injured by a bomb which hit an apartment building during the fights. Rescuers dug for other casualties.

Streets of the residential section were covered with broken glass and pieces of shell, but the residents had taken shelter.

One house in the London area was demolished by a direct hit from a high explosive bomb. In another part of the metropolis a bomb fell in the roadway in front of a row of houses but did little damage beyond shattering windows.

A single German plane crossed the coastline of Northeast Scotland early this morning and dropped a small high explosive bomb on a building where troops were quartered, killing one soldier and slightly injuring four others. Four other bombs and a considerable number of incendiaries were dropped in the same area.

It was the second successive night of heavy bombing throughout the country, the action far outstripping the daylight attacks of yesterday and approximating that of Monday night, which was the heaviest night assault of the war.

Pounding Is Heaviest So Far.

From an increasing number of communities came reports of individual towns undergoing "the biggest attack of the war" and the widespread use of incendiary bombs was noted.

The bombing was particularly heavy on two town in the southeast of England and at two points in the north of England, it was officially stated, and damage was done to houses and several casualties were caused, "including some persons killed."

A twelve-year-old boy and a nineteen-year-old girl were killed in a garden in a Southeast town, and a woman was killed when a lone plane dropped bombs on a Northeast of English town and headed out to sea under heavy anti-aircraft fire. Before it crossed the coast the raider then dropped several more bombs which fell on a congested residential area, demolishing houses and killing at least two more persons, and it was feared that others were still buried in the debris.

The casualties were lighter elsewhere. The British reported one bomber shot down by anti-aircraft guns on the coast.

Incendiary bombs fell everywhere, but the British reported bringing the fires quickly under control. The Germans have been making increasing use of the gasoline bomb, which consists simply of a drum of gasoline and mechanism to ignite it.

One of these bombs fell in an open space in the center of a southof England town which had its longest alarm of the war. Explosive bombs dropped in the town's residential suburbs.

Incendiary bombs hit two churches in one southeast town and struck homes in another, and fell in flower gardens in a northeast of Scotland town and in an English Midlands town which also had its longest alarm to date.

Railroad Trains Machine Gunned.

One southeast of England area was kept awake for most of the night by intermittent raids, with fire brigades rushing about all night long fighting fires started by incendiary bombs.

At one Midlands point 100 incendiary bombs fell in open country.

One German raider was reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire during the night over Wales.

Two trains were reported machine gunned in the course of the night raids, one a freight and the other a passenger train. No casualties were reported in either attack, although the bullets ripped through the tops of the passenger coaches.

London's two night alarms, short in comparison with the preceding night's record six-hour alarm, found the capital's inhabitants more phlegmatic. An increasing number remained in bed rather than go to an uncomfortable shelter.

Plane Factories Reported Bombed.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—In its raids on England last night the German Air Force concentrated on the Spitfire airplane works at Birmingham, on Government wharves at Chatham and Southampton and on industrial plants at Derby, authorized German spokesmen said today.

Big fires resulted from the bombing of all these points and at Aberdeen, Dundee, Leeds and Hull, the Germans said.

Activity during yesterday was extremely limited, it was said. Three British planes and one German craft were said to have been shot down.

British Bombers Battle Ice For Attacks On Italy

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—Britain's long-distance bombers, flying through freezing temperatures over the lofty Alps, again dumped heavy explosives on the Fiat motor works at Turin in northern Italy last night, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

One pilot saw two of his high-explosive clusters fall squarely on the main works, the Ministry news service said in an expansion of the communique.

"Later over fifty incendiary bombs were scattered over the target area and within a short space of time a large fire was observed. Half an hour later the fire was still burning fiercely and was plainly visible from a height over 15,000 feet," the service reported.

Magneto Factory Raided

The Marelli magneto factory at Sesto San Giovanni also was raided.

Weather difficulties which will increase with the approach of winter handicapped the bombers roaring with their tons of bombs on a round trip of approximately 1,500 miles.

"Extremely low temperatures caused ice to form on the wings of the aircraft and one bomber became so loaded with this extra weight that it was forced to turn for home without completing its task."

Attacks On Germany

R. A. F. crews also attacked military objectives in Germany and German-occupied France, raiding docks at the Kiel and Wilhelmshaven naval bases, a transformer station at Kelsterbach near Frankfurt; the Messerschmitt plane factory at Augsburg, oil tanks and supply depots at Mannheim, and several airdromes.

Oil tanks on the Gironde river mouth near Bordeaux in German-occupied France, at Pauillac near Brest, and at Cherbourg also were bombed.

One British bomber failed to return.

NOTED SUBMARINE POSTED AS MISSING

H.M.S. Spearfish Torpedoed the Scheer in April.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The 670-ton submarine Spearfish, which torpedoed and damaged the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer on April 11, is overdue today and presumed lost, according to the Admiralty. She nominally carried a crew of forty officers and men.

This was the submarine which had a close call last October while raiding Helgoland Bight. On that occasion she was attacked by a German ship and periscopes were blown away and her wireless was wrecked. During the attack her crew held a sweepstakes on which depth bomb would blow her up.

Nazis Fired on Submarines.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that German coastal batteries fired on two British submarines in the English Channel and probably sank them.

DNB, the official German news agency, said today that the British submarine Sea Lion tried to attack a German convoy yesterday but was run down and battered by a Nazi escort ship.

The news agency said that the escort craft sighted the submarine before it could discharge its torpedoes and, rushing full steam at the undersea raider, tore off both its periscopes. The submarine, it said, then "disappeared."

The Sea Lion belongs to the same 670-ton class as the Spearfish.

Berlin Counts 10 Dead After 3-Hour Raid

30 Injured in Workers' Quarter as British Fly Over City Repeatedly

R.A.F. Attacks Kiel And Wilhelmshaven

Craters 10 Feet Wide, 5 Feet Deep, Blasted in Berlin's Pavements

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (Thursday).—Ten persons were killed and about thirty injured in Berlin early today by British bombs dropped in a raid which kept Berlin under air alarm 2 hours and 54 minutes. It was the longest raid of the war.

All the dead were civilians who lived in a workers' quarter in the southeastern section of the German capital. One woman and a sixteen-year-old girl were among those killed by the bombs from high-flying British raiders, which swept over the city repeatedly.

About a dozen high-explosive and a larger number of incendiary bombs were dropped. Authorities asserted no objectives of military importance were hit.

Writers View Damage

Three American correspondents, including an Associated Press staff man, were rushed about Berlin at dawn to spots damaged by bombs. At their request they also were taken to other places which might have been military objectives.

No damage of any sort was noted at Templehof Airport, where dozens of civilian planes were being warmed up, nor was there any sign of destruction at the great Klingenberg plant, which supplies power to half the city, at other important plants or at railway stations.

The greatest destruction apparently was concentrated in about one city block in Kottbusser Street, a congested district less than two miles from the heart of the city. Here five persons were killed in one house and another in an adjoining building.

In this area 100-pound high explosive and smaller incendiary bombs apparently were dropped simultaneously. One explosive bomb ripped open a roof and the incendiaries, falling into the opening, started fires throughout the building.

Three flats in Kottbusser Street flared up in flames at once.

All persons killed in this street either had been on the sidewalk or in doorways on their way to air raid shelters.

Pedestrians Mowed Down

Two explosive bombs hit the pavement and the fragments, scattering in all directions, mowed down pedestrains and smashed in building fronts.

Hundreds of windows, even in top floors, were shattered for a block in all directions.

The bombs blasted craters ten feet wide and five feet deep out of the hard paving. Although they landed directly over the subway, the tunnel was not damaged. But traffic was stopped temporarily because a "dud" lay half-buried in the asphalt and police feared it might be a delayed-action bomb.

The dead were taken to a neighborhood film [illegible]eater, while Nazi relief organizati[illegible] before daylight had found quarte[illegible]r every one with homes in the [illegible]ed buildings.

Meanwhile [illegible]B., official German news a[illegible] announced that only two P[illegible]omes near the Thames e[illegible]een attacked on Wedne[illegible] Nazi air force The ager[illegible]ited number of plane[illegible] and reported two skirmishes in which only a few planes were downed.

The British raiders arrived over Berlin out of a cloudless sky.

At the end of the first hour of the alarm the drone of motors could be heard in central Berlin, but it was apparent the aircraft still were circling about the western suburbs. Suburban anti-aircraft artillery set up a great banging, but most guns in the heart of the city remained silent during the raid.

In the West End many residents reported shell fragments pattered down on rooftops, sending back into shelters many curious who had ventured into the streets.

The raid began at 12:24 a. m. and ended at 3:18 a. m. (6:24 p. m to 9:18 p. m., New York time).

West of the city several flares were dropped. Only heavy guns were in action, as the raiding planes apparently were too high for smaller guns.

The glow in the southeastern sky remained many minutes. The hostile planes were followed by searchlights and sharp flashes of exploding shells as they crossed back and forth across the city.

[Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, British planes bombed the naval docks at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, synthetic oil plants at Mannheim, several airports and a plane factory. They also repeated a visit to northern Italy, where they bombed the Fiat works at Turin and a megneto factory near Milan, the Air Ministry at London said.]

BERLIN RAID ALARM

But Nazis Say It Was False One Due to Slip.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Berlin had a four-minute air raid alarm today beginning at 8:54 A. M. (2:54 A. M., New York time), but authoritative spokesmen said it was caused by a mechanical error at the main release switch.

A British air raid on the naval base of Kiel resulted, however, in the damaging of a number of apartment houses, the High Command said.

NO SIGN OF BOMBS VISIBLE IN BERLIN

Reporter Finds Only Damage Done by Defense Guns.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A personal tour of virtually every major spot in central Berlin, including Adolf Hitler's Chancellery and other official quarters, has failed to disclose a single bomb hole caused by British raids.

Important war industries in the outskirts of the city are in a restricted area which reporters were unable to visit, of course, but no informed resident of those sections has been found who reported either fire or explosions in those vicinities.

Apparently more damage has been done by German anti-aircraft projectiles than by British raiders, and that damage is trifling.

After the British raid Monday windows were reported broken by falling splinters. A bucket full of tile broken off by a piece of shell fell near this correspondent, but the monetary damage was slight.

Military authorities say that it is extremely difficult to determine at a distance the difference between large caliber anti-aircraft fire and medium weight bomb explosions.

Those who have heard both would hesitate to swear that three extraordinarily loud explosions heard in the far northwest outskirts of Berlin on Monday morning were bombs.

GASOLINE RESTRICTED

Greeks Forbidden to Trade in Motor Fuel.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The Greek Government has issued a decree putting all gasoline stocks under official control and forbidding free trading in this commodity, the German radio reported from Athens today.

The radio quoted Greek economic sources as saying Greece has sufficient gasoline for only another four weeks.

Nazis Say British Pilot Thought Reich Scotland

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The German radio claimed today that a four-man British bombing plane landed near Worms, Germany, and its pilot stepped out and said:

"We thought we were in Scotland."

Germans quoted the pilot as saying he had just dropped six bombs on Berlin's Tempelhof airdrome, but they declared Tempelhof had not been bombed and they could not learn where the bombs fell.

Not So Funny Here; Must Be the Accent

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—It's no longer "gute nacht" in Berlin; it's "bolona."

Thought up by a Berlin wit and immediately adopted by the populace, bolona stands for "bombenlose night" — bombless night.

Germans in Ethiopia Join Italian Forces

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A volunteer motorized company organized by Germans living in Ethiopia has joined the Italian forces in Africa, DNB, the official German news agency said today.

Indian Ocean Scene Of Attack On Tanker

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 28—The sinking of the second British merchant ship within a week by surface raiders operating in distant waters was announced today by the German high command, which said the 6,901-ton "armed" tanker, British Commander, had gone down in the Indian Ocean.

(Radio reports received in New York Monday from the British Commander said she had been stopped and shelled north of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa, by an unidentified ship.)

Turakina Is Sunk

The high command announced last Saturday that a raider had sunk the 8,706-ton steamer Turakina in the Tasman Sea, between Australia and New Zealand.

(The distance between the two sinkings is some 7,000 to 8,000 miles.)

The high command also reported the sinking of two British submarines in the English Channel by German naval artillery firing from the French coast, and huge fires started from bombings of British aircraft and motor works at Birmingham and Derby, and numerous ports.

British Raid Kiel

A British air raid on the naval base of Kiel resulted in the damaging of a number of apartment houses, the high command said.

One submarine reported the sinking of 28,600 tons of merchant shipping space.

Other fires resulted from the bombing of Government wharves at Chatham and points at Southhampton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Leeds and Hull, the Germans said.

WOULD OUST 'OLD FACES IN NEW FRANCE'

Trying To Curry Favor With Nazis By Aping Their Government

Flandin, Doriot And Deat Picked For Posts By Vice-Premier

[By the Associated Press]

Les Verrieres, on the France-Switzerland Border, Aug. 28—Vice-Premier Pierre Laval of the French Government has gone to Paris to seek German approval of a possible shakeup in the Cabinet of Premier Marshal Petain, informed French sources declared tonight.

Laval, seeking also to consolidate his position with the Germans, is reported to have envisioned three changes in the Cabinet. The new members would be:

Pierre-Etienne Flandin, former Premier, chief exponent of an understanding with Germany before the war started last year.

Jacques Doriot, former Communist who deserted Moscon and during the republic was hailed by many Frenchmen as a coming dictator.

Marcel Deat, former Minister of Air.

Would Drop Baudouin, Lemery

The ministers Laval reportedly is planning to drop include Paul Baudouin, Foreign Minister, and Senator Henri Lemery, Minister of Colonies.

Laval himself has been reported near resignation because of German opposition to "old faces in new France."

But both Baudouin and Lemery, informed sources said, are leaders of a growing opposition to the policy of Laval and Adrian Marquet, Minister of Interior, who are said to be seeking to please the conquering Germans by aping their Government.

Flandin Reported In Accord

The Laval-Marquet group, it is said, plans to carry the French metamorphosis into a totalitarian state by increasing the anti-Jewish campaign and further muzzling and standardizing the French press.

30.24-4591

30.24-4591

Flandin was reported in agreement with this program and will replace Baudouin if Laval's plans meet German approval.

Vichy Blames Rebellion In Africa On Churchill

Vichy, France, Aug. 28 (AP)—The French Government acknowledged for the first time today the existence of a rebellion in French East Africa, and blamed it on Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister.

The extent and military significance of the movement, however, was not made clear.

The Government charged the movement was fomented by Churchill with the aid of the "renegade" French Gen. Charles de Gaulle, London leader of "all free Frenchmen."

De Gaulle announced yesterday that Colonel de Larminat, Governor of Chad, French territory in the heart of Africa, had notified him Chad would fight on at the side of Britain. At the same time Churchill pledged economic aid to any French territory which keeps on fighting Germany.

Report Measures Taken

A French Government communique said today that "necessary measures" had been taken to meet the situation, but did not explain what they were. It added that "this is not the first time Great Britain has sought to extend her influence under the guise of economic collaboration . . . Without a doubt Churchill is seeking means to justify the blockade to which he has condemned the French civilian population, depriving them of their colonial products."

The Government's statement said Colonel de Larminat went to British West Africa, after communicating with General de Gaulle, and there issued a call for rebellion in French possessions.

Caledonian Disorders

It was not made clear whether the Chad rebellion had spread to other regions of French East Africa. Disorders were acknowledged in New Caledonia, French possession in South Pacific, where the governing council was reported to have sided with de Gaulle.

Reports of dissension in French Indo-China could not be confirmed here.

In accusing Churchill of attempting to detach French possessions from the motherland, today's communique recalled that on June 16 (when the French military collapse was becoming apparent) the British Government "proposed to the French Government a merger of France and Britain and their empires. This would have signified, in the circumstances under which the proposal was made, that France and its overseas possessions would deliver their future into the hands of Great Britain.

Churchill On Offensive

"The proposal also embraced continuation of hostilities; in brief, capitulation of the French army and transfer of the Government abroad. It was rejected as not in keeping with the Government's duties toward the country.

"It is apparent now that Churchill resumed the offensive, but limited his ambitions this time to correspond with his reduced means, and in the absence of anything better used a renegade ex-general for his purposes."

French Blame British For 'African Revolt'

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 28—The French Government disclosed today what it called a British-inspired rebellion in France's African Empire.

The government declared that "all necessary dispositions have been taken to localize the situation."

(General Charles de Gaulle, recognized by Britain as the leader of "Free Frenchmen," announced yesterday that the Governor of Chad, French territory in the heart of Africa, had notified him of a decision to fight on at the side of the British rather than yield to the Vichy Government.)

A communique said that this was not the first time that Britain had attempted to influence French colonies in Africa, referring to a British offer of protection for all parts of the French Empire which sided with her after France's armistice with Germany and Italy.

The communique also referred to British Prime Minister Churchill's offer shortly before the armistice to make Britain and France one country, with common citizenship.

This, the communique said, was incompatible with French interests.

The rebellious situation arose in French East Africa, the announcement went on, when the military governor of the Chad region, Colonel de Larmina, went to British West Africa after making contact with General de Gaulle to incite the Chad population to "rebellion."

It was not made clear whether the Chad "rebellion" had spread to other regions of French East Africa.

The Government earlier had admitted disorders in New Caledonia, French possession in the South Pacific, whose governing council has decided to follow De Gaulee. Officials said the people there lacked knowledge of conditions in the motherland.

VICHY-AUG-28

REFERRING TO CHURCHILL'S PROMISE OF ECONOMIC PROTECTION FOR FRENCH COLONIES UNTIL "CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT" IS REESTABLISHED IN FRANCE, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"THIS IS NOT THE FIRST TIME THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS SOUGHT TO EXTEND HER INFLUENCE UNDER THE GUISE OF ECONOMIC COLLABORATION. XXX WITHOUT A DOUBT CHURCHILL IS SEEKING MEANS TO JUSTIFY THE BLOCKADE TO WHICH HE HAS CONDEMNED THE FRENCH CIVILIAN POPULATION, DEPRIVING THEM OF THEIR COLONIAL PRODUCTS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT WAS DOUBTED ONLY BY CHURCHILL.

THE FRENCH ALSO DENIED "FOREIGN REPORTS" (A DE GAULLE ANNOUNCEMENT) THAT 800 FRENCH PLANES HAD BEEN FLOWN FROM FRENCH NORTH AFRICA TO ISTRIS, FRANCE, FOR DELIVERY TO GERMANY.

Delay In Nazi Bill Seen Worrying Vichy

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 28—Neutral economists foresee financial difficulties for the French Government at Vichy unless Germany presents a moderate war bill quickly.

Delay in fixing a definite cost of the army of occupation, which by the armistice terms France is to pay, is tending to weaken political and monetary affairs of unoccupied France, economic experts say.

$8,000,000 Daily

Reports to banking and business leaders here are that the daily cost of the German occupation ranges around 400,000,000 francs (nominally about $8,000,000).

The Vichy Government is understood to fear the Germans may add a large part of the cost of their war against Britain to that figure.

So far all efforts of the Vichy Government to get even an approximate figure from the Germans have failed.

Credits Dwindling

It is pointed out that the credits of the Vichy Government abroad are dwindling. All efforts to obtain fresh credits have been balked, informed sources say. One reason given is German refusal to set armistice costs.

Informed sources declare that one huge part of the occupation costs to the French are purchases made by German troops with "occupation marks," the value of which is based mainly on the French ability to repay them as a part of armistice terms.

Observers from the unoccupied zone declare that with these "occupation marks" the Germans are taking from the country everything consumable. They are reported also to be sending much jewelry, silverware and works of art—all purchased with their special marks—back to Germany.

Paganism Beat France'

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 28—A Cabinet decree lifting a ban on press attacks based on racial or religious grounds, issued yesterday, was followed today by an article in the morning press calling Nazi anti-clericalism "fanaticism if you wish, but logic also."

The article, printed in *l'Oeuvre*, was signed by Marcel Deat, prominently mentioned for some important official post in any future shakeup of the Vichy Government.

(Chief of State Philippe Petain is a devout Catholic.)

"Supposing our armies did defend 'Christian civilization,' which remains to be shown," Dean wrote, "they were defeated by a new paganism. . . .

"The Panzer Divisionen (armored divisions) blow was one of a young, collective, ardent, irresistible belief against a civilization of contradictory and broken ideals.

"The Nazi religion is totalitarian—it excludes all others. It could not tolerate any organized church within the nation."

R. A. F. Raids Italy and Africa

ROME, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—British air raids over a front ranging from the north of Italy to Ethiopia were acknowledged today by the Italian High Command, which also reported that Italian flyers had carried out a violent daylight attack on the British oil base at Haifa, Palestine.

Sharp opposition by Italian fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries limited the effectiveness of the British raids on industrial centers in the upper Italian provinces of Piedmont and Lombardy, a communique declared.

The raiders were able to drop a few bombs on Michelino, in the province of Turin, it said, but the only damage mentioned was one farmhouse set on fire. One British plane was reported shot down.

[In London the Air Ministry announced that the Fiat works at Turin and Marelli Magneto factory at Sesto San Giovanni were again attacked.]

British bombers attacked the Libyan seaport of Derna, where an Italian lumber ship was hit. Some additional damage was acknowledged, resulting in the death of two persons and injury to five others.

British bombs also fell on a native hospital at Harar, Ethiopia, and on another hospital at Dessye, where eight were killed and twenty wounded, the communique said. Nine inmates of a prison at Massaua, Eritrea, were said to have been killed when British bombers raided that city.

One more British plane was reported shot down in these raids.

The raid on Haifa was the fourth reported by the Italians since they entered the war on June 10 and apparently was aimed at immobilizing British ships and planes in the Mediterranean by depriving them of oil.

Swiss Sound Air Raid Alarms.

BERNE, Aug. 28 (A. P.). — A flight of British bombers along the river Rhine, headed toward Italy, swung south early today, indicating that the Royal Air Force is now seeking a route to Italy which would not force them to cross over neutral Swiss territory.

They were still too far north, however, according to a communique isued by the Swiss General Staff today.

The communique reported the passage of planes both ways across Switzerland during the night a said that the bombers this ti only crossed the southwest corn

Air raid alarms sounded Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel Yverdon in French-speaking Switzerland.

Alexandria and Port Said Raided.

CAIRO, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Alexandria, the British naval base, and Port Said, at the north entrance to the Suez Canal, were raided by enemy airplanes early today, but no damage was caused and there were no casualties, a British naval communique announced.

It was the first raid of the war upon Port Said, which is guarded by the British fleet in its control of the canal and by British land forces under the terms of a military agreement between Great Britain and Egypt.

Alexandria has frequently been attacked by Italian planes.

A dispatch direct from Alexandria said that that port had a seventeen-minute air raid alarm at dawn during which foreign planes flew over the city, but dropped no bombs.

The raid on Port Said lasted for sixty-five minutes and, it was reported, only a few bombs were dropped.

ITALIANS RAID ALEXANDRIA AND PORT SAID

North Entrance To Suez Canal Bombed — No Damage, British Say

Haifa Is Attacked Again. R. A. F. Ranges From North Italy To Ethiopia

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 28—Vital Port Said, lying at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal and guarded by the British fleet, was bombed for more than an hour today by Italian warplanes.

The British-Egyptian naval base at Alexandria, likewise, was raided, but it was declared that no bombs were dropped there.

The raid on Port Said, the first of the war, was acknowledged in a British communique, which asserted that there were no casualties and no damage.

Nothing was said as to any Italian losses.

Adardeb Left In Flames

The British command also announced that a mechanized British patrol of Sudanese troops two days ago successfully raided the Italian frontier post of Adardeb in East Africa, inflicting "many casualties" and leaving the post in flames.

The official communique said an Italian raid on Haifa, Palestine, yesterday caused "negligible damage" with "a few casualties among civilians, but none of them fatal."

VALETTA, MALTA, AUG. 28-(AP)-A FORMATION OF ENEMY PLANES APPROACHED MALTA THIS MORNING, BUT TURNED BACK UPON SIGHTING BRITISH AIRCRAFT AWAITING THEM.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES REPORTED TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES IN THE DEFENSE OF MALTA TO DATE WERE TWO PLANES AGAINST SOME 27 ENEMY EITHER DESTROYED, OR SO DAMAGED THEY PROBABLY WERE UNABLE TO REACH THEIR BASES.

THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED DECREASE IN AIR ACTIVITY AGAINST MALTA IN THE LAST FOUR WEEKS.

RUMANIA SAYS SHE IS RAIDED BY HUNGARIANS

Bucharest Reports Bombing of Border Airport by Budapest Plane.

HITLER CONFERS ON BALKANS

Axis Calls for Quick Accord as Fear of Russian Action Grows.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Charges that a Hungarian plane bombed and machine-gunned a Rumanian airport at Satu-Mare, in Translyvania, and then was shot down by Rumanian anti-aircraft guns were contained in an official communique issued tonight.

The communique asserted:

"Lately Hungarian military planes on several occasions have violated Rumanian national air space.

"In spite of all our energetic protests to the Hungarian Government these flights have been repeated and Hungarian airplanes have come as far as Brasov, Vintul de Jus and Someseni where they threw out pamphlets hostile to the Rumanian State."

"In the face of this attitude measures have been taken to avoid by force these incursions. Yesterday at 12:15 P. M. a Hungarian bomber passed the Rumanian frontier at Sacueni and was engaged by a Rumanian fighter.

"They fought in the air and the Hungarian plane was obliged to withdraw badly damaged and with the pilots wounded.

"Today flights were repeated by Hungarian planes which executed real acts of hostility. At 10:15 A. M. a Hungarian bomber, F-225, used machine guns and dropped six bombs on the civil airport at Satumare and damaged a hangar. There was no material loss because the airport had been evacuated.

"This plane tried to get back to Hungary but was forced by intense anti-aircraft fire to come down on our territory near Carei. Hungarian aviators, Capt. Janos Gyenes and Lieuts. Vitez Gutori and Gyula Foldes were arrested.

A mixed Russo-Rumanian commission began an investigation today of a frontier clash which is reported to have caused the death of hundreds of soldiers near Adancata in Bucovina.

Ciano at Berchtesgaden.

SALZBURG, Germany, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler conferred today with axis diplomats in his lofty Berchtesgaden retreat and then sent them off to Vienna where, starting tomorrow, they will try to induce Hungary and Rumania to compose their territorial dispute lest it flare into war.

Foreign Ministers Count Galeazzo Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop, representing the two ends of the Rome-Berlin axis, lunched with Der Fuehrer and then took a plane for the capital of old Austria, there to meet the Foreign Ministers of Rumania and Hungary and their aids.

Adding urgency to the peace-making attempt were reports of Rumanian and Hungarian frontier incidents and of bloody clashes between Rumanian and Russian forces.

The unofficial guerrilla conflict involving Red Army forces occupying a large area of former Rumanian territory recently ceded to the Soviet Union underlined Moscow's position as interested in the outcome of the Vienna conference, though she was not invited to it.

Spokesmen of the axis partners were most anxious to tell the world that Von Ribbentrop and Ciano would not browbeat the Hungarian and Rumanian representatives into signing on the dotted line any document prepared in advance.

Hungary wants to get back Transylvania, lost in the world war settlement. Rumania first sought to appease Hungary by proposing a transfer of populations and, since that has failed to satisfy Budapest, has offered alternatives of partial cession of territory provided Hungary agrees to complete exchanges of population.

Rumanian Foreign Minister Mihail Manoilescu and an aide-negotiator, Valerie Pop, will deal with Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Istvan Csaky and his advisers across a council table under the watchful eyes of axis diplomats.

Before the German and Italian foreign ministers left for Vienna, Ciano was received by Hitler in a private conference at the Berchtesgaden chalet on Obersalzburg Mountain.

They discussed "current affairs," as DNB, official news agency expressed it, and then Ciano joined Von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Reich Press Chief Otto Dietrich and Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri at luncheon with Der Fuehrer.

In the afternoon the two foreign ministers and Alfieri, along with Hans Georg-Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Rome, took the plane for Vienna, where they arrive tonight.

Meanwhile Bucharest dispatches said that a mixed Russo-Rumanian commission was investigating a bloody clash near Adancata, in Bucovina, where some hundreds of soldiers were killed.

Moreover, Russia was reported to be increasing her demands upon Rumania—who ceded northern Bucovina and the province of Bessarabia to the Soviet only two months ago—and to be asking various financial arrangements.

Rumania was reported preparing to make a new offer of a maximum of one-fourth of Transylvania to Hungary.

It was the second time the axis Powers had exerted pressure for a settlement of the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute, and political spokesmen in Berlin have expressed a firm conviction that this time a speedy agreement must be arrived at in order to avoid further incidents which may disturb the Italo-German war effort against Great Britain.

Some observers here expressed the belief that the Italo-German desire for a speedy settlement of the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute was inspired by anxiety lest Russia take advantage of the situation to extend herself further in the southeast.

Negotiations instituted at the insistence of Berlin collapsed on Saturday when Rumania refused Hungary's demand for the return of three-quarters of Transylvania—which Rumania won as a result of the world war—and both countries have been massing troops along the frontier.

Russian Clash Investigated.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A mixed Russo-Rumanian commission began an investigation today of a frontier clash which is reported to have caused the death of hundreds of soldiers near Adancata in Bucovina.

Meanwhile Government officials confirmed reports, previously denied, that a Russian plane, making a reconnaissance flight over Ru-

...manian territory, yesterday afternoon, was shot down and fell onto the Dorohoi-Botosavi highway.

They also said that about the same time a Rumanian plane was fired on by a Russian pursuit plane, but escaped into the clouds.

In another aerial clash, two Soviet planes were reported shot down yesterday by six Rumanian fighters.

These developments cast a new troubled light on relations between Rumania and her great neighbor to the North whose demands she sought to appease in June by handing over to her Bessarabia and northern Bucovina.

Russia was reported to have intensified the strain by closing the frontiers of the occupied territory to prevent any return of Rumanians except under strict control. Thousands had fled before the advance of the Red armies of occupation.

Rumanians in occupied territory were said to have been ordered to turn in their Rumanian currency to provide railway fare for their refugee country men wishing to return.

The Finance Commissar of the Russian Moldavian Republic, with which Bessarabia and northern Bucovina were incorporated, was reported to have demanded th... the Bucharest Government turn o... r to the U. S. S. R. all pensions d... to Rumanian railway employees now in the occupied territory, this amounts to more than $80,000,000.

AIR CLASHES ROUSE RUMANIA AND HUNGARY

Bucharest Charges "Real Acts Of Hostility"—Civil Airport Attacked

Adopts Policy Of "Force" On Eve Of Axis' Appeasement Parley

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 28—All wire communications between Bucharest and various northern Rumanian provinces have been

30.24-4593

cut, the official Budapest radio said tonight in a broadcast heard here by the National Broadcasting Company.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Aug. 28—Rumania formally accused the Hungarian air force tonight of "real acts of hostility," and announced that a Hungarian bomber had been forced down by anti-aircraft fire after it had made a bombing and machine-gun attack on a Rumanian civil airport.

This incident, described in a sharp official communique as but one instance of repeated violations of "Rumanian national air space," occurred at Satu-Mare in Transylvania, the area demanded from Rumania by Hungary.

Policy Of "Force" Adopted

The Government, saying it had adopted a policy of "force" to repel Hungarian incursions, likewise took responsibility for an attack on another Hungarian bomber yesterday.

That plane was declared to have crossed the Rumanian frontier at Sacueni and to have been crippled by a Rumanian pilot.

The Government's communique—issued even as Hungarian and Rumanian representatives prepared to meet with German and Italian mediators at Vienna tomorrow in the Axis' effort to settle Balkan affairs—was far from diplomatic in tone.

Pamphlets Hostile To Rumania

"Lately," it said, "Hungarian military planes on several occasions have violated Rumanian national air space.

"In spite of all our energetic protests to the Hungarian Government, these flights have been repeated and Hungarian airplanes have come as far as Brasov, Vintul de Jus and Someseni, where they threw out pamphlets hostile to the Rumanian state.

"In the face of this attitude measures have been taken to avoid by force these incursions. Yesterday at 12.25 P. M. a Hungarian bomber passed the Rumanian frontier at Sacueni and was engaged by a Rumanian fighter.

". . . The Hungarian plane was obliged to withdraw badly damaged and with the pilots wounded.

"Today flights were repeated by Hungarian planes which executed real acts of hostility. At 10.15 A. M. a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Hungarian bomber F-225 used machine guns and dropped six bombs on the civil airport at Satu-Mare and damaged a hangar. There was no material loss because the airport had been evacuated.

"This plane tried to get back to Hungary, but was forced by intense anti-aircraft fire to come down on our territory near Carei. Hungarian aviators Capt. Janos Gyenes and Lieuts. Vietz Gutori and Gyula Foldes were arrested."

Withdraw From Russ Frontier

The withdrawal of certain Rumanian army units, supply depots and state institutions from the Russian frontier toward the interior of this country was disclosed tonight in an army communique.

The announcement said the bulk of the army and all Government authorities will now "remain where they are."

There have been numerous reports that Rumanian civilians and officials were quitting the Southern Bucovina and Moldavia areas which now are surrounded by Russian troops.

Reassurance From Russia

Russia, it was learned in official circles, reassured Rumania through her minister in Moscow that she wanted to avoid border incidents as much as Rumania.

That assurance was given after the Rumanian Minister, Grigore Gafencu, visited Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff and told him that heavy Soviet troop concentrations on the new frontier was causing disquiet in Rumania.

Earlier in the day, a mixed Rumanian-Russian commission began an investigation of a frontier clash between Soviet and Rumanian troops said to have left hundreds dead in northern Bucovina, the Rumanian province taken by Russia from Rumania by ultimatum some two months ago.

At the same time, the Rumanian Government confirmed reports that a Russian plane, in reconnaissance over Rumania yesterday, had been shot down. In still another aerial engagement of yesterday, two Soviet planes were reported shot down by Rumanian fighter craft.

Hungarians Deny Raid; Make Counter-Charges

Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 28 (AP)—Hungary accused the Rumanian air force tonight of sending army planes on reconnaissance flights over this country's territory and denied that one of its own bombers had attacked a Rumanian airport.

A Foreign Office statement said:

"This afternoon a Rumanian squadron of five planes coming from Satu-Mare crossed the Hungarian frontier, evidently to make photographs of Hungarian territory.

Forced Down In Rumania

"In view of the fact that flights of this kind have been made very often by the Rumanians, and that yesterday a Hungarian machine was shot down while over Debrecen (Hungary), two planes of the Hungarian air force took off immediately and forced the Rumanian planes to return to Rumania.

"During the pursuit one Hungarian plane was forced to land on Rumanian soil because of motor trouble. No attack was ever made on the Satu-Mare airport (in Rumania)."

Porders Bristle With Arms

The Foreign Office spokesman, thus insisting that the only Hungarian plane to land in Rumania did so without belligerent intent, said Hungary would ask for the release of the three officers arrested when the craft touched ground.

On both sides of the disputed border of Transylvania, the countryside bristled tonight with infantry, tanks, artillery and bombers.

AXIS RUSHES DIPLOMATS TO BALKAN PARLEY

"Peacemakers" Fly To Vienna For Rumanian-Hungarian Appeasement

Hitler And Ciano Hold Preliminary Conference At Bavarian Chalet

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, Aug. 28—Germany and Italy, in their chosen role of "creators of a new Europe" and "peacemakers" in the Balkans, rushed diplomatic shock troops to this former Austrian capital tonight for a four-power conference intended to fashion an Axis style appeasement of the disquieting Rumanian-Hungarian dispute over Transylvania.

In the old Belvedere Castle, once the residence of Austrian Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, the Axis diplomats tomorrow will exercise their "united weight" to bring Rumania and Hungary together again. Those were the words chosen by the authoritative commentary, *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, to describe the nature of the proceedings.

Tonight the route from the airdrome to the Hotel Imperial was lined with dense, cheering crowds greeting the vanguard of the diplomats, the Italian and German Foreign Ministers and their associates.

The German wireless minimized the character of recent Russian-Rumanian border incidents, laid them to the fact that the new Russo-Rumanian border is not clearly defined, and said it was not likely "anything further will result."

However, there was an unmistakable air of urgency both in the number of Axis diplomats sent to Vienna and the speed of their assembly.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—From outside of Germany, there were strong indications that Russia, missing from the Vienna conference, was the vital factor in the emergency meeting.]

Urgent From Nazi Viewpoint

The Germans themselves acknowledged that any serious Rumanian-Russian frontier clashes would make quick settlement of the Balkan situation urgent from a German point of view.

Preservation of productive peace in Southeastern Europe, where Germany has important trade treaties for war supplies, is a keystone of German policy.

In Rome, foreign observers believed that fear a Rumanian-Hungarian conflict would open the way to Soviet expansion was one of the underlying causes of the swift diplomatic initiative of the Axis.

Hitler Receives Ciano

Hitler received the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, who had flown from Rome, at a "preliminary" conference in the Führer's Bavarian chalet near Salzburg today, and an imposing list of diplomats prepared to take part in the talks tomorrow.

Participating in a luncheon after the conference were the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop; Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Otto Dietrich, Reich press chief, and Dino Alfieri, the Italian Ambassador.

Ciano, Ribbentrop, Alfieri and Hans Georg-Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Rome, then took a plane to Vienna to meet Mihail Manoilescu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, and Count Istvan Csaky, Foreign Minister of Hungary, and their aides.

Second Attempt At Settlement

While the Hitler-Ciano talk was described as merely a conference on "current affairs," an official announcement previously had been made that the Hungarian and Rumanian statesmen had been summoned to Vienna.

It will be the Axis powers' second attempt to settle Balkan problems.

Following a round of individual talks among Balkan and Axis leaders last July, it was stated authoritatively in Berlin that Rumania and Hungary had been given instructions to negotiate and to settle their problems as expeditiously as possible.

Tension Follows Breakdown

But these negotiations, undertaken at Turnu-Severin on the Danube, broke down last Saturday after ten fruitless days. There followed immediate tension, with both nations stepping up defense preparations. The Russian-Rumanian clash occurred at the height of the tension.

German sources said the Turnu-Severin negotiations showed the Rumanian and Hungarian viewpoints were as divergent as the two poles and that "no immediate, direct understanding" could be reached—something which the highest interests of the Axis powers demands because they want to give undivided attention to England.

Axis "Arbitration" Denied

The Hungarians demanded restoration of practically everything Rumania took away from her as a result of their World War treaty, or approximately five-sixths of Transylvania.

On the other hand, German sources say, the Rumanians wanted to begin with shifting their respective national minorities and then later to consider the cession of a narrow strip of territory.

Authoritative sources emphatically denied that Rome and Berlin intended to "arbitrate" this dispute.

Rather, they said, Germany and Italy will urge energetically that the two countries find a solution and will make suggestions for concessions until a concrete result is achieved.

30.24-4593

BULLETIN

ROME, AUG. 28-(AP)-ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO LEFT BY AIRPLANE TODAY FOR VIENNA TO CONFER ON THE BALKAN SITUATION, WHICH ITALY APPEARED ANXIOUS TO PACIFY IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE OIL AND WHEAT SUPPLIES OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

ROME-FIRST ADD ITALIAN X X X ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

COUNT CIANO LEFT AT 9 A.M. (2 A.M., E.S.T.) HE AND GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP CALLED THE VIENNA CONFERENCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVERT THE OUTBREAK OF TROUBLE BETWEEN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA OVER HUNGARY'S CLAIMS TO TRANSYLVANIA.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE AXIS MINISTERS "INVITED" THE SMALLER POWERS TO VIENNA "TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF COMMON INTEREST."

COUNT CIANO IS EXPECTED IN INFORMED CIRCLES TO ADVISE THE HUNGARIANS TO PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO REGAIN TRANSYLVANIA FROM RUMANIA.

CONFIDENCE THAT HUNGARY WOULD AGREE TO A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT WAS EXPRESSED BY THE NEWSPAPER CORRIERE PADANO WHICH SAID:

"HUNGARY IN ANY EVENT HAVING BORNE ITS FATE FOR TWO DECADES WILL REFRAIN FROM EXPOSING THE PEACE TO DANGER NOW THAT JUSTICE HAS FOUND A WAY."

AFTER RUSSIA WON BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUKOVINA FROM RUMANIA IN JUNE THE HUNGARIANS SHOWED A DETERMINATION TO REGAIN TRANSYLVANIA, BUT GERMANY AND ITALY PERSUADED THEM THEN TO STAY QUIET.

ROME--SECOND ADD ITALIAN X X X STAY QUIET.

COUNT CIANO WAS ACCOMPANIED FROM ROME BY THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, HANS-GEORG VIKTOR VON MACKENSEN, THE ITALIAN MINISTERS TO BUCHAREST AND BUDAPEST, WHO WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE COME TO ROME TO REPORT ON THE SITUATION, AND A NUMBER OF FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS.

ROME, THIRD ADD ITALIAN X X X OFFICE OFFICIALS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE IMPENDING CONFERENCE WAS MADE HERE THROUGH PUBLICATION OF A COMMUNIQUE FROM BERLIN, FOLLOWED BY A BRIEF OFFICIAL STATEMENT WHICH SAID:

"IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEETING WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE IN VIENNA AMONG THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF ITALY, GERMANY, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY, COUNT CIANO LEFT BY PLANE AT 9 A.M. TODAY FROM LITTORIO (ROME) FOR VIENNA.

"COUNT CIANO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AMBASSADOR VON MACKENSEN, SEVERAL HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND THE ITALIAN MINISTERS TO BUCHAREST AND BUDAPEST."

THE FASCIST PRESS PRINTED NEWS OF THE CONFERENCE TOGETHER WITH REPORTS THAT A HUNGARIAN BOMBING PLANE HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY A RUMANIAN CRAFT OVER HUNGARIAN TERRITORY. THE INCIDENT WAS CHARACTERIZED AS OF "PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE" BECAUSE OF ITS POSSIBLE BEARING ON ATTEMPTS AT VIENNA TO SETTLE THE RUMANIAN-HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL DISPUTE.

HONGKONG CURBS INDO-CHINA TRADE

Suspends All Clearances and Recalls Ships.

HONGKONG, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The British authorities last night suspended ship clearances for French Indo-China and recalled British vessels en route there.

The reason was not given, but it was recalled that Hongkong-Indo-China shipping has been suspended temporarily three times in the past two months pending clarification of the French attitude toward the war.

Indo-China's exact position has not been clear since the signing of the Franco-German armistice in June.

property of Chinese residents in Indo-China if "any Japanese military activities" were permitted there.

Says China Is Absolved

The statement added that the Chungking Government was informed that the Japanese planned to land troops and take other military action in Indo-China.

"China is thus absolved from any responsibility for any consequences," should the Chinese be forced to take action, it concluded.

CHINA READY TO SEND TROOPS TO INDO-CHINA

Warns She Will Act If Japanese Under Any Pretext Enter Colony

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Aug. 28—The Chinese Government for the first time formally declared tonight its determination to send troops into French Indo-China should the Japanese enter that colony "under any pretext or under any conditions with a view to attacking China."

The statement, made by Wang Chung Hui, Foreign Minister, warned the French Government "could not evade responsibility for all the consequences," including loss of life or damage to the

Shell Splinters Break Up Funeral

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Splinters from British anti-aircraft shells blasting at a formation of eighteen German bombers peppered the cemetery of a southeast coast town today during burial services for an air raid victim.

The minister, mourners and pallbearers took shelter until the aerial activity was over.

DERELICT IN TOW

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Aug. 28 (AP)—A torpedoed ship abandoned by her crew has been taken in tow off the Irish coast today and identified as the Greek timber freighter Leonidas M. Valmas, 2,080 tons. Her hold was flooded, but she was in no apparent danger. (No mention was made of the crew's fate.)

7 Planes, Afire, Crash; Churchill Views Fight

'Another Off List,' He Says on Examining Messerschmitt

A SOUTHEAST COAST CITY, Aug. 28 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, on an inspection trip of coastal defenses today, saw some of the fiercest sky fighting of the war in which seven planes fell in flames.

He ordered his chauffeur to speed to the site where one flaming wreck crashed, and it proved to be a German Messerschmitt fighter.

"Good," he said, "that's another one off the list."

New Zealand Contingent Arrives in England

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Arrival yesterday of a large contingent of New Zealanders to join the British Navy and the fleet air arm was disclosed today.

Churchill Thanks Publisher.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill sent a message of thanks today to John W. McConnell, proprietor of the Montreal Star, for a million-dollar contribution for the purchase of aircraft which will be known as "McConnell's Squadron."

British King and Queen Off for Northern England

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth departed by train for an inspection tour in northern England while German raiders circled the London area last night, it was disclosed today.

Evacuated London Boy Killed in 'Safer' Area

LONDON, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—One of those killed in last night's air raids on England was a twelve-year-old boy who had been evacuated from London for a safer place in the southeast of England.

The boy and a nineteen-year-old girl were killed when a bomb fell in the garden of the home at which they were living.

Many London children were sent to southeast of England homes last fall, at the beginning of the war.

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Australia's Ministry of Munitions has authorized expenditures of £100,000,000 (about $350,000,000) since it was created three months ago, Prime Minister R. G. Menzies said in a broadcast today.

At present 20,000 munitions makers are at work in Australia and by the middle of next year about 150,000 persons will be employed directly or indirectly in this work, the Prime Minister said.

30.24 - 4595

30.24-4595

Turkey Seeking Credit To Increase Imports

Hope Is Expressed Agreement With U. S. May Be Worked On Virtual Barter Basis

Ankara, Turkey, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Turkish Government is making a new attempt to arrange credit for increasing imports from the United States, it was learned today. The shipments would be carried on Greek ships.

Because of Turkey's limited foreign exchange, it is hoped that an agreement with United States exporters can be worked out on a virtual barter basis.

U. S. AMBULANCE MEN REACH SPAIN

State Department Now Tries to Free Them There.

MADRID, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Twenty American uniformed ambulance drivers homeward-bound after service in France who had been detained at the French-Spanish frontier were expected to reach Barcelona today.

Spanish frontier officials, reversing an earlier decision, permitted them to go to Barcelona to await a ruling by high authority as to whether they should be treated as combatants.

James Wood Johnson, president of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, said today that the State Department was bending every effort to effect the release of the group in Spain and that he felt confident all twenty would be permitted to continue their voyage to Lisbon within the next two or three days.

The State Department, he said, has cabled to Spanish authorities the information that the ambulance drivers are non-combatants and have been engaged solely in humanitarian work in France. He revealed that the American Embassy in Madrid and the Consulate in Barcelona are working on the case. Pointing to the success our Government had in effecting the release of American ambulance drivers from German prison camps, Mr. Johnson said that he was not at all alarmed by the situation that has developed in Spain.

When released the party will go direct to Lisbon and sail for New York on board one of the American Export Line vessels. All members of the unit went to France last April and saw between two and three months' active service before the capitulation of France.

The unit, which is headed by Col. James Sparks, Indianapolis physician, includes nine youths from the metropolitan area of New York. They are Curtenius Gillette of 111 East Forty-eighth street; Herbert Witcombe of 122 East Fifty-seventh street; M. Lee Price of 240 West 102d street, and Charles A. McCarthy of 400 East Fifty-second street, all of New York city; Francis Ryder, John H. Creveling and William Throop of Mount Vernon; James J. Gardner of New Rochelle and Beverly Bristol of Douglaston, L. I.

Avenol to Quit League At End of Month

GENEVA, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Announcement that the resignation of Joseph Avenol as secretary-general of the League of Nations is effective August 31 was made today by Alberto Costa Durels of Bolivia, president of the council. Mr. Avenol previously had announced his resignation.

His ad interim successor will be Deputy Secretary-General Sean Lester of Ireland. M. Avenol, however, is expected to remain at the Secretary-General's residence in Geneva, at the disposition of of the league until a permanent successor is chosen.

Windsor's Aide Denies Plans For N. Y. Visit

Capt. Drury Declares His Journey To Manhattan Had Naught To Do With Duke's Trip

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 28 (AP)—Capt. Vyvyan Drury denied today a New York report that he had been making quiet preparations for the Duke of Windsor's expected visit to the United States and Canada.

Drury, one of the Duke's two aides-de-camp, flew here today from Miami after visiting in Canada and the United States. He said he had no knowledge of the former British King's intentions.

It was reported in New York that Drury disclosed to close friends that he had been arranging quietly for the Duke's projected trip. The Duke had said in Bermuda, on his way to Nassau, that he thought he would pay another visit to New York. Such a journey undoubtedly would include a stop at the Duke's cattle ranch in Canada.

Canadian Army Corps Planned For England

Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton To Command Force After Training Is Completed

Ottawa, Aug. 28 (AP)—An all-Canadian army corps, commanded by Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, will be formed in England as soon as the training of the second division is completed, Defense Minister Ralston said today.

"And that won't be long now," he added.

Search Ontario Woods For Escaped Prisoners

Canadian Police Hunt Two More Germans Who Got Away From Internment Camps

Ottawa, Aug. 28 (AP)—Canadian police searched the forests of northern Ontario tonight for two more German war prisoners believed to have made their escape after being partly buried in a shallow trench near a football field outside their barracks.

Defense Minister Ralston said the prisoners, Theodor Steyrer, 29, an under-officer of the German navy who has a gunshot wound in the left leg, and Hans Kibart, 25, airman, were among the prisoners who attended a football match during the recreation period yesterday. It was believed they were aided in digging their ground hideouts by other hundreds of fellow-prisoners who screened them from the view of guards.

Prison guards fired on them as they fled into thick woods near the camp after nightfall.

BERMUDA CURTAILS MAIL TO EUROPE

U. S. Dispatches To Nazi-Occupied Nations Affected By Decree

[By the Associated Press]

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 28—Suspension of all mail service from Bermuda, a frequent Pan-American clipper and United States shipping stop, to Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig, Denmark, German-occupied France, Holland, Luxembourg, Norway and German-occupied Poland was announced in a Government notice today.

Parcel post service also was suspended to almost every country in Europe.

The notice further warned that "all mail services which have not been suspended to European countries are subject to heavy delay and in certain cases mails are liable to enemy interception."

Action Won't Stop Mail To Nazis, Officials Say

Washington, Aug. 28 (AP)—A postal official expressed the view today that the suspension of mail service from Bermuda to German-dominated countries of Europe would not prevent mail from the United States reaching those countries.

He said he presumed that any mail stopped at Bermuda would be turned back to this country and an attempt made to get it through by some other route.

Officials here said they presumed mail service had been suspended from Bermuda to Germany, Italy and unoccupied France, although those countries were not mentioned in the Bermuda Government announcement.

Mail from this country has been reaching all belligerent countries by way of Lisbon, officials said. Mail carried by planes and ships putting in at Bermuda en route to and from Europe has been subject to censorship. Most of this, it was said, had been allowed to continue after elimination of "objectionable" matter.

3 British Actors in Air Corps

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (AP).—Three British motion-picture actors who passed initial tests in the Royal Canadian Air Force at Ottawa arrived here last night to continue their training at the Manning Depot. They are Patric Knowles, Robert Coots and Colin Tapley. They went to Ottawa from Hollywood several weeks ago and joined the air force as aircraftmen. From Manning Depot here they will be allocated to training schools from which they may emerge as gunners, pilots or air observers.

CANADA GETS NEW AIRPLANE ENGINE

Inventor Says They Can Be Turned Out Rapidly.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Lloyd M. Taylor, designer of an airplane motor which he says can be made as fast as tin cans are made, told reporters today that he had given exclusive manufacturing rights to a Canadian company.

Mr. Taylor said that after conferences with Canadian Government officials in Ottawa, he signed a contract with the Vancouver Sales & Appraisal Company, a British Columbia firm that has been making sawmill and mining machinery.

Mr. Taylor said that the Canadian Government might finance a factory for the Vancouver concern.

The Taylor motor, its inventor says, departs from normal in that its block is laminated instead of cast. The motor is built of sheets stamped from steel, held together with a special flux, and baked in an electric oven.

Several weeks ago Mr. Taylor said that he had discussed his motor with United States Government airplane experts, and with representatives of the Ford Motor Company.

The inventor declared the engine, 1,000 pounds weight and cooled by liquid, would develop 1,250-horse power. It has twelve cylinders, made from steel tubing.

Mr. Taylor said the two opposed banks of cylinders make a flat engine, shaped for easy installation inside a plane's wings, reducing air resistance and increasing lifting power.

He estimated that the motor, if manufactured on a mass production basis, would cost only a third as much as a conventional motor.

1,700-H. P. Motored Dive Bomber Built To Carry Huge Load

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Curtiss-Wright Corporation announced tonight it was perfecting a type of dive bomber with increased bomb-load capacity and improved general performance for delivery soon to the United States Navy for flight tests.

A low-wing, all-metal ship, powered by a 1,700-horsepower Wright cyclone engine of fourteen cylinders, the plane is known as the Curtiss XSB2C1. It is nearing completion at the plant at Buffalo.

The bomber is designed to operate from aircraft carriers and provide the fleet with maximum offensive power by carrying heavy machine guns and bomb loads at high speed over long distances, the announcement said.

Young Hapsburg Royalty See "Democratic" Austria

Archduke Karl Ludwig, Brother And Sisters, Here To Study Government Of United States

[By the Associated Press]

Philadephia, Aug. 28—When Austria "lives again" under the Hapsburgs—and four children of the exiled Empress Zita entertain no doubts about that—some of the members of the Royal Family want to make it "truly democratic."

Archduke Karl Ludwig, 22, who came here with a brother and two younger sisters for a visit in suburban Merion, said:

"We are learning the democracy of the United States."

Trio Agrees With Brother

This knowledge, the youthful Prince is confident, will serve his family when the throne is restored.

Archduke Rudolfe, 20, and the Archduchesses Charlotte, 19, and Elizabeth, 18, accompanied their brother to the home of Baron and Baroness von Trapp, who like themselves are in exile.

The children came to this country with their mother, after the Nazi invasion of Belgium forced them to leave their home in exile. She is now in Royalton, Mass.

Both Karl Ludwig and Rudolf are anxious to join up with Britain, but their immediate plans call for more schooling in some American university yet to be chosen. They want to study economics.

"We don't resent our exile," said Karl Ludwig. "It is an experience, it is a chance to learn new things."

Princess Off Early

The Norwegian Crown Princess Martha and her children, fleeing from Scandinavia, were taken off the American Legion down the bay by a Coast Guard Cutter. They landed at the Battery, where arrangements had been made to take them immediately to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The reception at the Battery probably was the least spectacular ever accorded visiting royalty. A small crowd huddled in the rain outside the covered pier and watched the Crown Princess and her retinue whiz past in a motor caravan.

Held Son In Lap

The Princess held her 3-year-old son, Prince Harald, in her lap in the first car. She wore a blue ensemble, with a silver fox scarf and a wide-brimmed, dark hat. She also carried a large bouquet of roses.

During the trip up the bay she remarked that the weather was the same as it was when she came here last year to open the Norwegian pavilion at the New York World's Fair. It was a dark, rainy day.

Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, and a number of other diplomats remained aboard until the vessel docked in Brooklyn.

Sees General Shortage

Mrs. Harriman, the first woman to represent the United States officially in a war zone, said she was certain there would be a food, fuel and fodder shortage in Norway during the coming winter.

Capt. Bror E. Torning, master of the American Legion, conceded that he was "very uneasy" many times during the voyage, although he said he saw only two mines.

He said German propaganda broadcasts assailing the voyage as "foolish" and "dangerous" were heard repeatedly.

The royal party was met by Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States, and George T. Summerlin, chief of protocol of the State Department. At the Crown Princess' request, there was a minimum of ceremony.

Refugee Ship Arrives

Wirephotos on Page 2

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 28—After a perilous voyage during part of which death seemed to lurk in every wave, the army transport American Legion arrived in New York harbor today with more than 800 American refugees.

The voyage, which began at Petsamo, Finland, August 16, carried the vessel through mine areas north of Scotland at a time when Germany was proclaiming unrestricted warfare in British waters.

The royal party planned to drive to Hyde Park tomorrow and be the guests of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt until the Crown Princess can find suitable quarters.

The American Legion was picked up miles at sea by two United States troyers forming an honorary es-t.

Belgians Off Torpedoed Ship Land At New York

Spanish Craft Brings 34 Sailors Of Ville De Namur Here To Man Another Vessel

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—Thirty-four Belgian sailors, survivors of the torpedoed freighter, Ville de Namur, arrived here today aboard the Spanish steamer Magallanes and said their ship was attacked without warning in the Bay of Biscay on June 19.

The Ville de Namur was formerly the American Merchant, one of eight vessels sold by the United States Lines early in the war to a Belgian company. The survivors said they were brought here to man another ship in service to belligerent ports.

LondonConfirmsSinking Of 2 British Freighters

Brookwood And Severn Leigh Sunk By Torpedoes In Atlantic

New York, Aug. 28 (AP)—The sinking of two 5,000-ton British freighters, reported four days ago by the German high command, was confirmed tonight through London sources by the New York maritime register. They were the armed merchantmen Brookwood and Severn Leigh, both torpedoed somewhere in the Atlantic. Fate of the crews was unknown.

The maritime register also reported a Nazi U-boat sank the former German freighter Pomona, a ship of 3,457 tons built in 1938 and formerly in trade between Europe and the West Indies.

She was taken by the British in prize court proceedings last November and has sailed recently under British registry as the Empire Merchant. She was torpedoed August 16, en route to Kingston, Jamaica. Survivors were landed at Dublin by a Yugoslav steamer.

Anti-sabotage School Opens in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A thousand citizens of this island fortress are attending an anti-sabotage school to learn the duties they must perform in an emergency to prevent the crippling of unprotected utilities.

They are affiliated with public utilities, plantations, oil and pineapple companies, and Police Chief William A. Gabrielson in disclosing the plan.

Weekly classes are held at the University of Hawaii.

March Of Time Defies Demand Of Nazis To Censor War Film

German Embassy Secretary Threatens Court Action To Kill Sequence In "The Remparts We Watch"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 28—Louis de Rochemont, producer of *March of Time*, said a German Government representative tonight demanded removal of all portions of the Nazi picture "Feuertauff" from the feature "The Ramparts We Watch," under threat of legal action and expulsion from Germany of *Time* and *Life* employes.

De Rochemont said in a statement that Baron Ulrich von Gienanth, second secretary at the German Embassy in Washington, notified him Germany would institute court action immediately if the *March of Time* war feature were not censored.

The publisher declared that he, with the approval of Henry R. Luce, board chairman of Time, Inc., refused to censor the picture, and told Von Gienanth they would welcome "a showdown on Germany's indirect censorship of American films."

De Rochemont said such censorship had been used by Germany for more than two years, and that he was determined to "bring it out into the open."

The German Government, he declared, by "such methods as they are trying to use now, have tried to dictate what shall or shall not be shown in certain pictures and refuse to allow any German scenes to be shown in connection with anything related to England."

"Feuertaufe" (baptism of fire), was made in Germany, De Rochemont said, "to show the might of the German army," but has been so arranged with "The Ramparts We Watch" that it "has become anti-Nazi propaganda instead of pro-Nazi propaganda."

Plane Played Critical Role In Fight With Graf Spee

Capt. Kitchen, Of Edgewood Arsenal, Says British Craft Kept Nazi Ship Under Guns' Eyes

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

New York, Aug. 28—A complete story of the naval battle off Montevideo last December between the German pocket battleship and three British cruisers shows that an airplane played one of the most critical roles.

The plane was British, from the light cruiser Ajax. The spotting of this plane enabled the two little cruisers, Ajax and Achilles, with nothing larger than 6-inch guns, to outfight and chase off the battleship after the latter had put the cruiser Exeter, with 8-inch guns, out of action.

The story is told in the Chemical Warfare Bulletin, U. S. A., by Capt Carr P. Kitchen, Mineola, Texas, reserve officer of the United States Chemical Warfare Service, stationed on active duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. He obtained the data from official and news accounts.

Contrary to early accounts of this sea fight, the little cruisers did not protect themselves with smoke screens after the Graf Spee, with her 11-inch guns, had only them to deal with. It was the Graf Spee which put up the smoke screens. With smoke pots cast upon the sea and a stern smoke apparatus, the German vessel zigzagged, laying smoke curtains, and dodging out from them to fire at the British cruisers.

This maneuver was calculated to destroy the British, for both sides would have to spot their targets after the German emerged, both would be expected to make about an equal number of hits, and the Germans with big shells should be victorious.

The Ajax plane spoiled this plan for Captain Langsdorff of the Graf Spee. The plane was able to keep the British cruisers informed of the pocket battleship's position so well that their fire was the more accurate.

Captain Kitchen stated that the German's failure to launch one of her two planes for spotting purposes at the outset of the battle was probably one reason for disaster. By the time the two light cruisers lined up parallel to the stronger ship to fight it out in the open, the Graf Spee's planes could not be launched owing to a damaged catapult and partial destruction of one plane.

The British ships, Captain Kitchen pointed out, did not need a spotting plane so long as the Exeter was in the fight, since she was on the opposite side of the German from the other two British cruisers, and the British on each side could spot for their guns on the other side.

Captain Kitchen concluded that the German pocket battleship is not the invincible fighting machine it was supposed to be. The Graf Spee was supposed to be able to outrun the light cruisers, but failed, and her armor was supposed to be protection against their smaller guns, but was not.

In enemy-occupied France oil tanks in the Gironde estuary near Bordeaux, at Pauillas near Brest and at Cherbourg were bombed.

One of our aircraft is missing.

An Air Ministry communique:

Enemy activities this morning have been almost entirely confined to two attempts to penetrate our defenses in the Thames Estuary and in Kent. In both cases our fighters have intercepted the enemy and broken up his formations.

Early reports of these engagements show that six enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters.

An Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry communique:

Enemy activities over this country during last night consisted of a number of dispersed and indiscriminate bombing attacks in many districts, including the London area.

At two towns in the southeast and at two points in the north of England damage was done to house property and there were casualties, including some persons killed.

In the London area the damage was very slight and no casualties have been reported.

Attacks in other parts of the country also caused only slight damage, but resulted in casualties in a few cases.

Big fires showed the effect of the bomb raids, especially on airplane and motor works at Derby and Birmingham, government wharves at Chatham, and at Southampton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Leeds and Hull.

Mining of British ports from the air continued.

British planes last night bombed territory of the Reich without noteworthy effect. A number of apartment houses were damaged in Kiel. Due to the discipline of the tenants, only one person was slightly injured.

Three British planes were shot down, one of which was by navy artillery. One of our own planes is missing.

A submarine sank 28,600 tons of enemy ships from strongly protected convoys.

German naval artillery shot at two enemy submarines from the French Channel coast. Their destruction can be considered certain.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

The oil center of Haifa was again violently bombed by the Italian air force in daylight yesterday. The railway station and new oil refinery were hit. Large fires were caused everywhere. All our planes returned safely.

Communiques of Three Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP).—An Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry communique:

Large numbers of enemy aircraft again attempted to penetrate out fighting defenses during this afternoon. Few bombs were dropped except in one town on the Thames Estuary, where some damage was done and a small number of casualties.

Reports received up to 8 p. m. show that twenty-four enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters.

Twelve of our aircraft have been lost, but the pilots of four are known to be safe.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night R. A. F. bombers attacked military objectives in Germany, Italy and enemy-occupied France.

In Germany the targets included the docks at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, a transformer station at Kelsterbach, near Frankfurt; the Messerschmitt factory at Augsberg, oil tanks and supply depots at Mannheim and several airdromes.

In Italy the Fiat works at Turin and Marelli Magneto factory at Sesto San Giovanni were again attacked.

Shortly before midnight an enemy bomber was shot down into the sea by our anti-aircraft guns.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 28 (AP).—A British naval communique:

The commander in chief of the Mediterranean announces an air raid over Alexandria and Port Said took place early this morning. There were no casualties and no damage was caused.

A British high command communique:

On Aug. 26 a mechanized British patrol of Sudanese troops successfully raided the Italian frontier post of Adardeb. The enemy post was left in flames and many casualties were inflicted.

Yesterday afternoon Haifa was again bombed, with negligible damage. There were a few casualties among civilians, but none of them were fatal.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Bad visibility limited air force activity to armed reconnaissance, in the course of which bombs were dropped on the port facilities of Gosport.

Last night larger fighting units attacked port facilities, wharves, airplane plants and armament plants in England and Scotland.

In North Africa the enemy in large numbers raided Derna (Libya). A small Italian ship carrying timber was hit. Elsewhere some damage was caused. Two people were killed and five wounded.

In East Africa the enemy raided Harrar (Ethiopia), where a native hospital was hit, and Dessie, where a local garrison hospital was damaged, causing eight dead and five wounded. One British plane was shot down. In Massaua (Eritrea) a prison was hit and nine inmates were killed.

British planes, coming as usual from Switzerland, raided the north Italian provinces of Piedmont and Lombardy. Following a strong defense by our fighters and anti-aircraft guns, only a few bombs were dropped on Michelino in the province of Turin, where one farmhouse was set on fire.

30.24-4592

VICHY, FRANCE AUG. 28-AP-GERMAN AUTHORITIES, IT IS UNDERSTOOD HEREL ARE REFUSING TO ACCEPT RETURN OF FRENCH CATHOLIC BISHOPS TO ALSACE-LORRAINE AND, IT IS SAID, WILL DEMAND APPOINTMENT OF NEW ONES. ONE BISHOP, MONSIGNOR HEINTZ, WAS GIVEN TWO HOURS TO LEAVE METZ. ANOTHER SAID PERMISSION HAD BEEN REFUSED FOR HIS RETURN TO STRASBOURG. ---

AUG 29 1940

LONDON, AUG. 28-AP-LEON PANDELI ARGENTI, FORMER DIRECTOR OF AN UNIDENTIFIED MERCHANT BANK, WAS FINED £15,000($60,000) UNDER THE ANTI-GOLD HOARDING LAW TODAY FOR FAILING TO OFFER FOR SALE TO THE TREASURY GOLD BARS AND COIN VALUED AT £15,400.

LONDON, AUG. 28-AP-BRITAIN'S BUTTER RATION WILL BE REDUCED TO FOUR OUNCES WEEKLY PER PERSON EFFECTIVE SEPT. 2, THE MINISTRY OF FOOD ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PRUCHASER ALSO WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO BUY TWO OUNCES OF MARGARINE.

THE PRESENT BUTTER-MARGARINE RATION TOTALS 6 OUNCES, THEREFORE THE NEW RULING AFFECTS ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN TAKING THE WHOLE RATION IN BUTTER.

LONDON, AUG. 28-AP-SIR JOHN REITH, MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, ORDERED RAILWAY COMPANIES TODAY TO MOVE GOODS UNCOVERED IN OPEN CARS IF COVERINGS ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN ORDER TO "PREVENT CONGESTION"J IN BRITAIN 'S BOMB-HAMMERED PORTS.

THE ORDER POINTED OUT THAT SHEETS FOR COVERING CARS ARE MADE FROM FLAX AND "THE USUAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY ARE NOT NOW AVAILABLE." ---

AUG 29 1940

LONDON, AUG. 28-AP-BRITAIN'S "GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN, DESIGNED TO OFF-SET GERMAN EFFORTS TO THROTTLE THIS COUNTRY'S FOODSTUFF IMPORTS, IS SHOWING RESULTS.

AN UNOFFICIAL SURVEY INDICATES THAT:

BOTH DAIRY STOCKS AND BEEF CATTLE HAVE INCREASED, AND THERE NOW ARE SOME 6,800,000 HEAD OF CATTLE IN THE COUNTRY, COMPARED WITH 6,614,000 IN 1938.

FARMERS HAVE GROWN ABOUT 750,000 ADDITIONAL TONS OF CEREALS. (IN 1936 THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE IRISH FREE STATE PRODUCED 7,250,000 TONS AND IMPORTED 13,150,000 TONS.)

PLOUGHING UP OF 2,000,000 ACRES OF GRASSLAND HAS BROUGHT INCREASES IN THE POTATO, FODDER AND OTHER CROPS. (IN 1936 THE TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION WAS 29,455,491.)

NEW SILOS HAVE BEEN BUILT BY THOUSANDS, AND FARMERS ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE 1,000,000 TONS OF SILAGE BY THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

THE PIG AND POULTRY STOCKS HAVE DECREASED SOMEWHAT, DUE TO THE SHORTAGE OF HOG-FODDER ND POULTRY FEEDS, AND TO THE FACT T THAT ALL POULTRY AND MUCH PORK STILL ARE UN-RATIONED.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SAID GRAIN HARVEST ARE ALMOST COMPLETED IN THE EARLY DISTRICTX AND THAT WHEAT AND OATS WILL BE COMPLETELY CLEARED WITHIN THE NEXT FORTNIGHT, EXCEPT PERHAPS IN THE NORTHERN REGION. ---

30.24-4597

ISTANBUL, AUG. 28-AP-TURKISH WOMEN DONATED THEIR WEDDING RINGS TODAY IN A DRIVE BY THE TURKISH AIR ASSOCIATION TO FINANCE THE TRAINING OF PARACHUTE TROOPS AND AIR PILOTS.

AUG 29 1940

MOSCOW, AUG. 28-AP-A GERMAN DELEGATION ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TODAY TO DISCUSS RESULTS OF THE GERMAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

BUENOS AIRES, AUG. 28-AP-CREWMEN ABOARD TWO FRENCH MERCHANTMEN ANCHORED HERE CHEERED AND DIPPED THEIR SHIPS COLORS THREE TIMES TO THE BRITISH CRUISER HAWKINS, FLAGSHIP OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET, AS SHE SAILED FROM PORT THIS AFTERNOON, AFTER A 48-HOUR VISIT. ---

LONDON, AUG 28-(AP)-VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, PAYMASTER GENERAL IN THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT, THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND 19 OTHERS WERE FINED £4 ($16) EACH TODAY FOR PAYING MORE THAN THE LEGAL PRICE FOR BUTTER.

THEY PLEADED THEY HAD BEEN UNAWARE THEY WERE EXCEEDING THE MAXIMUM PRICE SET BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 28-(AP)-A VERDICT OF "SUICIDE WHILE THE BALANCE OF HER MIND WAS DISTURBED" WAS RETURNED TODAY AT AN INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF A 73-YEAR-OLD WOMAN WHO ASPHYXIATED HERSELF DURING LONDON'S SIX-HOUR AIR RAID ALARM MONDAY NIGHT.

THE HUSBAND SAID HIS WIFE WENT TO THE SHELTER WITH HIM WHEN THE ALARM SOUNDED, BUT SHE TIRED OF WAITING THERE AND RETURNED TO THEIR HOUSE.

AUG 29 1940

WHEN THE ALL CLEAR SOUNDED HE FOUND HIS WIFE DEAD IN FRONT OF THE STOVE IN THE GAS-FILLED KITCHEN. SHE HAD BEEN IN POOR HEALTH.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 28-(AP)-THE FRENCH ARMY WILL HAVE CIVILIAN DOCTORS AND PHARMACISTS AND THE NAVY WILL HAVE CIVILIAN MUSICIANS, TAILORS, COOKS AND FIRE BRIGADES UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDERS ISSUED TO MEET ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

THE ENTIRE MILITARIZED SERVICES IN THESE BRANCHES, AND SOME OTHERS, ARE DISSOLVED AND A CIVILIAN CORPS RECRUITED AMONG THE SAME PERSONNEL WILL BE ORGANIZED.

COAST DEFENSE MECHANICS, NAVY INTERNES AND NAVAL ARSENAL GUARDS AND PORT PERSONNEL ALL WILL BECOME CIVILIANS.

THE ENTIRE BUSINESS ACCOUNTING SIDE OF THE ARMY WILL BE TRANSFORMED FROM A MILITARY TO A CIVILIAN SERVICE.

PRECEDE OTTAWA

NEW YORK, AUG 28-(AP)-MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA, CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE RECENTLY APPOINTED CANADIAN-UNITED STATES JOINT DEFENSE BOARD, RETURNED FROM OTTAWA TODAY WITH THE REPORT THAT THE BOARD'S FIRST SESSION WAS "MOST SATISFACTORY."

"WE WORKED EVERY MINUTE OF THE TIME AND WE GOT RESULTS," HE SAID.

THE NEXT FULL SESSION OF THE BOARD IS SCHEDULED FOR SEPT.9 IN WASHINGTON.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG.28)

EUROPE'S LAST

DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLIC

SWISS MANEUVER

AGAINST AXIS

"SQUEEZE" (900)

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ, JR.

(ADVANCE) BERN, SWITZERLAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEMOCRATIC SWITZERLAND IS TRYING TO SIDESTEP A TOTALITARIAN "SQUEEZE" PLAY--AT LEAST UNTIL THE AXIS POWERS BEAT OR GET BEATEN BY BRITAIN.

THE SWISS HAVE THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC LEFT IN EUROPE. THEY LIKE THEIR LITTLE CONFEDERATION AND THEY HAVE NO DESIRE TO SWAP IT FOR FOREIGN CONTROL OR FOR A TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT.

EVEN NOW MOST MILITARY OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE SWISS NOT ONLY WOULD FIGHT IF INVADED ON ONE OR ALL FRONTIERS, BUT WOULD FIGHT VERY WELL. THE CATCH IS THAT THE AXIS POWERS, AS THINGS NOW STAND, WOULDN'T HAVE TO USE MEN, GUNS AND MUNITIONS TO FORCE THE SWISS TO SUBMIT TO THEIR DICTATES.

THE SWISS NOT ONLY LIVE ON WORLD TRADE--THEY MUST IMPORT FOOD AND FUEL FOR THEIR 4,000,000 INHABITANTS. SWITZERLAND HAS NO SEAPORTS AND ITS ONLY COMMUNICATIONS GO THROUGH FRANCE, NOW IN THE POWER OF THE AXIS, OR THROUGH GERMANY AND ITALY.

IF THE AXIS CHOOSES TO SQUEEZE--TO CUT OFF ALL COMMUNICATIONS INTO SWITZERLAND--THEY CAN DO SO EASILY ENOUGH AND AT LITTLE COST. SWITZERLAND'S ONLY HOPE IS THAT THEY WILL NOT CHOOSE TO SQUEEZE.

ONE SIGN THAT THE SQUEEZE HAS AT LEAST BEEN POSTPONED IS THAT THE SWISS ECONOMIC NEGOTIATORS IN BERLIN FINALLY SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY ON CLEARING AND TRADE WHICH IS TO EXTEND TO THE END OF JUNE, 1941.

(SPECIAL NESS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG.28)

(ADVANCE) BERN--FIRST ADD SQUEEZE X X X JUNE, 1941.

UNDER IT THE GERMANS GUARANTEE COAL DELIVERIES, AND COAL WAS SWITZERLAND'S MAIN WORRY THIS WINTER. GERMAN IRON COMES IN, TOO, FOR SWISS INDUSTRY.

30.24- 4599. 30.24-4599

FOREIGN OBSERVERS IN SWITZERLAND BELIEVE THE AXIS MAY DEEM SWITZERLAND, WITH CERTAIN MINOR CHANGES, A GOOD POLITICAL UNIT TO KEEP AS IT IS GUARDING THE PASSAGE OF THE ALPS. ITALY, THEY SAY, CERTAINLY HAS AN INTEREST IN KEEPING AN INDEPENDENT STATE OF TOUGH MOUNTAIN FOLK GUARDING MOST OF HER FRONTIER WITH HER POWERFUL PARTNER GROWN GREAT WITH CONQUEST.

MOST SWISS AGREE, HOWEVER, THAT MUCH MUST BE CHANGED IN SWITZERLAND THAT CONTINUES TO EXIST AMIDST A TOTALITARIAN EUROPE AND THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE HAS BROUGHT A NUMBER OF MOVEMENTS TO THE FORE.

PRO-NAZI GROUPS, BANNED BEFORE THE WAR, ARE DISTRIBUTING THEIR PROPAGANDA SECRETLY THROUGHOUT GERMAN-SPEAKING SWITZERLAND.

THE OLD SWISS POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE BEEN UNIFIED BEHIND THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OR GOVERNMENT OF SEVEN TO MEET THE DICTATORSHIPS' CMPLAINT AGAINST OTHER

AUG 29 1940

COMPLAINT AGAINST OTHER DEMOCRACIES THAT NO ONE MAN OR SMALL GROUP COULD SPEAK WITH AUTHORITY.

ECONOMICALLY SWITZERLAND ALREADY FEELS THE SQUEEZE OF WAR. CERTAIN IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS WERE RATIONED EVEN BEFORE WAR BEGAN. COAL TOO IS RATIONED AND SO IS GASOLINE.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG.28)

(ADVANCE) BERN--SECOND ADD SQUEEZE X X X GASOLINE. PRICES HAVE RISEN, AND ARE STILL RISING. FACTORIES ENGAGED IN EXPORT HAVE SHUT DOWN OR SLOWED UP PRODUCTION. THERE ARE NO TOURISTS IN WARRING EUROPE AND MANY HOTELS HAVE CLOSED THEIR DOORS.

CENSORSHIP ON THE SWISS PRESS HAS TIGHTENED. NEWSPAPERS WHICH WERE VIOLENTLY ANTI-NAZI BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN, HAVE TEMPERED THEIR EDITORIALS. SOME HAVE BEEN BANNED AND COPIES SEIZED.

SWISS PAPERS FREQUENTLY GET OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES WITH WARNINGS TO AVOID EDITORIAL COMMENT OR SENSATIONAL HEADLINES--PARTICULARLY ON NEWS OF EVENTS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT FEARS MAY BE DISPLEASING TO HER BIG NEIGHBORS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG.28--

(SPECIAL NEWS [illegible] R PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE TEXT.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY CHARGED NAZI NIGHT RAIDERS WITH "INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING ATTACKS" IN MANY PARTS OF ENGLAND. ANY INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING OF CIVILIANS WOULD BE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CAUSING TERROR AND THEREBY SHATTERING PUBLIC MORALE.

THE SERMON.

THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN WILL DEPEND LARGELY TO MY MIND ON THE MORALE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS OF THE BELLIGERENTS, AND ON THE SPIRIT OF THE FIGHTING FORCES AS THEY ARE AFFECTED, NOT BY THEIR OWN DANGERS BUT BY THE DANGERS AND PRIVATIONS OF THEIR FOLK AT HOME.

LET'S TAKE AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MEANING OF MORALE. THE WORLD WAR DISCLOSED THAT THE SOLDIERS WHO COLLAPSED THROUGH FEAR GENERALLY WERE THE BIG, STRAPPING CHAPS WHO WERE PHYSICALLY PERFECT BUT INTELLECTUALLY SLOW AND NOT USED TO THINKING FOR THEMSELVES. THE HIGHLY STRUNG, FAST-THINKING INTELLECTUAL FELLOW CAME THROUGH ALL RIGHT,

BECAUSE HE WAS ABLE TO ADAPT HIMSELF QUICKLY TO THE CRISIS AT HAND.
(MORE) EZ939AED

UNDATED-FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY XXX CRISIS AT HAND.

WE FOUND ON THE FIGHTING FRONT, TOO, THAT SOLDIERS FROM PRIMITIVE RACES COULDN'T STAND THE TERRORS OF MODERN WARFARE--THE BOMBING AND BIG-GUN BARRAGES AND WHAT NOT. THEY WERE BRAVE ENOUGH IN THEIR OWN TYPE OF COMBAT BUT COULDN'T COPE WITH THE SHOCK OF SOMETHING WHICH WAS WHOLLY MYSTERIOUS TO THEM.

IT'S DANGEROUS TO DRAW GENERAL CONCLUSIONS FROM ISOLATED CASES. HOWEVER, IT SEEMS REASONABLE TO BELIEVE THAT IN THE PRESENT WAR THE CIVIL POPULATIONS WHICH ARE MOST USED TO THINKING FOR THEMSELVES, AND SOLVING THEIR OWN PROBLEMS, WILL STAND BEST THE TORTURES WHICH ARE SURE TO COME. FEAR OFTEN IS BRED BY LACK OF UNDERSTANDING.

THIS WAR MORE THAN ANY OTHER IN HISTORY AFFECTS CIVILIAN MORALE. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPOWER SINCE THE WORLD WAR HAS BROUGHT THE RIGORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD TO INHABITANTS OF EVEN THE MOST REMOTE DISTRICTS OF EMBATTLED COUNTRIES. WE HAVE SEEN THE AWFUL EFFECTS OF THIS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, AMONG OTHER PLACES.

THE NAZI BIRD-MEN ARE BOMBING RURAL REGIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLES WHICH CERTAINLY NOT IN MODERN TIMES HAVE HEARD A GUN FIRED IN ANGER, MUCH LESS THE TERRIFYING DETONATION OF MONSTER BOMBS WHICH SCREAM LIKE DEVILS AS THEY APPROACH THEIR VICTIMS. BERLIN IS SMELLING GUN-POWDER FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE NAPOLEON.

TO THIS MUST BE ADDED THE EFFECTS OF BLOCKADE AND COUNTER-BLOCKADE, WHICH ULTIMATELY MAY SPELL DIRE HUNGER AND EVEN STARVATION FOR ONE OR MORE OF THE BELLIGERENTS--FOR MANY NEUTRALS, SO FAR AS THAT GOES. THREATS OF INVASION, AND ACTUAL INVASION, ALSO WILL PLAY THEIR PART.

THIS MEANS THAT ALL THE FEARS AND HATES AND MENTAL ANGUISH WHICH GROW OUT OF WARS ARE IMPOSED ON THE GENERAL PUBLICS--UPON THE NON-BELLIGERENTS OF THE POPULATIONS. THIS IS VASTLY IMPORTANT, FOR UPON THE MORALE OF THESE NON-BELLIGERENTS---THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND MEN NOT ATTACHED TO MILITARY TASKS--DEPENDS THE SUPPORT, BOTH MORAL AND MATERIAL, WHICH IS GIVEN TO THE FIGHTING FORCE.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS, OF COURSE, RESPONSIBLE THROUGH ITS EFFORTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF WAR SUPPLIES AND FOOD FOR THE BOYS IN UNIFORM; BUT IT ALSO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS THROUGH ITS OWN STATE OF MIND.

A SOLDIER REFLECTS THE MENTAL REACTIONS OF HIS FAMILY LIKE A MIRROR. THE OLD KAISER'S MEN FINALLY FALTERED IN THE WORLD WAR WHEN THEIR WOMEN-FOLK AND BABIES FACED STARVATION.

NATURALLY, TOO, MUCH DEPENDS ON THE PURPOSE OF THE WAR--UPON WHETHER THE PUBLIC AND THE FIGHTING FORCE HAVE THEIR HEARTS IN THE PROJECT. THE FALL OF FRANCE WAS DUE IN NO SMALL PART TO ITS LACK OF REALIZATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE THREAT TO THE EMPIRE AND THE HOME. THIS REALIZATION CAME TOO LATE.

BRITAIN LIKELY WAS SAVED A SIMILAR FATE BY THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WHICH IMPOSED A BARRIER TO THE ONRUSHING NAZIS. WITH THE THREAT TO COUNTRY AND FIRESIDE THRUST UPON THEM, THE SPIRIT OF THE POPULATION ROSE. THEY FINALLY HAD A FIGHTING SLOGAN WHICH SET THEIR HEARTS TO BURNING.

THE RESULT OF THIS REMARKABLE CHANGE HAS BEEN SHOWN IN THE STRONG RESISTANCE WHICH BRITAIN IS MAKING TO THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT. IT IS REFLECTED IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, WHICH IS WRITING GREAT HISTORY.

COMING DAYS WILL TEST THE STRENGTH OF MORALE IN ALL THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES TO THE LIMIT. THE SIDE WHOSE CIVILIAN MORALE CRACKS FIRST WILL BE THE LOSER.

30.24-4601

30.24-4601

R. A. F. FIGHTERS BREAK UP WAVES; REICH CAPITAL AND LONDON HARD HIT

Enemy Strikes for Three Hours at German Metropolis in Night of Widespread Terror---Liverpool and Chatham Attacked Too---Thousands of Bombs Dropped on Britain by Nazis.

AUG 30 1940

By the Associated Press.

R. A. F. fighters intercepted a wave of 200 Nazi raiders flying at a great height over the southeast coast of England late today and drove them back.

German dive bombers smashed earlier the naval base of Portsmouth. They claimed to have left it a sea of flames. Last night was one of terror for 12,000,000 civilians in the fiercest air raids of the war over London and Berlin.

Nazi raiders also reported pre-dawn attacks against the big military and naval depot at Chatham, thirty miles southeast of London, and also against Liverpool.

Numbers were killed, and great fires were set by incendiary bombs in both capitals. In Berlin there were ten known dead and thirty wounded.

Fighters Break Up Assault

AUG 30 1940

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Nearly 200 German planes came over the southeast coast of England in waves at a great height late today. Some of them penetrated inland but fled when engaged by fighters, without dropping any bombs.

The Germans in widespread daylight forays today followed up their greatest night attack of the war in which thousands of incendiary and high explosive bombs wrought destruction, death and injury in all parts of England and Wales.

The renewal of the raids came in southeast England this afternoon. A little later raiders were reported over two Welsh towns.

A survey of the London area showed that thirteen districts were attacked in last night's raids, including four in the suburbs.

The night had shielded countless bombers in their shuttling forays over England and Wales.

[This afternoon London announced that German planes dropped many bombs over a wide area on Britain's west coast today, causing numerous fires, and this statement was promptly followed by a report from Berlin to the effect that a surprise dive attack today had made a "sea of flames" of the great naval base at Portsmouth, and a "desert full of craters" of a nearby airport.]

Some parts of the country were attacked by single planes, while others apparently were raided by successive waves of eighteen and twenty bombers each.

In London itself the Germans carried out the longest sustained attack of the war so far, lighting the night sky at times to a daylight brilliance with their fire warfare and blasting with high explosive bombs at many sections of the capital's outskirts in a seven-hour attack which lasted practically from darkness until dawn.

Throughout the metropolitan area, where the raiders seemed to mean business—this was no mere nuisance raid—bombs were dropped both by single planes and by small waves of planes.

It was the third consecutive night of intensive raiding throughout the country and the fifth successive night attack on the capital.

Despite the great number of attacking planes, only one was reported shot down during the night's operations. This bomber was caught in a searchlight beam over a southeast of England area and held there until a British fighter climbed to the attack. The lights then were turned off and the bomber was shot down.

Sky Brilliant With Fireworks.

The London sky was lighted up soon after the raids began, a combination of attack and defense weapons producing an unprecedented fireworks display. The raiders first dropped parachute flares and followed these with incendiary bombs.

The fires started by the bombs made deep glows visible for miles. The skies high above were pierced by hundreds of anti-aircraft searchlight beams as the capital's defenders called into service the biggest battery yet employed to ferret out the bombers.

Through all this brilliance there resounded the boom of exploding bombs—many could be heard from the very heart of London—and the clangor of scores of fire engines racing to attack the fires as soon as they were started.

Rail Service Tied Up.

In one London district alone more than sixty incendiary bombs fell, but 1,800 civil defense workers smothered them before they could do any damage. In the same district high explosive bombs damaged houses along the streets.

The London & North Eastern Railway suspended train service from London on one line and carried passengers by buses.

In another London section, three bombs were dropped simultaneously, one landing on top of a shelter, blowing it out of the ground—killing four members of one family who had taken refuge there.

In still another section of London a fire started by an incendiary bomb almost completely burned out an F. W. Woolworth three-penny and six-penney store.

Time Bomb Explodes Later.

Less than a quarter of a mile away, high explosive bombs demolished a number of workers' houses.

In another road, 100 yards away, several buildings were badly damaged. The police erected barricades, stopped all traffic and ordered the residents to move out.

The night shift in a factory in another section of London had taken shelter when an incendiary bomb hit the building. The fire brigade got the blaze under control before the main part of the factory was damaged.

Some bombs dropped in the London area were of the delayed action type. One of these, which fell on open ground, exploded after daylight today. Sixty persons had already been removed from nearby houses.

One bomb fell on open ground in a popular London residential district. There was no damage, however, and no casualties.

In one London suburb a hundred or so incendiary bombs and a dozen high explosive bombs were dropped over a two-square-mile area, starting fires which damaged some houses considerably. No casualties were reported, however.

Accused of Jay-raiding.

The Government accused the raiders of dropping bombs at random in the attack on London, while the use of incendiaries not only on London but throughout the entire country caused the British Press Association to describe the raid as Germany's "most venomous attack of the war against Britain." The bombers over London were called "jay-raiders."

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security declared in a joint communique that in London "some damage was done to houses, shops and other buildings, including a church," and "some casualties were caused, including a small number of fatal injuries."

The communique, which was longer than those usually issued on night raids, listed damage done and persons killed throughout the country, although as usual exact casualty figures were not made public.

In a southwest of England town the water supply was crippled; homes and industrial property were damaged in a Midland town and some persons were killed; industrial property, houses and other buildings were damaged "in a number of towns in the northeast and northwest" of England, and the casualties, although not numerous, included "some deaths."

In addition to these points specifically mentioned, the Government said that "elsewhere many incendiary bombs and some high explosive bombs were dropped," causing a small number of casualties, of which some were fatal.

Midland Areas Attacked.

One Midland town was attacke by raiders who cut out their mo tors to avoid attracting searc light beams and who glided dow to their attack. Some sevent bombs were dropped before Bri ish Spitfire fighter planes coul get into the air to engage them.

In one city in the Midlands tw streets of houses were wrecked b bombs.

A small town was struck by thirt bombs and the police chief the said: "It's a miracle we escaped heavy death toll. The town rocke with explosions."

Raiders were over another Mi land town for several hours, ar large numbers of incendiary ar high explosive bombs were droppe on a wide area. There were son casualties, a few of them fata and other victims were believe buried in the debris of wrecke houses. Gas and electricity se were interrupted.

Two persons were killed eral injured when a re over still another town in the Midlands and dropped five bombs, four of which fell in residential areas. A poorhouse was damaged here. Its inmates were moved elsewhere.

An elderly woman was killed and two other women were injured severely when a high explosive bomb struck farm buildings near an isolated Midland village.

In the North Midlands one town was raided for several hours; houses were damaged and one person was killed.

Northwest Coast Town Hit.

Waves of bombers over a northwest of England coastal town showered hundreds of incendiary bombs, damaging residential property. Only two casualties were reported there, however—a woman and her son were injured severely by a direct hit on their home.

Other bombers raided Wales for several hours, dropping bombs on several towns and villages in south Wales. Heavy anti-aircraft fire apparently turned them off from their main objectives. There was little damage there and only a few casualties were reported.

London Raided 6th Day; Scream Bombs Dropped

German Attackers Avoid Heart Of City, But Spread Out Over Rest Of Country — Several Incendiary Explosives Fall

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Aug. 30—Scream bombs dropped in a residential district of the London area caused a number of casualties early today.

While Nazi bombers generally avoided the metropolitan area or circled it warily, other raiders spread out over English towns and countryside.

A lone plane over a southeast coast town dropped a number of scream bombs without causing much property damage and with no casualties reported.

20 Explosive Bombs Fall

Some houses were damaged when about twenty high-explosive bombs and several fire-starters fell in a northeast coast town during the night.

The southeast coast area experienced three raids during the night, but bombs did negligible damage.

Over the capital itself there was little activity after a mass formation of 200 raiders was beaten off the southeast coast late yesterday by British fighters.

A steady glow rising from the city's outskirts late last night soon after the raiders were first heard about 11 P. M. suggested a fire bomb had been dropped, but no general air alarm had been sounded in London up to 2.30 A. M.

Contrast To Night Before

Tonight's raid was in sharp contrast to the seven-hour pummeling London took last night.

However, an inland northwestern town suffered its heaviest raid of the war today. Incendiary bombs plummeted down on one of its main streets, struck a vicarage and a cattle market. Casualties were not immediately determined. Refugees took shelter in hotel basements and available underground hideouts, as the raiders crossed the town again and again.

High-flying raiders also were active over northeastern coastal cities, weathering an intensive anti-aircraft barrage. Flares were seen dropping, followed by heavy explosions. Water mains in some country districts burst.

"Nuisance" Attack

Thus, it appeared that a "nuisance" visitation was under way—one designed not so much to destroy London buildings as to strain London nerves.

Summing up yesterday's daylight operations, the Ministry of Home Security declared early this morning that the Germans had machine-gunned civilians in the Scilly Isles and in a southwest town, that a small number of civilians had been injured, and some fires set off by Nazi incendiary bombs. Nine German planes were declared shot down yesterday, against three British craft lost.

During yesterday afternoon, British fighter planes had put to rout a 200-plane wave of German bombers which was heading for London.

A big formation of German fighter craft was beaten off, too, on the outskirts of a south coast town at 20,000 feet. They centered their attack on British barrage balloons, using aerial cannon. Three planes were destroyed in that single engagement, one of them British.

High Point Of Day War

Yesterday's battle over the Thames estuary marked the high point of daylight aerial activity for both belligerents.

It was the most ambitious effort in the Germans' daytime follow-up of a night of fire-making and explosive bombing such as England and Wales had never seen before. All parts of the country reported fires, demolition and death or injury to civilians as a result of the Wednesday-to-Thursday night assault. It was London's worst night of the war.

Other fighting in the southeast and over two Welsh towns yesterday were minor actions, and at day's end there were no reports of damage or casualties.

More Retaliatory Attacks

Despite the comparative lull, both Britain and Germany seemed to be building up to even fiercer retaliatory attacks.

The Admiralty and Air Ministry joined in picturing far-flung assaults during the preceding twenty-four hours on plane factories, oil plants and air fields in Germany—aside from Berlin—and oil tanks, a motor patrol vessel and a supply ship along the German-controlled Norwegian coast.

The Admiralty sent its dive bombers over the Norwegian coast yesterday. These planes, which the British call Skuas (after a gull found along the north European coast), scored direct hits on two remaining tanks of an oil depot previously bombed.

Ranging out from there the Skuas left burning a motor patrol vessel in a Norwegian fjord and scored two hits on a 2,000-ton supply vessel, according to the Admiralty.

All Return Safely

"All our aircraft returned safely," the communique concluded.

The Air Ministry's earlier account of the overnight British raids said plane factories at Leipzig and Dessau, oil plants at Reisholz, Dortmund and Nordenham and numerous air fields were bombed.

"A large vessel in the canal near Rathenau, twenty-five miles west of Berlin, sustained a direct hit and exploded," the Air Ministry said. "All our aircraft returned. Two made forced landings but their crews are safe."

Officially Britain emphasized the "apparent aimlessness" of Germany's raids and minimized their efforts on industrial production and morale.

King Carries Revolver

Symbolic of the country's grim decision to carry on in face of all contingencies was the appearance of King George at a northwest shipyard with a service revolver strapped to his Sam Browne belt. He and Queen Elizabeth each drove rivets into the keel plates of a new warship.

An Air Ministry official said that the Germans' "apparent objective of terrorizing" the civilian population of London had failed completely.

"For example," he said, "it is impossible to believe that the enemy can have had any specific targets in the London area in mind, and certainly no military objectives.

"The bombers mostly flew at very great heights and dropped their bombs at scattered points with no apparent plan.

Object Is To Terrorize

"It can only be assumed that the object is to terrorize the civil population and Londoners are best able to judge for themselves how completely these attempts fail."

The official declared the R. A. F.'s campaign against Germany is confined to "carefully planned attacks on military objectives and is known to be achieving valuable results."

Various measures have been adopted in industrial centers to beat the German raiders, another informed source said.

Some factories have roof-top watchers who go on duty as soon as sirens sound and wait until the approach of planes or bombs and anti-aircraft shells necessitate taking refuge. Until that final signal production continues uninterrupted.

Speeds Early Production

The way in which one London factory has speeded early evening production to allow for the slack occasioned by air raids is likely to be followed by many other plants, it was said.

"It is a voluntary effort by employes, and this week's results show that the nightly air-raid warning interruptions has had no serious effect on output," this source said.

Most householders have worked out their own problem of getting sufficient rest by fitting out their shelters with mattresses and cots, and when the sirens wail they go straight to the shelter and stay there until dawn.

Berlin's air-raid cellars demonstrated their worth last night, it is asserted here. One mother, it is reported, hadn't the heart to awaken her two children, who were sleeping peacefully, so she went to the cellar alone, leaving the children in their bedroom. Both children were killed while the mother was unscathed in the cellar when the house was struck.

Northeast City Blasted.

A number of casualties, including two dead, were reported from a Northeast of England city where about thirty bombs fell in an almost straight line across the town. Two delayed-action bombs exploded later, causing further casualties. Most of the damage was done to workers' homes, it was said.

In another Northeast city a young woman was killed and several other persons injured, two seriously, in a raid which lasted only two minutes. The attacking plane cut its motor, glided silently over the town, dropped three bombs and then flew out to sea.

Called Another Hitler Failure.

The Press Association, in its account of the raids, said that Adolf Hitler had sent "fire raiders to scatter their incendiaries indiscriminately in widespread areas."

"Bombing with high explosives was of a minor character," the agency said. "But according to reports reaching the Press Association incendiaries were furtively showered on towns, villages and open heaths.

"Despite hundreds of incendiaries dropped, the damage was extremely slight and certainly of no military importance. The civil defense, where tested, came through brilliant, stirrup pumps beating the incendiaries, and the raiders' fire bombs mission will go down as another of Hitler's failures."

Meanwhile today the Air Ministry announced that twenty-eight German planes were destroyed over Britain yesterday and that the British lost fourteen.

Tell of Attack on Portsmouth

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Swift units of the German Air Force dived at the British naval base of Portsmouth today in a surprise attack, a flying writer for DNB, the German official news agency, reported.

Two airports in southeast England cut out for particular attack were named as much-bombed Eastchurch and Southend.

German reporter-flyers returning from early morning attacks on Britain used such phrases as "a sea of flames" to describe the effect of a surprise dive bomber onslaught upon the Portsmouth naval base, and "a desert full of craters" to indicate the damage done to a nearby airfield.

Says Liverpool Was Attacked.

Earlier today informed spokesmen had said that port facilities at Liverpool were heavily attacked last night.

Wide-ranging bomb attacks on British seaports, armament plants and airports and continued mining of harbors by Germany's flying mine-layers were reported by the German High Command.

The Nazi spokesmen said that raids were carried out "with notable success" against Chatham, important military and naval center thirty miles southeast of London; Thameshaven, on the north shore of the Thames Estuary, and Middlesborough, a North Sea port in Yorkshire.

German observation planes returning to home bases after dawn reported dense smoke hampering visibility over the attacked areas, it was stated, indicating heavy fires below.

Meanwhile today, DNB, in reporting on yesterday's activity by the Nazi air force, claimed that only two British airdromes near the Thames Estuary had been attacked, with a limited number of planes engaged and only two air fights in which a few planes were shot down.

Silent on London Raid.

The DNB report made no mention of yesterday's attack on London.

The British capital had a seven-hour and ten-minute air raid alarm during the night and up to sunrise yesterday.

Sight of Berlin by Fire Bombs Described by British Raid Pilots

Fliers Tell, in Air Ministry Statement, of Spotting Target at German Capital by Means of Each Others' Explosives

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 29—The Air Ministry tonight described last night's British raid on Berlin as a methodical enterprise in which explosives and fire bombs were loosed "on a series of carefully selected military objectives and on works vital to war production."

In a supplemental statement to its communiqué the Ministry told this story of the assault:

"Aircraft drawn from two squadrons made a special attack on one objective only four miles from the center of the city. Every pilot in the two squadrons wanted to be in on the raid. Their keenness amounted to competition.

"'You couldn't have bought a seat in any of the aircraft for any amount of money,' said a senior intelligence officer.

"In one case two pilots 'tossed for it.' They normally were the first and second pilots of the same aircraft. Their difficulty, however, was that their machine had been more or less commandeered by the squadron's commanding officer, who, not having his own machine available, declared that in no circumstances was he going to miss 'this big show.'

Two Pilots Toss for Flight

"That meant either that the first or second pilot had to stand out (stay at home). Each protested he was entitled to go. The wing commander thought it over for a minute. Then he told them to toss up for it.

"It was just as dusk was gathering that the aircraft set off. Within three hours, one of the raiding force returned. Some technical trouble had developed on the way out and the pilot had had to turn back, jettisoning his bombs in the sea.

"'We'd have liked to have gone on,' he said, 'but we daren't risk it.'

"There was a wait of a few more hours and then a sergeant pilot and his crew landed.

"They marched into the intelligence room together, unruffled and excited, to give their account of the raid. The rear gunner, a stockily built Scotsman, was carrying a toy Scotty dog as a mascot.

"'He's been everywhere,' said the gunner, 'to Heligoland, Stavanger, France, over a whole lot of German territory—and now, Berlin.'

"'We went straight to Berlin and straight back,' said the sergeant pilot. 'We took seven hours exactly.'

"As they sat being interrogated by an intelligence officer the roar of the other planes returning could be overheard.

"Soon their crews began to fill the room.

"The captain of the second aircraft—a young pilot officer—told his story next. They had attacked the (Berlin) power station.

Cruising Over Reich Capital Told

"'We bombed at 12 o'clock—dead on midnight,' he said. 'Somebody had been there before us. When we arrived we found the target well on fire. We could see it when we were twenty-five minutes' flying time away from the target.

"We came in more or less north to south and put our stick (series) of bombs down just to the left of this big fire. Then four more fires started. They were burning with very bright white lights. Altogether, we were cruising round over Berlin for about half an hour.'

"Another pilot said:

"'Many of the bombers were over Berlin at the same time, while in other parts of the outskirts those from other groups taking part in the night's operations could be seen in the distance.

"'I saw eight or ten flares dropping over Berlin and about a dozen lots of other people's bombs going down during the time we were there. We spent fifty minutes over the city.'

"Intense searchlight activity, al-

30.24-4603

30.24-4603

lied to some haze, prevented several pilots, who made their attacks from various heights and different directions, from observing the results. But when a few minutes after midnight one aircraft dropped its high explosives and incendiaries the haze had cleared sufficiently to enable the pilot to note four fires which broke out in the south-central part of the target.

"At twenty minutes past 12, following yet another salvo across buildings, there was a violent explosion and a large fire which could be seen burning fiercly fifteen minutes after the attack."

R. A. F. Defenders Repel Barrage Balloon Attack

Rout Messerschmitts, Down Two Over Coast Town

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, England, Aug. 29 (AP).—A wedge of German Messerschmitt fighters swooped from 20,000 feet on barrage balloons at the edge of this town tonight, their aerial cannons belching, but met their match from defending Spitfires and Hurricanes of the coastal defense.

Raiders and defenders spiraled in a series of high dogfights, and within a few minutes the first plane hurtled to earth a few miles inland.

Then two others, one of them British, spun out of the mass. One fell like a stone, and when it crashed the explosion of its gasoline tank could be heard for miles.

A Royal Air Force pilot bailed out from the other. He fell in the sea a few yards from shore and was rescued by a naval torpedo-boat.

Four of the Messerschmitts headed for home amid anti-aircraft bursts.

"If sirens went off in every area across which the raiders fly, a handful of raiders could stop production everywhere," the paper pointed out, "and several million people would lose their sleep to no purpose.

"So sirens will sound only in areas where an attack is thought likely. Even then, often enough the attack does not mature or bombs are dropped only on one or two widely separated spots."

Raid Sirens' Use Reduced To Let Londoners Sleep

Light Warning in Arms Plant Cuts False-Alarm Losses

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—New air raid warning tactics were in effect tonight in an effort to save Londoners' sleep and reduce the number of false alarms which send armament workers into shelters and disrupt production each time an enemy bomber nears.

Hereafter, in hospitals, factories and public service stations, a "purple" light warning will be used as a stand-by signal preliminary to the "red" flash which is equivalent to the sound of sirens.

This new measure perhaps explains why London authorities did not immediately sound the sirens tonight even though Nazi raiders were hovering near the capital.

'The Daily Herald," commending the new policy, admitted the public would undergo "unavoidable risks" with the new system but expressed belief Britons would indorse it.

England Finds Herself

This frank British viewpoint of the war with Germany is written for the Associated Press by Evelyn A. Montague, of the Manchester Guardian. Mr. Montague served with the British Expeditionary Forces as a war correspondent. He is a son of the late C. E. Montague, the famous essayist and novelist.

By E. A. MONTAGUE

London, Aug. 29—Britain today is a happy country! That is the strangest thing that has happened to us in all this strange year.

I am a happy man! My home has been broken up, my child is in one part of the country, my possessions in another. My wife and I are in a third, living in a stranger's house, overtaxed, overworked, uncertain of the future, cut off from most of our small pleasures, restricted in our movements, threatened with invasion.

But we are happier than we were twelve months ago.

Twenty-two years of unnatural living are behind the change. They began in 1918 when a million or two of our soldiers came home vowing that there should be no more war for any reason whatever.

It was natural that exhausted men whose too simple hopes of the millennium had been disappointed, and who, had been bloodily mishandled by some of their commanders, should feel that way for a time. But the temporary neurosis became a settled principle, buttressed by bad theology, slipshod logic and plain materialism. It sank deep into British minds and has influenced all our policies ever since, usually for the worse.

It began to take extravagant forms as time went on. Ignoring all the evidence, we deluded ourselves that a tough revengeful people could be won away from their purpose by our disarmament.

Our more amiable qualities—readiness to believe other men's word, friendliness toward a beaten enemy—helped to foster the delusion.

Some of us became ashamed of our own warlike history and of the empire which it had won for us; the world resounded with our cries of remorse.

We upheld the League of Nations with promises which we could not perform. We tried to persuade ourselves that we could tame the Italian lion by letting him run about loose, but keeping his food away from him.

In the end the British Labor party got itself into the ludicrous position of demanding that we should fight for the League of Nations, but not provide ourselves with the arms to do it, and the Conservative party did neither.

War was the ultimate evil; we admitted no other.

Disillusion Painful

Disillusion was slow and painful. It began for us in China, it went on in Abyssinia, Spain, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia. With deepening anger, the British, one of the great fighting races of the world, with a record of victory unbroken since the American Revolution, saw themselves outmaneuvered or elbowed aside when they tried to help the oppressed nations. But they clung to their theory that somehow things could be put right and justice done without violence. The hatred of war was still too strong in them for reason.

At last came Munich, with its scene of hysterical relief in the House of Commons and its fury of shame in the hearts of many Britons who could not make themselves heard. Happy or bitter, all of us knew then—or very soon afterward—that the dream was over.

We took stock of our armaments and set to work to make good the years that the locust had eaten.

Grew More Bitter

And all through the year that followed, as we tuned up our armament factories, built our air-raid shelters and trained our civilian army, we grew more bitter as we realized more fully how we had been fooled.

The patience of the Government outlasted the patience of the people. On the eve of war, when Chamberlain made a speech in the House of Commons which suggested that he was ready to condone even the invasion of Poland, Arthur Greenwood got up to reply for the Labor opposition, and Government backbenchers, in an agony of shame and rage, cried out to him, "Speak for England."

Their voices were the voice of England taking charge at last, saying, "No more of these hesitations, this appeasement which leaves us in the end nothing but a choice between dishonors. Life is not so precious as we have made ourselves believe. Death is not so horrible as compromise with tyranny and enslavement. We are going to fight until either this nation or Hitler is destroyed."

Government Listened

The Government listened to the voice of England. Two days later we were at war, and over all of us hung the certainty of loss and the destruction of hopes, the possibility of death. But we were happy at last.

"We have had bad times since then. . . . We were distressed and worried by the 'phony war' and angered by the retreat from Norway. There were black days when Leopold laid down his arms with a suddenness that invited a harder name, when our troops seemed inescapably trapped at Dunkerque, when Petain withdrew France from the struggle and left us to fight alone.

When France surrendered it seemed for the first and last time that we might not win.

But the good times have outweighed the bad.

The rapturous ecstasy of the whole British people over the rescue of the B. E. F. from Dunkerque was not wholly, or even mainly, joy at the saving of husbands and sons.

Faith Recovered

It was the happiness of recovering our faith in ourselves, sapped by years of unnatural meekness in the face of insolent injustice. When the heroic story of Dunkerque became known, every Briton said to himself exultantly, "By God, we are a great people still. We are the great fighters and adventurers of the world. What other army and navy could have done it?"

From that moment this nation was twice as formidable as it had been before.

We have had other rapturous moments, when Narvik or Oran or the River Plate showed that we had recovered our ancient knack of striking hard and quick, without waiting to apologize beforehand, when we knew that right was on our side.

This year of war has been for us a process of discovering that we still have the barbaric virtues which we have been so busy condemning for twenty-two years.

Young Men Heroic

Our young men are still capable of being simple-hearted and heroic. The boys who a few years ago as students at Oxford were announcing that they would not fight for King and country have fought the Germans in the sky with such fantastic daring that the outside world finds it hard to believe the stories of their victories. But we, knowing them, believe and rejoice every day that the grime has been rubbed off and has left the gold untarnished.

That is why now, at the moment when war is on their own doorstep, the British are more confident than they have been at any time since last September. They have grown steadily younger, more primitive, if you like, more simple, unperplexed, self-reliant and proud.

Doctors are pointing out that nervous troubles in Britain have decreased since the war began. The civilians of Britain have faced the bombing raids of the last few weeks with untroubled and humorous fortitude. The years have fallen away from the veterans of the last war who are now in the home guard; they are aching to meet the enemy whom they have beaten once before.

We do not regret our lost Allies; we have more faith in ourselves.

Public Confidence Complete

Public confidence in victory is so complete that in the last month or two ordinary men's minds and talk have turned more and more to what we will make of Britain and the world after the victory.

The mood of the moment is propitious for such discussion. The common purpose, passionately held, has drawn us all together; Britain has never been so united in living memory as it is today. It is a purpose for which we are ready, quite simply, to give everything we have. Already we have given much—comfort and money, family life, leisure, freedom of personal behavior.

Comfort, though they have had more or it than most, has never been necessary to the British; if it had been, they would never have colonized the world. Now they are living uncomfortably (and rather liking it, incidentally), and the greed of personal ownership has receded from their minds. They are serving something outside themselves.

New Feelings Working

The result has been the growth in unexpected soil—men who used to be preoccupied with their own privileges and possessions—of a new sense of national comradeship and a new conscience. These feelings are beginning to work in ways that may make a better nation here when the war has been won.

So you see us—excited, interested, confident, frankly enjoying a situation which exactly suits our national temperament.

We have no exaggerated respect for one of our enemies and the most complete contempt for the other.

We are busy, pleased with what we have done so far, delighted to find that we can still enjoy discomfort and danger adventurously.

Do you wonder that we are happy?

Finds British Confident They Can "Stick It Out"

By DREW MIDDLETON

Associated Press Correspondent

With The British Army's Southern Command, In The Field, Aug. 29—In three days' travel through military and naval areas which the Germans have been bombing nightly I have found little damage which would hinder Britain's war effort, an unshaken faith among soldiers and civilians that they can "stick it out"—and considerable contempt for German marksmanship.

A British officer told me service casualties have been one soldier killed and "a very few injured, and they not seriously."

Lists Damage Seen

Officers have allowed me to go where I wished and I personally have seen this damage:

In a machine shop where recruits are taught to use tooling machines: Two machines damaged, shop partly damaged, but now well on the way to reconstruction. No casualties.

A vicar and his housekeeper shaken up by two bombs which fell near his house, miles from any military objective.

The wing of an old folks' home hit by a bomb. Twelve sick and feeble old people killed. Home considerable distance from any military objectives.

Predict Nazi Defeat

The men of this army of defenders tell you stanchly that Adolf Hitler's invasion "which may come any night" will be defeated by mobile British columns because "we have improved on the German's new conception of warfare. We will defeat him at his own game as we always have."

Not only that, these officers here claim their vast training program is getting them ready for "future offensives" of their own.

Lieut.-Gen. C. J. E. Auchinleck, commander in chief of the southern command, who scored Britain's sole land success in Norway by leading a mixed force of Poles, French and British in the capture of Narvik, says:

"In Flanders and France we learned that first of all we must have increased cooperation between the army, navy and the air force. We really get inside each other's minds now and we meet at the high-water mark on the beaches of Britain. . . .

Mobility Increased

"Now we have increased mobility so that mobile columns, working with the R. A. F., will be able to converge on any single stretch of flat country here if the German high command selects it as a landing port."

"The Germans will try it, all right," he concluded. "They will not care how many men are killed in landing, or how many troop carriers crash.

"But I, my commanders and men, down to the greenest recruit, know they will get a hot reception."

Running The Bomb Gantlet In A Bus

By MILO M. THOMPSON, Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, Aug. 29—There is nothing quite like riding across the industrial section of this blacked-out city in a blacked-out bus at the height of London's greatest air raid.

When I emerged early today from one of the Associated Press' outposts into the eerie half-light half-shadow contrived by the blackout and hundreds of searchlights, I had little hope of catching a bus.

They normally would all be lined up along the curbs until the all-clear signal came. I was resigned to several miles of walking interspersed by dashes into shelter.

But I was wrong. Above the humming beat of German propellers overhead I caught the sound of an approaching bus. How it came to be in operation at that time was a mystery.

I flagged it down and clambered in, notwithstanding the conductor's warning that it was bound only as far as a certain bridge. (The British censor likes to have people say "certain bridge" instead of naming it.)

I sat in darkness with other passengers.

Blackout Defied

The bus rolled forward, gaining speed that defied the blackout. We whipped and turned down what seemed an alley lined by great shafts of light groping for the planes above.

There was no other traffic and there was just enough diffused light from London's defensive searchlights to show our driver the way. No one talked.

I sat on the edge of the seat as the bus careened around corners. It seemed that the trip would never end, although it must have taken only a few minutes. The sound of bombs and anti-aircraft fire welled up in the distance.

Reaches Destination

Finally the bus slowed down at its destination and the conductor out of habit called out, "all change." Of course, there was nothing to change to.

The bridge loomed up beyond. If the streets I had traveled had not been likely targets, this bridge certainly would be. I stepped off into its unknown darkness.

Seemed Endless

From the moving apexes of the searchlight cones in the sky I felt sure that a German plane was overhead. He seemed to be almost at my neck. It was like walking past the cemetery as a child.

The hundreds of yards of the bridge seemed endless and the altitude of the droning plane so slight. I restrained an impulse to run.

Finally I reached the end of the bridge and the home guardsmen on duty there passed me on. I moved hastily to the dubious shelter of brick walls.

Three-hour Raid on Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Roaring high over the German capital for nearly three hours before the dawn today, British bombers took a toll of ten killed and about thirty wounded in a workers' section less than two miles from the Government offices in the Wilhelmstrasse.

All the casualties were civilians. Preliminary reports gave no word of death or injury to soldiers.

While the results of an early-morning automobile inspection tour appeared to bear out the authorities' claim that no military objectives of consequence had been hit, army officers, firemen and policemen hastened to Kottbusser street, in the southeastern part of the city, where the chief damage was done.

The officers took technical notes; the firemen fought blazes started by incendiary bombs, and the police investigated reports that the British had released delayed action bombs which might go off hours or even days after being dropped.

One British plane was brought down in the attack, the High Command said, bringing to forty-four its reports of Britain's losses yesterday and last night. Germany admitted losing fifteen.

It was Berlin's worst air raid. British planes crossed and recrossed the heart of the city as they dropped thundering charges but two miles from Adolf Hitler's Chancellery.

British planes intentionally attacked residential sections of the Reich's capital, the daily Berlin communique said, and added that incendiary and explosive bombs killed or injured numerous civilians and caused damage to several apartment houses with attic fires.

Main Damage in Single Block.

Through arrangement with the Propaganda Ministry, three American newspaper men, including an Associated Press correspondent, were taken on a two-hour tour. They visited Kottbusser street and also were taken to whatever potential military targets they wished to visit.

Such places as the Tempelhof Airdrome, where civilian planes were being warmed up; the Klingenberg power plant, which supplies half of Berlin, and the railway stations were all undamaged. It was impossible, however, to cover all the possible points of military importance on the flying trip, but the only damage the correspondents saw was to dwellings and pavement.

In one block in crowded Kottbusser street, where the dead included a woman and a sixteen-year-old girl and three other persons killed in one building, about a dozen 100-pound high explosive bombs and an even larger number of incendiaries had apparently fallen.

Came on Heels of Alarm.

Bombs dropped within ten minutes of the first sounding of the alarm at 12:24 A. M., and the damage was done while many Berliners were en route to shelters.

An air raid warden directing people to the shelters was badly wounded, a bomb fragment severing both his legs. The dead and injured were on the sidewalks or in doorways. Incendiary bombs set fire to three flats at the same moment. Other incendiaries, dropping into a gaping hole ripped in the roof of a building by a high explosive bomb, started fires throughout one house.

Raiders Can't Be Picked Out.

Incendiary bombs apparently outnumbered the high explosives dropped by the British planes, for roof fires were reported from several parts of the city. None, however, was of the size of those in Kottbusser street, the glow of which could be seen in the heart of the city.

High explosives dug two ten-foot craters, five feet deep, in the middle of the street. Sidewalks were covered with shattered glass for a block in every direction. Army officers said that the nearest objective of any military consequence was a railway station about half a mile away.

So high were the raiders that powerful searchlights were unable to pick them out, despite a cloudless sky and only the heaviest anti-aircraft guns were called into action.

The British dropped flares, as well as bombs, particularly in the western section of the city. Some were snuffed out by anti-aircraft fire, others hung over this part of the capital for several minutes each.

R. A. F. Ranges Widely.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—British bombers last night attacked several important targets in the Berlin area during extensive raids on military objectives in Germany, Holland and France, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

A large vessel lying in a canal near Rathenow, twenty-five miles west of Berlin, was directly hit and exploded, the Ministry announced.

"Other aircraft attacked the airplane factory at Leipzig, the Junkers works at Dessau, oil plants at Reisholz, Dortmund and Nordenham, north of Bremen, and several enemy airdromes," said the communique.

One important British attack on the vital synthetic gasoline producing plant at Leuna, near Leipzig, was acknowledged, but the Germans asserted that only slight damage was wrought.

The Admiralty announced today that Great Britain's Fleet Air Arm delivered smashing blows at German oil depots on the Norwegian coast yesterday.

A communique declared that the two remaining oil tanks at a depot previously attacked were hit, that a motor patrol vessel was set on fire and that two direct hits were scored on a 2,000-ton supply ship.

All the attacking planes, it was added, returned safely.

Nazis Hammer Foe's Coast

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Nazi air force beat heavily at England's coast today in retaliation for a three-hour raid on Berlin by British bombers, the most punishing ever made on this capital.

While men still searched in Berlin's streets for British time bombs, the German command loosed squadrons of Stukas (dive bombers) upon the British naval base of Portsmouth. Returning pilots declared a surprise attack was hammered home spectacularly in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire. When they left, they said, Portsmouth Harbor was "a sea of flames" and a near-by airdrome was "a desert full of craters."

Both incendiary and demolition bombs were dropped in the morning darkness on Liverpool harbor, on Chatham, the military and naval center thirty miles southeast of London; on Thameshaven, lying on the north shore of the Thames estuary; on the ports of Middlesbrough, Cardiff and Bristol; on the airports of Eastchurch and Southend, in southeast England, and on munitions, armament and airplane plants at Sheffield, Norwich and Coventry.

One important British attack on a military objective—the synthetic gasoline plant at Leuna, near Leipzig—was acknowledged, but Germans asserted only slight damage was wrought.

As to the bombing of Berlin, during which the British raiders dropped explosives within two miles of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's headquarters in the Wilhelmstrasse, the Nazi high command declared that residential sections were "intentionally attacked."

At least ten persons were killed and thirty injured, most of them in a working-class section. A series of fires was set off and bomb craters were left in various parts of the city. One of the attacking planes was shot down. German authorities declared that no material military objectives were hit, and foreign correspondents, in a quick trip of inspection, saw no damage of military importance.

The afternoon press discussed these rules defiantly. The "Berliner Boersen Zeitung" said: "The intention is obvious that the civilian population should be terrorized and their nerves shattered. London may rest assured, however, that no people have such good nerves as the German people, who are absolutely aware of the seriousness of war and who are ready to make any sacrifice in the future."

It was announced that in future raids all telephones and telegraph communication from Germany will be halted until half an hour after the all-clear signals. Then, it was said, automobiles will be put at the disposal of foreign correspondents to inspect any section of Berlin or its suburbs they desire.

No information may be sent from Germany while raids are in progress, it was added, lest British aviators intercept such messages and use them for military purposes.

Eight Berlin districts, authorized sources said, were struck by bombs in last night's raid: Wilhelmsruh, Reinickendorf, Wedding, formerly a strongly Communist working-class district; Weissensee, Moabit, one of whose landmarks is a prison; the Kottbusser gate district, not far from Tempelhof airport; the Goerlitzer railway station district, and Gruenau, where the rowing contests of the Olympic Games were held in 1936.

In the war at sea, the German high command announced that a single submarine, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Schepke, had reported sinking seven armed British merchant ships totaling 43,000 tons. Five of them were said to have been "shot from a strongly protected convoy."

reverse Blank

30.24-4605

BERLIN, AUG.30-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-NO BRITISH AIR RAIDS DEVELOPED DURING THE NIGHT AND BERLINERS THOUGH WARNED BY THE PRESS AND AUTHORITIES TO PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR REPEATED ATTACKS ON RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS, SLEPT UNDISTURBED.

THE MORNING PRESS WAS FILLED WITH BITTER COMMENT ON THE BOMBING OF A WORKERS' QUARTER EARLY THURSDAY WHICH KILLED TEN CIVILIANS.

ADOLF HITLER'S VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER DECLARED THE BOMBING WAS DELIBERATE.

AUG 30 1940

YESTERDAY THE NAZI AIR FORCE BEAT HEAVILY AT ENGLAND'S COAST IN ANGRY RETALIATION FOR A THREE-HOUR RAID ON BERLIN BY BRITISH BOMBERS, THE MOST PUNISHING EVER MADE ON THIS CAPITAL.

WHILE MEN STILL SEARCHED XXX (SECOND GRAF)

FH1111PED

NEW AFRICAN LANDS JOIN BRITAIN'S SIDE

French Cameroons And Congo Follow Lead Of Chad Territory

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 29—The French Cameroons and Congo have followed the lead of the Chad territory and entered the war at Britain's side, turning substantially the whole of French equatorial Africa into a British ally, Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced tonight.

Thus more than a million square miles of territory has been aligned with Britain, opening a vast corridor from the South Atlantic to Italian Libya, and creating an uninterrupted British land bridge connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

Britain, military observers remarked, will be afforded a guarantee of the maintenance of communications for attacks on the Italian colonial empire.

Mum On War Implications

General de Gaulle, head of French forces refusing to accept the surrender to Germany ordered by the Government of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and organizing to fight on, did not himself discuss the military implications of the action.

At his headquarters, however, it was declared that their new status as belligerents would sharply restrict Italian and German naval and air movements.

It was said, too, that not only were native troops available in those areas but that there were "a certain number" of airplanes there.

Believed Already Active

There was speculation that Colonel de Larminat, former chief of staff of the French armies in the Near East, already was active in equatorial Africa. It was recalled that only recently he came here from Syria for conversations with de Gaulle, and then left hurriedly on a mission that never has been disclosed.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A broadcast of the British Broadcasting Corporation heard in New York said General de Gaulle had appointed de Larminat to be high commissioner of French equatorial Africa and Lieutenant Colonel le Clerc to be high commissioner for the Cameroons.]

The British Ministry of Information announced tonight that Gen. Jean Catroux, ousted by the Petain Government as Governor General of French Indo-China, had joined de Gaulle's forces.

De Gaulle himself, speaking over the British radio, appealed to every part of the old French Empire to stand with equatorial Africa.

"I call to duty each French territory for the work of national defense," he said. "I call the army, the navy and the French air force to arms. There remain glories to be garnered for our flag."

Vichy Government Hits Back At Africa Colonies

Vichy, France, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Petain-Laval Government struck back today at what it termed British-inspired rebellions in France's colonial empire by relieving three governors general of their posts and reinforcing the French administration in Indo-China.

The powers of Vice-Admiral Jean De Coux, new Petain-appointed Governor General of Indo-China, were increased with respect to control of the colony's five component provinces.

The Government moved swiftly in connection with African and Pacific colonies, dismissing the governors of the Chad region in equatorial Africa, the Cameroons mandate on the African west coast and New Caledonia in the southern Pacific.

Italians Report Suez Bombed

Declare Raiders Struck North End of Canal —Claim Capture of Sudan Outpost.

ROME, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Fascist warplanes bombed the Suez Canal for the first time yesterday, the Italian High Command announced today. Bombs were dropped on the northernmost part of the canal, between Port Said and Ismailia, it was stated, as well as on the Alcantara Ferry, where the railroad line passes between Egypt and Palestine.

The daily communique also reported another raid on Alexandria, Egyptian port where the British maintain an important naval base.

[A British communique yesterday said that Port Said was bombed for more than an hour, but that there were no casualties and no damage.]

British attempts to invade Eritrea, Italian East Africa, from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were beaten off, the High Command reported, by Italian troops re-enforced by native Askaris. More than a dozen Australians were said to have been killed.

The Italians also claimed to have occupied a British outpost, Fort Polignac, near Lake Rudolph, using native Italian Somali troops, and to have defeated a British raid on Galabat, an Italian outpost in the Sudan.

Report Convoy Bombed.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio today broadcast a dispatch from Athens asserting that a strongly-escorted British convoy, including Egyptian and Turkish merchant ships, was bombed last evening by Italian planes between the Greek islands of Chios and Nikaria.

The Egyptian 3,400-ton freighter Ghikah was reported sunk by two bombs.

Another unidentified freighter was described as seriously damaged and continuing its journey with a heavy list.

50-Minute Air Raid On Malta Reported

Valletta, Malta, Aug. 29 (AP)—Heavy formations of enemy planes flying at a great height raided this British Mediterranean island fortress for fifty minutes this morning.

No casualties were reported but bombs did some damage to civilian property.

AUG 30 1940

AXIS DEMANDS GIVEN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA

Foreign Ministers Inform Their Governments and Wait.

FRONTIER FIGHTING REPORTED

Ciano and von Ribbentrop Keep Opponents Apart at Vienna Border Conference.

VIENNA, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Hungarian and Rumanian delegations, brought to this capital of old Austria by axis governments, communicated the suggestions of Rome and Berlin for a Transylvanian settlement to their respective governments today after separate two-hour talks with German and Italian Foreign Ministers.

German spokesmen said that from various signs it can be presumed that conclusive results will be reached, perhaps tomorrow.

The Hungarians, Premier Count Pal Teleky and Foreign Minister Count Istvan Csaky, and the Rumanians, Foreign Minister Mihail Manoilecu and his aids, had not yet come together in a four-Power roundtable to discuss any proposed new frontier, but had been restrictd to the separate talks with Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, the German and Italian Foreign Ministers.

The preliminary discussions were held at the Imperial Hotel, headquarters of von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano. Old Belvedere Palace was in readiness, however, for more formal conferences later on, if it is decided to bring representatives of all four nations together around a single table.

A German spokesman said that the talks would be conducted "in a spirit of comradely co-operation." He declined to discuss the possibility that arbitration might be necessary.

"No hard and fast program has been laid down," he declared, but the following objectives were summarized: 1. Quiet. 2. Peace. 3. Order. 4. Contentment, and, 5. Lasting stability.

Such a solution is uppermost in the minds of Germans and Italians because, one spokesman said, "These discussions cannot be separated from the fact that war is being waged" and Germany wants peace at her back so she may draw upon Balkan raw materials without interference.

The Nazi press emphasized that the four-Power meeting "will be of importance not only for the future fashioning of the Southeast, but also of Europe and the world. Here great English intrigue of the post-war period is being liquidated."

The conference was reminiscent of the Axis-arbitrated settlement between Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia in November, 1938, also at Vienna, as a result of which the since liquidated Czecho-Slovak Republic yielded Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) to Hungary. Count Ciano and von Ribbentrop were the Axis representatives on that occasion, too.

Air Forces in Battle.

But, even as the delegates converged upon Vienna, Rumania formally accused the Hungarian Air Force of "real acts of hostility" in connection with air clashes over their border, and announced officially that she was adopting a policy of force to repel any further the Hungarian incursions.

Hungary countered with charges that the Rumanian Air Force was sending planes on reconnaissance flights over her territory.

Recent incidents on Rumania's border with Soviet Russia also appeared to figure in the situation. Although the German wireless minimized this angle, there was plainly apparent an air of urgency in the suddenness with which today's conference was called and the number of important diplomats attending.

It was also acknowledged by German spokesmen that any serious Russo-Rumanian clash would make it urgent that a quick settlement of the Balkan situation be arrived at. Southwestern Europe is an important source of war supplies for Germany, particularly oil and wheat.

[The Rumanian Army last night announced withdrawal of certain of its units from the Russian frontier to the interior, adding that the bulk of the army units would now remain "where they are." Previously there had been border clashes in which hundreds of soldiers were reported killed.]

Viewpoints Widely Apart.

Germans acknowledged the recent negotiations at Turnu-Severin showed the Rumanian and Hungarian viewpoints to be so divergent that no immediate direct understanding could be arrived at, despite the desire of the axis to settle the problem speedily in order to give undivided attention to the war with Great Britain.

However, German spokesmen have denied that they intend to arbitrate the dispute. They repeated today their insistence the axis does not intend to dictate a settlement, but rather will do its utmost with suggestions and advice to both sides to adopt a conciliatory attitude to help them arrive at a compromise.

Hungary is demanding the restoration of practically everything Rumania took from her as a result of the world war; or approximately five-sixths of Transylvania. Rumania, on the other hand, is said to desire to begin a settlement by shifting respective national minorities, with a cession of a narrow strip of territory to be considered later.

Von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano arrived here last night after a conversation with Adolf Hitler yesterday in his Bavarian mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

The conference was expected to last for several days.

Rumanians Flee Red Troops.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Fearful of new clashes between Soviet and Rumanian troops following a declaration of King Carol's Government that it will yield no more ground to the Russians, hundreds of residents of southern Bucovina and Moldavia were reported moving hurriedly southward today into the old Kingdom of Rumania.

Budapest Again Accuses Rumania.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Government accused Rumanian flyers today of having tried to lure Hungarian airmen on practice flights to trespass on Rumanian territory, according to a Budapest dispatch broadcast by the German radio.

Rumanian airmen were accused of crossing over Hungary to lure the Hungarian airmen back over Rumania.

RUSSIA HURLS NEW CHARGES AT RUMANIA

Warns Against Continuation Of "Provocative Acts" On Border

Carol Reported Planning Cabinet Shakeup As Axis Seeks Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Friday*, Aug. 30—Tass news agency disclosed today Soviet Russia had accused Rumania of continued violation of her frontier and said repetions of these "provocative acts could not be tolerated."

Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs Dekanozoff handed two protests to Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Minister, the agency said, one of them in reply to a Rumanian note alleging frontier violations by Soviet troops and aircraft.

Counter-Protest Lodged

The first note delivered August 19 reported Rumanian troops had fired on Soviet border guards and drawn the latter's fire. Rumania lodged a counter-protest six days later, the agency said, charging Soviet aircraft had violated Rumanian territory.

Dekanozoff handed Gafencu the second note yesterday, protesting "new hostile action" on the part of Rumanian troops and aircraft, adding, "It is true the Soviet side as yet has had no casualties, but should casualties occur the matter will take a grave turn."

"The Soviet Government placed upon Rumania the entire responsibility for possible consequences," the agency said, and declared "violations of the Soviet frontier by Rumanian troops continue up to the present day."

Shakeup In Rumanian Cabinet Reported Near

Bucharest, *Friday*, Aug. 30 (AP)—Reports circulated in the Rumanian capital today that attempts are being made by King Carol II to form a new Cabinet in the midst of Axis mediatory efforts to settle territorial demands of Rumania's bristling neighbors.

After an extraordinary Cabinet session in the Royal Palace until near dawn, the King called in a number of prominent Iron Guard (Rumanian Nazi) members for private audiences.

The King also summoned the royal councilors for an unprecedented Crown Council session to discuss the four-power conferences in progress at Vienna, in which the Rome-Berlin Axis seeks peaceable settlement of the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute over Transylvania.

Pro-Nazi To Meet King

The pro-German George Brantainu, Iuliu Mainu, peasant leader, and John Mihalache, who are not members of the council, were to meet with Carol today.

It was reported unofficially that there was full discussion of yesterday's meeting at Vienna.

An attempt will be made to reach an agreement on a course decided on at Vienna and then to transmit approval of the plan to Mihail Manoilescu, Foreign Minister, it was said.

Rumania will throw the bulk of her army into a new line of defense near the Russian border as soon as territorial disputes with Bulgaria and Hungary have been settled definitely, diplomatic sources reported.

The Rumanian-Bulgarian settlement of the Dobruja question awaits only formal signature, but the Transylvanian dispute with Hungary still is hanging fire.

The Rumanian general staff, diplomats said, already is working on plans to make the Siretul river an "impregnable second line of defense," which Rumanians are convinced they could hold, even against the Red army.

Withdrawal of certain troops and supplies from the Soviet-Rumanian border, mentioned in last night's communique, now are disclosed to have been made to the Siretul line.

There is no official confirmation of rumors of new Russian frontier incidents. Authorities said these probably were merely "amplification of earlier reports" of the clashes occurring there earlier this week.

Situation Delicate

The delicacy of the Russo-Rumanian situation was emphasized by reports that the mixed Russian-Rumanian commission sitting in Odessa for the last two months is swamped with complaints, demands and complicated technical problems arising out of the transfer of Bessarabia to Russia. Feeling is still tense along the new border.

Many residents of Southern Bucovina, fearful of further clashes between Soviet and Rumanian forces, were reported moving hurriedly southward into the old kingdom of Rumania. The flight was at its height between the River Prut and Siretul, where troops of both sides are heavily concentrated.

Axis Begins Shaping New Balkan "Peace"

Vienna, Aug. 29—Germany and Italy turned their ministerial attention to the turbulent Hungarian-Rumanian frontier today and, in separate discussions with Hungarian and Rumanian diplomats, began the shaping of a new Axis-sponsored "peace."

The contours of a new line that will divide the disputed province of Transylvania and its 3,500,000 people between Hungary and Rumania were still hidden tonight.

Confer For Two Hours

Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy conferred for two hours each with the Hungarian representatives—Premier Count Pal Teleky and Foreign Minister Count Istvan Csaky—and Rumanian representatives—Foreign Minister Mihail Manoilescu and his aide, Valerie Pop.

A German spokesman said "concluding results" presumably would be reached tomorrow.

He said the length of the talks meant Ribbentrop and Ciano were going deeply into the complicated language, historical and mixed population problems of Transylvania in a "spirit of comradely cooperation."

Harsh Words Exchanged

The talks, held at the hotel headquarters of Ribbentrop and Ciano, were prefaced however, by an acid exchange of communications in which Rumania charged a Hungarian plane with bombing a Rumanian airport and Hungary indignantly rejoined.

Germans minimized the importance of Rumanian-Russian border clashes, widely reported in the foreign press, but emphasized their desire to see "quiet, peace, order, contentment and lasting stability" in the Balkans, suppliers of Axis raw materials, while the struggle with England is on.

Red-Nazi Resettlement Pact For Balkans Signed

Berlin, Aug. 29 (AP)—A Soviet-German agreement was signed today for the resettlement of 115,000 German nationals from districts in Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, newly ceded by Rumania to Russia.

The agreement is similar to the procedure followed in the removal of German nationals last winter from former Polish territory now owned by Russia.

The resettlement is to be completed by November 15, well-informed sources here said, and the property left behind by the departing Germans will be compensated for later through an exchange of German and Russian goods. The resettlers, in turn, will receive in Germany the equivalent of their former Rumanian property. Mass removals will start in mid-September.

UNDATED TRANSYLVANIA WITH VIENNA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE RUMANIAN PROVINCE OF TRANSYLVANIA, RICH IN MINERALS, TIMBER AND GRAIN, IS THE STAKE IN BITTER RUMANIAN-HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL NEGOTIATIONS RESUMING TODAY AT VIENNA UNDER WATCHFUL EYES OF AXIS MINISTERS ANXIOUS TO KEEP PEACE IN THE BALKANS.

WITH ITS POPULATION DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL RACIAL GROUPS--MAGYARS, VLACHS AND SAXONS--TRANSYLVANIA LONG HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF BALKAN FRICTION.

ONCE A ROMAN COLONY, IT WAS PART OF THE DOMAIN OF HUNGARIAN KINGS AS EARLY AS 1003, LATER A PRINCIPALITY SUBSERVIENT TO THE TURKISH EMPIRE, BRIEFLY PART OF A RUMANIAN STATE IN 1600, SUBSEQUENTLY

30.24-4607

30.24-4607

DOMINATED BY THE HAPSBURGS AND IN 1918 JOINED TO RUMANIA IN THE WORLD WAR BREAKUP OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

ROUGHLY AN AREA OF 24,000 SQUARE MILES LYING, AS ITS NAME IMPLIES, "BEYOND THE WOODS" FROM HUNGARY, TRANSYLVANIA IS THE LARGEST PROVINCE IN RUMANIA IN SIZE.

ITS POPULATION, 3,414,492 IN 1937, IS SECOND LARGEST OF RUMANIAN PROVINCES.

HUNGARY CLAIMS THERE ARE AT LEAST 1,500,000 MAGYARS IN THE AREA.

RUMANIA, ASSERTING THERE ARE 200,000 RUMANIANS IN HUNGARY, HAS COUNTERED HUNGARY'S DEMAND FOR RETURN OF ALL OR MOST OF TRANSYLVANIA WITH SUGGESTIONS OF POPULATION TRANSFERS, WITH SOME "TOKEN" CESSION OF LAND.

AUG 30 1940

JH525AED

War Communiques

British

LONDON, Aug. 30 (Friday) (AP). A joint communique of the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security:

Yesterday afternoon enemy aircraft attacked the Scilly Isles. Bombs were dropped and civilians were fired on with machine guns. Fires were caused and a small number of persons were injured.

Enemy aircraft also machine gunned a southwest town during the morning. No casualties were caused and no damage was done.

A small number of bombs was dropped in the south of England early in the day. A house was slightly damaged but no one was injured.

Apart from these occurrences, no bombs are reported to have been dropped in the British Isles during the hours of daylight yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

During this afternoon large numbers of enemy aircraft which approached the Kent coast were engaged and dispersed by our fighters. A small number of the enemy penetrated inland, but the attack was not pressed home.

This evening formations of enemy aircraft were again active in the same area. Again they were attacked by our fighters. The enemy formations were broken up and pursued out to sea.

Reports so far received show that nine enemy aircraft were destroyed, one of them by anti-aircraft gunfire and the remainder by our fighters. Three of our fighters were lost.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night R. A. F. bombers made extensive raids on military objectives in Germany, Holland and enemy-occupied France. Several important targets in the Berlin area were heavily bombed. Other aircraft attacked the airplane factory at Leipzig, the Junkers works at Dessau, oil plants at Reisholz, Dortmund and Nordenhan, north of Bremen, and several enemy airdromes.

A large vessel lying in the canal near Rathenou, twenty-five miles west of Berlin, sustained a direct hit and exploded.

All our aircraft returned. Two made forced landings, but their crews are safe.

An Air Ministry communique:

Full reports show that during yesterday twenty-eight enemy aircraft were destroyed, twenty-seven by our fighters and one by anti-aircraft fire.

In yesterday's actions we lost fourteen aircraft. Of the crews of these, seven pilots and three air gunners are reported killed or missing.

An Admiralty communique:

Suka (dive-bomber) aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm carried out offensive operations over the Norwegian coast yesterday. At one oil depot which had been attacked previously by Fleet Air Arm aircraft the two remaining tanks were bombed. Direct hits were made on both these tanks, the larger being set on fire.

A motor patrol vessel in a fjord was attacked and left burning. Off the coast a 2,000-ton supply ship was attacked and two direct hits were obtained.

All our aircraft returned safely.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Fighting plane units yesterday effectively attacked airports at Eastchurch and Southend, on the Thames mouth, as well as the port of Bognor-Regis on the English south coast.

During the night an increased quantity of bombs was dropped on port facilities of Liverpool, Cardiff, Bristol, Middlesbrough, Chatham and Thameshaven, as well as on armament plants at Sheffield, Norwich and Coventry.

The mining of British ports from the air continued.

Air fights developed at several points, in the course of which thirty-eight enemy planes and twelve of our own were shot down.

British planes last night intentionally attacked residential sections of the Reich's capital (Berlin). Incendiary bombs and explosives killed or injured numerous civilians and caused damage to several apartment houses with attic fires.

One of the attacking enemy planes was downed by anti-aircraft fire before reaching the outskirts.

The Leuna works also were a target of British attack. (Leuna, near Leipzig, is the site of large synthetic gasoline works). Slight damage was caused.

At several other localities in central and western Germany where bombs dropped the damage was likewise immaterial.

Yesterday the enemy lost a total of forty-four planes and one barrage balloon, while our own total losses were fifteen.

A submarine commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Schepke sank seven armed enemy merchant ships totaling 43,000 tons. Five of these were shot from a strongly protected convoy.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Our air formations bombed the naval base at Alexandria and for a long time, despite unfavorable weather, flew over the Suez Canal between Port Said and Ismailia, dropping bombs on the northernmost end of the canal and on Alcantara Ferry, over which the railroad uniting Egypt to Palestine passes across the canal.

In East Africa, a Dubat (native troops) band occupied the English post of Polignac, near Lake Rudolph.

Air formations bombed the railroad station of Khashm El Ghirba, in the Sudan, and the flying fields of Wajer and Garissa in Kenya.

On the border between Sudan and Eritrea, a British detachment, with several armored cars, attempted to raid our territory. Encountered near the well of Adarde by one of our bands reinforced by Askari policing troops, it was stopped and repulsed after sharp fighting. The enemy succeeded in loading numerous wounded on motor trucks, leaving more than a dozen Australian dead on the ground, as well as machine guns and various arms. We had light losses.

Another attack by strong enemy patrols against our post at Galabat was easily repulsed by Colonial troops stationed there.

CHARLOTTE TAKES PLANE TO LONDON

Duchess to Set Up New Luxemburg Regime.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, which is now in German hands, arrived today from Lisbon in a British overseas flying boat to attempt to reorganize her Government here.

The Grand Duchess fled from her duchy when the Germans invaded it on May 10.

Joseph Bech, Premier and Foreign Minister of the pre-invasion Luxemburg Government, flew to London from Lisbon last week. The Grand Duchess had been a guest in the Portuguese villa of the banker Espirito Santo Silva, who also was host to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor just before their departure for the Bahamas.

Seven members of the Luxemburg royal family reached the United States aboard the United States cruiser Trenton last month.

DUBLIN GETS APOLOGY FOR ATTACK ON SHIP

Berlin Agrees to Press Inquiry on Bombing of Town

DUBLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—Germany has expressed "sincere regret" to Ireland over the Aug. 1 bombing of the 825-ton Irish-registered steamer Kerry Head, it was announced today.

This statement was issued on behalf of the Department of External Affairs:

"The German Foreign Office have informed the Irish Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin that the investigations made concerning the bombing of the Irish-registered S. S. Kerry Head on Aug. 1 have shown that the aircraft involved was German.

The Foreign Office expressed sincere regret of the German Government at the occurrence."

Ireland had asked compensation for damage to the vessel. No one was injured in the attack.

The following statement was issued by the Bureau of Information:

"In consequence of the intensification of hostilities and the increasing danger of traveling outside Ireland, Irish citizens are warned against leaving the country except on business of vital importance."

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—William Warnock, Irish Chargé d'Affaires, called at the Foreign Office today to seek clarification of the incident of Monday, in which Ireland asserts a German plane bombed a town in County Wexford, Eire, killing three girls.

German authorities were said to have replied that they had no information that a German plane was involved, but promised to continue investigation.

SAY LONE U-BOAT SANK SEVEN SHIPS

Nazis Report British Vessels Sent to Bottom.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that a single submarine, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Schepke, had reported sinking seven armed British merchant ships totaling 43,000 tons.

Five of them were said to have been shot from a strongly protected convoy.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A P.).—The Venezuelan oil tanker Bolivar, a vessel of 2,651 tons, is overdue and must be presumed to be lost, a Reuters dispatch from Rangoon said today.

A communique said a search for the ship was abandoned after twenty-eight hours. Two distress messages had drawn a tug and other ships to the scene. They located no trace of the Bolivar. The messages reported the stokehold and engine-room were flooded, but did not give the cause.

Pick up

The Bolivar was Venezuela's first ship loss of the war. She was owned by the Mene Grande Oil Company of Maracaibo, and was built in 1927 at Newcastle, England.

CLAIMS GROUP FORMED

British Give Warning About Goods On French And Axis Ships

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—An "enemy shipping claims committee" was established by the Government today to prevent the loss of British goods in French, Italian and German ships idle in ports throughout the world.

An order creating the committee instructs persons with claims to such cargoes to furnish details under threat of heavy penalties.

New Zealand Envoy To U. S.

London, Aug. 29 (AP)—New Zealand soon may have a representative in Washington, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported tonight.

Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand said today that his Government was seriously considering such a measure.

Briton Has 1,000 to 1 Chance

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—A Briton's chance of getting killed or injured by a Nazi bomb is 1 in 1,000, Lloyd's underwriters have decided in offering policies to civilians. The premium rate will be 1 shilling a month for every £50 of insurance.

18 SAVED AT SEA

18 Others Are Missing From Torpedoed Ship.

CORK IRELAND, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Eighteen crewmen of the 8,000-ton British cargo ship Gophlands, destroyed by German air attack 200 miles southwest of Cork last Sunday while carrying iron ore from Africa, were landed here today. Eighteen others were still missing.

Chief Officer W. M. Bowen said "the plane machine-gunned us and dropped two bombs which missed, then came back and dropped a bomb directly amidships. The crew took to two lifeboats. Capt. Braithwaite and seventeen men are still missing.

Lloyd's register of shipping lists no Gophlands, but marine circles in New York believed the Gophlands was the 3,821-ton Goathland which has been trading between New York, England and Ireland since the war began. She traded between Montreal and African ports before the war.

Dog-racing Track Bombed in England

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Bombs fell on a greyhound dog-racing track in a midland town today, scoring a direct hit on the totalisator.

The clubhouse was also damaged.

Churchill Drops Cigar On Mayor's Rebuke

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—A provincial mayor gave orders to Prime Minister Winston Churchill in an air raid on the Kent coast yesterday.

As the Prime Minister entered an underground shelter, puffing his habitual cigar, Mayor A. B. C. Kemp of Ramsgate said, sharply: "Put out that cigar, Mr. Churchill!"

Churchill dropped the forbidden stogie on the sanded floor, saying: "There goes a good one!"

German Airmen Throw Confetti

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—German bomber crews now throw confetti at British fighter planes as an escape tactic, British airmen reported today.

When a fighter gets on the bomber's tail, the flyers said, the Germans empty confetti into the slipstream of their propellers, hoping to blind the pursuer.

One pilot said the British pay no attention to the new defense and cracked:

"If they want to turn the Blitzkrieg into a paper chase it's O. K. by us."

First British Baby Born In Air Raid Shelter

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Mrs. Anne Plume, 34 years old, claimed today to be the first British mother to give birth to a baby in an Anderson air raid shelter.

She decided to name her seven-pound boy, born during last night's German raid, after Sir John Anderson, the Minister of Home Security, who organized the shelter set-up.

The baby arrived as the thud of bombs and roar of gunfire were heard in the distance.

"It certainly took my mind off the air raid," said Mrs. Plume.

Lemons 20 Cents

LONDON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Lemons which were imported in large quantities from Italy before the war, are selling here at one shilling (20 cents) each. Each purchaser is permitted to buy only one lemon.

Costa Rica Curbs Diplomats

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 29 (AP)—The government announced cancellation of postal franking privileges to diplomats today, indicating the action was in response to complaints of German propaganda. The announcement said political propaganda had been profusely distributed by mail. A pictorial mail circular sent by the German Legation was stopped.

HEARD SEA BATTLE

U. S. Cruisers Were Close t Fight Off Brazil.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 29 (A. P.—Upon arrival of the United State cruisers Wichita and Quincy this Argentine capital today it wa learned they were within the sour of the gunfire in the July 29 batt between the British armed me chant cruiser Alcantara and a Ge man raider.

The American ships, howeve sighted neither belligerent vesse The Alcantara was damaged in t encounter, off the Brazilian islan of Trinidad, and had to put in Rio De Janeiro.

The Quincy and Wichita ha been calling at South America ports for some weeks.

600 Hurricanes Ordered in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Th British Government has placed a order for 500 hurricane fighte planes with the Canadian Car & Foundry Company at Fort William, Ont., it was learned today.

The order followed fulfillment of a substantial test order in recent months.

U. S.-Canadian Mission Tours Halifax Area

Officers On Survey For Joint Defense Board Expected To Visit Newfoundland Next

Halifax, Aug. 29 (AP)—Naval and air officers of the Canadian and United States services toured the Halifax area today on their survey of east coast defenses for the Permanent Joint Defense Board.

The three American and two Canadian officer members of the board, who flew here from Ot a yesterday, were expected to l tomorrow. Their destination wa disclosed, but it was believed likely they would go first to Newfoundland, considered the most likely site for the establishment of new United States air and naval bases.

WARNS NETHERLANDERS

Nazi Commissioner Prepares For Wilhelmina's Birthday

Amsterdam, Aug. 29 (AP)—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German commissioner for the occupied Netherlands, decreed today property seizure and other severe punishments for Netherlanders who demonstrate in any fashion for the House of Orange on Queen Wilhelmina's sixtieth birthday anniversary next Saturday.

The Queen is in refuge in England, where a Dutch Government operates in exile.

ernment has not approached the German Government, no official reaction could be given.

"Mines don't say where they are," it was said in explaining the reason for German aversion to the project.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt asserted today that mistaken humanitarianism had prompted the United States to amend the neutrality law and thus permit American ships to enter war danger zones for the transportation of refugee children.

The newspaper, which is closely connected with the German Foreign Office, declared:

"Conditions as they obtain today are such that for obvious reasons no guaranty can be given."

The Fremdenblatt cited extensive mine laying for blockade.

"The feeling prevails here," it said, "that the authors of the (neutrality) law apply principles of humanitarianism in the case of English children which are to have no application in the case of German children."

FOUR TURKS SEIZED IN BERLIN ROUNDUP

Held in Reprisal for Arrest of German in Istanbul.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Nerim Guen, Berlin representative of several Turkish newspapers, and three Turkish business men resident here, were taken handcuffed to Central Police Headquarters today as a reprisal for the recent arrest of a German book and newspaper dealer in Istanbul.

The German authorities said that the German was seized "in humiliating circumstances" because he sold Adolf Hitler's principal party organ, the Volkischer Beobachter, which last January published a cartoon displeasing to the Turks. He was handcuffed to a Negro and both were led through the streets of Istanbul, the Nazis alleged.

AMSTERDAM FIRST ADD WILHELMINA X X X OPERATES IN EXILE.

THE DECREE FORBADE DISPLAY OF FLOWERS TO OBSERVE THE ANNIVERSARY, EARLY CLOSING HOURS FOR SHOPS, BADGES, FLAGS AND ANY "EXTRA-ORDINARY" BEHAVIOR SUCH AS ON THE JUNE 29 BIRTHDAY OF PRINCE BERNHARD WHEN THE PEOPLE TURNED OUT WEARING WHITE CARNATIONS.

THE GROUND CITED FOR THE PROHIBITIONS WAS THAT WILHELMINA IS THE HEAD OF A HOUSE WHICH "STILL IS CONTINUING THE WAR AGAINST THE GREATER GERMAN REICH."

HF1231PED

NAZIS ASSAIL U. S. ON CHILD REFUGEES

Say Our Humanitarianism Is for English Alone.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Authorized sources said tonight that "Germany is likely to look with the greatest disfavor upon the project of sending American ships into the war zone to fetch children."

The informant added, however, that since the United States Gov-

Promises Electricity On Every French Farm

VICHY, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—A modernization campaign to make life on the farm more agreeable for peasant women was announced today by the Peasant Youth Leader, Henri Dorgeres.

Declaring that the old saying, "Woman's work is never done," is especially applicable on the farm, M. Dorgeres said that a program would be drawn up to install running water and electricity in all French farmhouses and barns.

British Send Reply On Rescue Planes

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The British Government has replied through Swiss diplomatic channels to a German note warning against the continued shooting down of Nazi first aid planes, but authorized sources said today that they could disclose nothing concerning official reaction to the reply.

30,24-4609

30,24-4609

Shakeup In French Colonial Government

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 29—The Petain-Laval Government struck back today at what it termed British-inspired rebellions in France's Colonial Empire by relieving three governors general of their posts and reinforcing the French Administration in Indo-China.

The powers of Vice-Admiral Jean de Coux, Petain-appointed governor general of Indio-China, were increased with respect to control of the colony's five component provinces.

The Government dismissed the Governors of the Chad region in Eqatorial Africa, the Cameroons mandate on the African west coast and New Caledonia in the southern Pacific.

Yesterday the Government announced that rebellions had developed. It charged the disorders to British guarantees of economic protection to French possessions taking the British side of the war. The civil Governor of New Caledonia was replaced by a military Governor.

So far as Indo-China is concerned the move was precautionary, at most. There has been no hint of disaffection there.

Finnish Premier Takes Over

Helsinki, Finland, Aug. 29 (AP)—Premier Risto Ryti assumed today the duties of the Presidency during the illness of President Kyosti Kallio, who suffered a heart attack last night. The President's condition is serious.

3 Sentenced To Die As Spies

Oslo, Norway, (via Berlin), Aug. 29 (AP)—Three Norwegians were sentenced to death by a German military court here today on charges of espionage.

They are Col. Ole Gabriel Lund, 67; Johannes Solem, 67-year-old physician, and a young businessman named Rendebal—all from Bergen, one of Norway's most important harbors facing England.

A fourth defendant was sentenced to five years of penal servitude and two others were acquitted.

Noted French Athlete Reported Killed in War

VICHY, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The French press reported today that Jules Noel, several times French weight and discus-throwing champion and captain of the French team at the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin, was believed killed in action on May 19.

3 Anti-Semitic Groups Open Offices in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 26 (via Berlin—delayed) (A. P.).—Three organizations whose chief aims are anti-Semitism and suppression of freemasonry, opened a national propaganda center today in the Champs Elysees. They are called the Youth Front, the French Guards and the French National Collectivist party.

Switzerland Reopening Rail Links With Reich

Service On Border Routes, Closed In July, To Be Restored Fully By Sunday

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 29 (AP)—Swiss railroad links with Germany, all but one of which were closed July 30 presumably in connection with offensive operations against Britain, will be reopened by September 1, the Swiss Federal Railroads announced tonight.

Main routes were opened August 24 for limited operations. The Coblenz-Waldshut and Konstanz-Kruezlingen lines will open September 1.

Say German Bishops Plan Message to Spain

MADRID, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Press reports today said that Bishop Berning of Jansbruck would visit Spain early in September to bring a message to Spanish Catholics from forty-five German Bishops.

AMBULANCE MEN REACH BARCELONA

20 Americans Had Been Held at Border.

BARCELONA, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Twenty American ambulance drivers who served in France arrived here today after being detained by Spanish authorities at the French border and began a round of sightseeing while the United States consulate inspected their papers.

Because they arrived at the border in uniforms, Spanish authorities had held them a short time to learn whether they should be treated as combatants.

The twenty were: Dr. James V. Sparks, George Emerson Cox, Winslow Meadows, Cortenius Guillette, William H. Ordorff, Henry George Shipley, John D. Wellborn, M. Lee Price, William W. Hutchinson, Beverly W. Bristol, Francis W. Ryder, Robert S. Raymond, Francis S. Parker, John R. Creveling, Charles A. McCarthy, William M. Troop, Herbert W. Witcombe, James J. Gardner, Donald S. King and Adrien A. Engelhard.

German Wire Services To Stop During Raids

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—For military reasons there will be hereafter a complete stoppage of all telegraph and telephone facilities from Germany to other countries following air raid alarms until half an hour after the all-clear signal has been given.

From then on, however, officials said, cars will be at the disposal of foreign correspondents to drive to any section of Berlin or the suburbs they desire to see and may report anything they wish.

Australian Parliament Dissolved for Elections

CANBERRA, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—A proclamation was issued today dissolving the Australian Parliament in preparation for the general election to be held on September 21.

South African Premier Fights Herzog Motion For A Separate Peace

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Aug. 29 (AP)—Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts, declaring "what happened to Rotterdam could happen to Pretoria or Johannesburg," fought back in the Union's House of Assembly tonight against a motion by Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog calling for immediate steps to make a separate peace with Germany and Italy.

"South Africa can have but one peace," said the Premier, "and that is a peace through victory."

Hertzog asserted Britain, abandoned by France, was prosecuting the war in a spirit of despair and that the war was "hopelessly lost."

Smuts replied: "South Africa will not run away from her friends."

Bermuda Censor Explains New Curb on Mails

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The Bermuda chief censor said today that a new official order suspending mails to European countries under German domination would affect only those posted in British territory.

Mails passing through Bermuda by clipper from the United States will be delayed only for purposes of censorship, he said.

IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

U. S. News Men Witness Oil Discussions.

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Eleven American newspaper men, stopping here on a trans-Pacific clipper plane cruise, found Batavia today a busy center of American and Japanese interest in the East Indies mineral riches—particularly oil.

They saw Japanese business men, including Tadaharu Mukai, chairman of the great Mitsui interests, mingling with American oil executives.

The newspaper men arrived yesterday on the California Clipper's first passenger flight from San Francisco. They are leaving today for Singapore and from there will go to Manila.

Swells Force Clipper To Return To Lisbon

Pan-American Ships Warned Of Conditions At Horta After Being 450 Miles Out

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 29 (AP)—Because of increasing swells at Horta, the Azores, the Pan-American clipper en route to the United States turned back after it was 450 miles out and landed here tonight at 6.40 P. M.

Delayed for several days, the clipper had taken off here with thirty-one passengers, including Bernard Strasser, brother of Otto Strasser, arch-foe of Adolf Hitler.

Bernard Strasser, a Benedictine monk, is expected to attempt to arrange an American refuge for Otto, who is reported living in a small Portuguese fishing village.

Paish In U. S. To Help America, He Declares

British Economist "Deeply Hurt" By Wheeler's Assertion That He Seeks War Move

Larchmont, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—Sir George Paish, 72-year-old British economist and lecturer, came to this New York suburb to visit friends today and said he was in the United States "to help America in any way I can."

He added that he was "deeply hurt" by Senator Wheeler's remarks about him during Senate discussion of the conscription bill. Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) asserted Monday Sir George had admitted he intended to get the United States into war. The economist replied that details of his conversation with Wheeler had been misquoted.

"I have been a friend of America for more than half a century," Sir George said. "I'm a lecturer and a man of science, and I am not going to do any of the things it was said I was going to do. But I would rather address any further discussion of those remarks directly to the Goverment."

Niece Of Russian Czar Gets Finger-Printed

Grand Duchess Marie Romanoff Acts Under Alien Registration Act

San Francisco, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Grand Duchess Marie Romanoff, niece of the last Czar of Russia, was fingerprinted today under the Alien Registration Act.

"It was very amusing," the New York fashion consultant said.

Along with other aliens in a big barnlike room, she answered the long list of questions required by law and had sixteen prints taken of her fingers. Her only complaint was just before she dipped her ink-stained fingers into a solution of gasoline and liquid soap—"What a nice gooey mess."

$4,000,000 In Gold Arrives From Britain

Dutch Steamship Zaandam Docks At Boston After Trip From West Coast

Boston, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Dutch steamship Zaandam docked today with $4,000,000 in British gold, destined for New York, and a Far East cargo.

Painted a dull gray, the craft, now British operated, was placed under heavy guard. She came by way of Los Angeles and the Panama Canal and carried a few passengers.

Most of the ship's crew received sorrowful news in mail from their homeland. One sailor received a letter telling of the death of eight members of his family in the fall of Rotterdam.

Bahamas Ponder Choice Of Windsor

[By the Associated Press]

Nassau, Bahamas, Aug. 29—Why was the Duke of Windsor chosen to administer this small and unimportant colony of 68,000 souls?

This question has puzzled islanders from the day Edward's appointment was announced.

Since the Duke and his American-born Duchess arrived, August 17, they have done nothing to set the speculation at rest—even if they know the answer.

Appointment Unusual

The British Empire doesn't pick its Governors carelessly or at random. Usually they arrive at this station after long and painstaking experience in the lowlier ranks of the Colonial Service.

The Duke is one of the youngest Governors, at 46, that the Bahamas ever had. Only younger one was Sir Bede Clifford, an old friend of Edward's who started his administration at 39.

Many believe there simply wasn't any other convenient place for the Windsors to go. France, where they had two homes, and other European countries were closed to them by the war. In England there was no place for the man whose abdication and marriage to a twice-divorced American left many sources of possible embarrassment.

The New World in general offered a peaceful haven, and this semi-tropical colony in particular gave opportunity for useful employment of the Duke's talents as an administrator in a station considered not beneath his dignity.

At first glance officials in Nassau believed Edward was designated to a Governorship only a few miles from Florida so he could act handily as a good-will ambassador to the American people.

They pointed out the great need of Great Britain to woo the sympathetic understanding of the average man in the United States, to lay the groundwork for more and more help in the war.

Edward's View Different

Yet Edward didn't think so. At a press conference, he said:

"I very much doubt that the British Government had in mind that my present duties would extend beyond the Bahamas at this time."

Furthermore, he let it be known he wouldn't visit the United States until after November, when the general election campaign has been completed.

Edward refused to discuss his reaction to proposals that the United States lease British possessions in this hemisphere for air-defense bases.

"That's a matter of policy for the Government," he said.

ROOSEVELT TAKES ROYALTY TO FAIR

Spends Hour At Horse Show With Crown Princess Martha And Children

War Refugees From Norway Guests At President's Hyde Park Home

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 29—President Roosevelt introduced Norwegian royalty today to one of America's famed rural institutions—a typical county fair with its exhibits, sideshows, races and hot-dog stands.

With Crown Princess Martha by his side and her two daughters clambering over his car, Mr. Roosevelt spent an hour watching a horse show at the Dutchess County Fair at nearby Rhinebeck.

Then they drove through a building of grange exhibits, in which the President's own Chapel Corners grange took the blue ribbon. They passed up all the other attractions except a display of Dutchess county flowers.

Refugees Roosevelt Guests

The members of the Norwegian royal family, refugees from a country conquered by the Nazis, found a temporary haven in the serene Hudson Valley home of the Chief Executive and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Crown Princess and her children, Princess Ragnhild, 10; Princess Astrid, 8, and Prince Harald, 3, drove up from New York city this morning in time for lunch.

They were accompanied by the Countess Ragni Ostgaard, lady in waiting; her son, Einar, 11; Wedel Jarlsberg, master of the Norwegian Court; the Norwegian Minister to the United States, Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, and Mrs. Morgenstierne; Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, the President's naval aide, and George T. Summerlin, State Department protocol chief.

To Remain Perhaps A Week

All were luncheon guests, but only the members of the Royal Family and the Ostgaards remained on, for perhaps a week's stay, while efforts are made to find them a more permanent home in America.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke with pride of the prize-winning exhibit of his Grange, with its bins of vegetables and fruits, home-canned produce and a couple of barrels.

Fred B. Pulling, of La Grangeville, a past deputy master of the Dutchess County Grange, pointed out a vinegar barrel to the President, and said he couldn't tell what was in another one.

"Probably cider," the Chief Executive remarked. "If it isn't, it ought to be."

Turning to the Crown Princess, he asserted: "That's my Grange."

Roosevelt To Speak Tomorrow

White House officials, meanwhile, said it was a safe bet that Mr. Roosevelt would listen in on Secretary Wallace's acceptance address tonight.

The President arranged to make a short, informal talk of his own Saturday at an annual reception given him by neighbors and friends who are members of the Roosevelt Home Club.

Harry L. Hopkins, who resigned as Secretary of Commerce because of bad health, also accepted an invitation to speak.

Presidential aides said Mr. Roosevelt's talk would be only of "local interest." Dutchess county residents wondered whether he might take cognizance of reports that Hopkins would become superintendent of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Archive here.

WELLES IS CHOSEN AMERICAN MEMBER

Under-Secretary to Serve on Territorial Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Under-secretary of State, will represent the United States in the provisional administration of any European possessions in the Western Hemisphere which may be taken over jointly by New World countries as a security measure. The act of Havana, adopted by the American republics at the recent Havana conference, provided for the emergency committee.

Secretary Hull, in announcing the appointment, said that the emergency committee would be set up as soon as two-thirds of the American republics have appointed their members.

HOUSE GROUP WOULD DRAFT MEN 21 TO 44

Full Committee Approves Conscription Bill by 20 to 4 Vote.

MUCH LIKE SENATE MEASURE

House Version Raises Limit on Trainees to 1,000,000—Fight Due on Industry Draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The House Military Committee approved today a Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill calling for drafting of men from 21 to 44 years old, inclusive—a much wider age range than that provided in the bill which the Senate passed last night.

The House committee acted quickly after Senate passage on a 58 to 31 vote so that its version of the legislation might be brought to the floor Tuesday for possible final House passage late next week.

Representative May, Democrat, of Kentucky, the chairman, said the House committee vote approving the bill was 20 to 4. Other committeemen said four members actually were absent from the session but three voted by proxy. Mr. May declined to say how individuals balloted.

Later, however, Representatives Anderson, Democrat, of Missouri, and Shafer, Republican, of Michigan, told reporters they voted against the bill, and Mr. Anderson said that at the request of Representative Schaefer, Democrat, of Illinois, he had cast Mr. Schaefer's proxy against. It was reported that Representative Harness, Republican, of Indiana, was the fourth opponent, but Mr. Harness declined to comment.

At one point, Mr. May said, there was some discussion of a proposal to make the registration and conscription age brackets conform to those of the Senate's 21 through 30 years but the matter never came to a vote.

Raises Limit to 1,000,000.

Another point of difference in the two bills is that while the Senate provided a limit of 900,000 on the number of conscripts who might be serving at any one time, the House committee wrote in a 1,000,000 limit. Members said that figure was necessary to provide also for conscripts for the navy.

The committee authorized Mr. May, he said, to request two days of general debate by the House, plus unlimited consideration of amendments. House leaders previously had decided on Tuesday as the date for starting consideration.

Mr. May also reported that the committee deferred until Tuesday action on a proposal that a Senate-approved amendment authorizing the President to take over private defense plants be recommended to the House also.

The chairman said Representative Brooks, Democrat, of Louisiana made the proposal, but the question was deferred when Representative Smith, Democrat, of Connecticut offered a substitute designed to protect operators of businesses which might be taken over for defense purposes.

Use of Guard Limited.

The House bill contains many provisions like those of the Senate measure, including sections bearing on exemptions and deferments.

Like the Senate legislation the House bill also contains a section limiting use of the guard to the Western Hemisphere and American possessions.

After three weeks of stormy and often acrimonious debate, the Senate gave its approval to conscription last night at the close of a tense nine-hour session.

The bill, as passed, was substantially unchanged in its essentials from the version originally recommended by the Senate Military Committee. One major addition would give the Government the power to conscript industry for defense, if necessary.

Proponents of conscription were optimistic that the bill would be passed by the House and opponents of the measure privately conceded that chances of defeating it were slim.

Features of Senate Bill.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, contained the following major provisions:

1. All male citizens or prospective citizens from 21 through 30 would be required to register, with few exceptions.

2. Registered men would be subject to call for a year's compulsory military service.

3. The men called for service would be selected in an impartial manner, and in such numbers as the President specifies. The maximum number of trainees at any one time is limited to 900,000.

The bill also provided for an increase in the basic army pay which conscripts would receive from $21 to $30 a month.

Exemption from service would be granted registrants who are physically or mentally unfit, who have dependents or who are employed in necessary agricultural or industrial jobs.

If the measure should be approved in substantially the same form by the House a registration day probably would be set by the President about fifteen days after the legislation became law. Then, by October 15, the army would expect to induct its first quota of conscripts, approximately 75,000 young men. If army plans materialized 400,000 would be in training by January 1 and 400,000 more by April 1.

Some Amendments Opposed.

Some rumblings of House opposition were heard against a few of the amendments which the Senate voted yesterday before it reached the end of its thirteen-day finish on the legislation which would give the nation the first peacetime conscription program in its history.

The end came in the Senate after the conscription forces had beaten off one attempt after another to postpone or nullify the draft provisions of the bill.

First, however, the conscriptionists themselves joined in adding some extraneous amendments, notably the joint amendment by Senators Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, and Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, giving the Government power to take over industrial plants for the manufacture of defense materials.

Under its terms, the President would be authorized to direct the institution of condemnation proceedings against any manufacturing plant whenever either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy "determines that any existing manufacturing plant or facility is necessary for the national defense and is unable to arrive at an agreement with the owner of such plant or facility for its use or operation" by the War or Navy Department.

The departments would be empowered to take over the plant and operate it pending court action.

The amending done yesterday caused Senator Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, to call the chamber's attention to the fact that it had made twenty-four alterations in the bill since it began debate.

Against Industry Draft.

Some House members predicted that the conscript-industry provision would meet strong opposition next week, but they said that they expected little fight on another of the final changes—the amendment of Senator Adams, Independent, of Colorado, which would extend the present aircraft profit limitation of 7 and 8 per cent to cover guns, ammunition, material and other equipment.

The Adams amendment, however, ran counter to the requests of the administration and defense commission for the suspension of the aircraft and warship profit limitations now effective. Provisions for their suspension are incorporated in the excess profits tax measure which the House took up today.

Senators explained, however, that if Congress approved the proposed suspension of the profit limitations, the Adams provision automatically would become inoperative.

The big push on amendments to postpone immediate conscription or otherwise nullify the bill's purpose found the Senate conscription forces clearly in command of the situation at all times.

Only One Close Call.

Their only close call came on a proposal by Senator Hayden, Democrat, of Arizona, to postpone conscription for sixty days while an attempt was made to raise the necessary manpower for the army by voluntary enlistments.

This beaten by a vote of 43 to 41, they breathed a sigh of relief and proceeded to take other amendments in stride.

A substitute proposal by Senator Maloney, Democrat, of Connecticut, similar in many respects to the Hayden amendment and once considered a major threat, went down 50 to 35.

The chamber then disposed of a proposal by Senator Neely, Democrat, of West Virginia, to delay conscription for thirty days by a vote of 58 to 26.

Next, by a vote of 55 to 27, it rejected a proposal by Senator Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, to wait until Congress proclaimed a national emergency before invoking conscription.

MILITARY TRAINING BILL PROVISIONS

All Males From 21 Through 30 Are Affected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Here are the principal provisions of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill as approved by the Senate:

1. All males, with minor exceptions, from 21 through 30 years of age would be required to register.

2. Those registered would become liable for service with the nation's armed forces for twelve months in peacetime or longer if Congress found the national interest imperiled. Aliens who have not filed naturalization papers would escape liability.

3. The President would be authorized to select, in an impartial manner from this group, men for service. Individuals whose work was deemed essential to the nation and those with dependents could be granted a deferment. Deferment would be mandatory for certain State and Federal officials and ministers. Divinity students would be exempted and conscientious objectors assigned to non-combatant or special work.

4. Those conscripted would be given the same pay and allowances as members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Base pay in the army would be increased from $21 to $30 a month.

5. Service would be limited to the Western Hemisphere, and not more than 900,000 trainees could be in service at any one time.

6. Trainees who completed active service would become members of the reserves for ten years and subject to retraining at intervals.

7. Selection of trainees would be based on quotas for each State, with credit being given for men already in the armed forces.

8. All men from 18 through 34 would be given opportunity to enlist voluntarily for the same training and service as those conscripted.

9. Employers would be required, where possible, to re-employ men who left jobs because of being conscripted.

10. Provision would be made to

30.24-4611

prevent evictions and foreclosures for nonpayment of debts of men conscripted.

11. The President would be authorized to establish local boards and appeal boards to classify men registered and pass on applications for deferment and similar matters.

House Votes Excess Profits Tax

Rates Are 20 to 50 Per Cent—Defense Contractors Get Allowances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Excess profits tax legislation, carrying special provisions designed to speed up the expansion of industrial defense facilities, passed swiftly in the House today and went to the Senate. The House passed the bill on a voice vote.

Imposing profits taxes of 20 to 50 per cent, the legislation would permit defense contractors to deduct from taxable income over a five-year period the entire cost of new facilities installed in connection with defense.

Another section of the bill would suspend, during operation of the excess profits tax, 8 and 7 per cent limitations on manufacturers' profits from warships and military aircraft.

The defense commission and military departments urged the plant amortization plan and the suspension of profit limitations as a means of encouraging contractors to sign armament contracts quickly.

The profits tax was estimated by experts to have a potential yield of $300,000,000 in 1940 and $900,000,000 a year thereafter.

Through in a Day.

The legislation was rushed through the House in a single day under procedure permitting no amendments except those approved by the Ways and Means Committee. Debate was limited to two hours.

Under the taxing provisions, all corporations would be allowed a flat $5,000 exemption. This, the Ways and Means Committee said, would exempt some 400,000 corporations from the tax.

Above the exemption, all corporations would be permitted to earn at least 7 per cent on the first $500,000 of their invested capital and 5 per cent on the remainder of their investments, without paying the excess profits levy.

Corporations with higher average earnings during a base period, 1936-1939, would pay no excess profits tax on amounts equal to their average earnings, but would be subjected to an income tax rate increase, from 20.9 to 25 per cent. Excess profit rates would be higher for corporations with high earnings than for those with low earnings.

$160,000,000 Defense Order Placed for Airplane Engines

United Aircraft Corporation to Make 17,000 Motors in the Next Two Years at Hartford.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—An agreement was reached between the navy and the United Aircraft Corporation today for the manufacture of 17,000 airplane engines for the army and the navy at a cost of $160,000,000.

Announcing the agreement at a press conference, Secretary Knox said that it had the full approval of the War Department and would cover the entire requirements of both army and navy from United Aircraft for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

A formal contract covering the agreement, Col. Knox said, will be negotiated as soon as funds for the engines are provided in the $5,008,000,000 defense appropriation bill pending in Congress.

Meanwhile, Col, Knox said, United will proceed immediately with a $2,500,000 expansion of its plant at Hartford, Conn.

Navy Will Buy Tools.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, added that the navy would purchase and retain title to $7,000,000 worth of machine tools to equip the expanded plant.

Admiral Towers said that it would take from six to eight months to complete the tooling, but that the plant would require somewhat less time to build.

The agreement for the production of Pratt & Whitney engines by United — constituting the largest engine order ever made under the defense program—was the second major military plane purchasing development announced within twenty-four hours. The army disclosed yesterday that it had signed contracts for 850 training planes and twenty transport ships to cost $14,410,000.

Col. Knox called the agreement "a notable example of the fine cooperation that goes on between the army and navy in this matter of procurement."

The navy signed the agreement under a system whereby it sponsors some aircraft manufacturers and the army sponsors others, he explained.

Engines delivered to the army under the contract will be paid for by transfer of army funds to the navy, he said. Similarly the army will negotiate for navy engine requirements with manufacturers under its sponsorship.

No specific delivery dates were announced on today's orders.

Praising United Aircraft officials for their co-operation, Secretary Knox said that the corporation would proceed with plant construction at its own expense immediately. The company, he said, will take advantage of the law which permits the navy to advance up to 30 per cent of the cost of a contract to aid in financing additional plant facilities.

4,500 Other Engines.

In a statement issued here today by Frederick B. Rentschler and E. E. Wilson, respectively chairman and president of United Aircraft Corporation, explaining some of the points in the huge engine contract, it was disclosed that the War Department is now negotiating with the Ford Motor Company for 4,500 additional Pratt & Whitney 2,000 horsepower engines.

It was said that these, in addition to the 17,000 engines ordered from United, would be needed to complete the combined Army-Navy program in the next two years, and that in order that the work might be done, United Aircraft was issuing manufacturing licenses to the Ford Motor Company at the small royalty rate of $1 an engine.

Besides making this arrangement with the Ford Company, the United Aircraft officers said, the company has undertaken extensive plant expansion. Describing this the statement said:

"The new buildings required to meet the Army and Navy requirements will comprise more than 400,000 square feet of manufacturing area, located to the east of the present Pratt & Whitney plant in East Hartford, and will constitute the fourth major expansion of the engine plant within the past eighteen months.

"Early in 1939, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft took over the former Hamilton Standard Propeller factory, which added 11,000 square feet of floor space to its facilities. Late in 1939 an addition covering about 300,000 square feet was erected to meet export requirements and less than three months ago work was begun on a still larger addition of more than 400,000 square feet which is now virtually completed.

"In this expansion program, Pratt & Whitney employment has increased from 3,700 employees at the beginning of 1939 to more than 10,000 today and several thousand more will be added when the new addition begins operation. With the exception of the navy machine tool commitments, all this expansion has been financed by the corporation."

LONDON, AUG 29--(AP)--KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH EACH DROVE RIVETS IN THE KEEL PLATES OF A NEW WARSHIP WITH HYDRAULIC MACHINES TODAY WHILE ON A TOUR OF A NORTHWEST SHIPYARD.

THE ROYAL COUPLE SPENT LAST NIGHT IN THEIR TRAIN AT A SIDING IN A REMOTE LANCASHIRE SPOT.

ALTHOUGH BOMBS FELL A FEW MILES AWAY, THERE WAS NO ACTUAL AIR RAID WARNING AND THE KING AND QUEEN SPENT AN UNDISTURBED NIGHT.

HF1023AED

NEW YORK, AUG. 29--(AP)--A CABLE OPERATOR IN LONDON, AT THE START OF THE SIXTH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT-TIME AIR RAID, TAPPED OUT A TWO-WORD MESSAGE OF PERSONAL DEFIANCE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TONIGHT.

HE JUST HAD SENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

"BULLETIN GUNFIRE HEARD IN ONE LONDON AREA PLANES BELIEVED SUBURBS."

HE ADDED ON HIS OWN:

"WHO CARES?"

FH809PED

LONDON, AUG.29-AP-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY THAT REPORTS OF ROWDYISM AND DRUNKENESS IN PUBLIC AIR SHELTERS WERE CAUSING GRAVE OFFICIAL CONCERN.

ACCORDING TO SOME STORIES FROM COVENTRY, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN TERRIFIED BY DRUNKEN BRAWLS AND FIGHTS EVEN IN ACTUAL AIR RAIDS. ---

AUG 30 1940

LONDON, AUG.29-(AP)-GERMAN INCENDIARY BOMBS DROPPED WEDNESDAY NIGHT IN THE LONDON AREA WERE FOUND TODAY TO BE OF A NEW KIND CONSISTING OF A LIGHTLY CONSTRUCTED CONTAINER OF CRUDE OIL.

WHETHER THIS NEW TYPE TURNS OUT IN THE LONG RUN TO BE MORE EKFECTIVE IT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL GIVE THE FIRE FIGHTERS A FRESH PROBLEM. SMALL PUMPS ARE USELESS AGAINST THE BLAZING OIL, AND MORE SAND WILL HAVE TO BE USED.

FH1053PED

AUG 30 1940

DUBLIN, EIRE, AUG 29-(AP)-IRISHMEN WERE WARNED TODAY NOT TO TRAVEL ABROAD, BECAUSE OF "INTENSIFICATION OF HOSTILITIES." THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION:

"IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INTENSIFICATION OF HOSTILITIES AND THE INCREASING DANGER OF TRAVELING OUTSIDE IRELAND, IRISH CITIZENS ARE WARNED AGAINST LEAVING THE COUNTRY EXCEPT ON BUSINESS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE."

AUG 30 1940

ME415PED

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, AUG.29-(AP)-BRITISH CENSORS REMOVED 425 OF 1200 BAGS OF MAIL TODAY FROM THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXOCHORDA ON HER ARRIVAL FROM LISBON ENROUTE TO NEW YORK.

PS832PED

AUG 30 1940

LONDON, AUG.29-(AP)-CRITICS AND CUSTOMERS WILL ATTEND A THEATRICAL "FIRST NIGHT" IN THE AFTERNOON FRIDAY BECAUSE OF THE NAZIS' NEW HABIT OF NIGHT RAIDS ON LONDON.

THE PLAY IS A REVIVAL OF "OUTWARD BOUND", IN WHICH THE WHOLE CAST IS DEAD.

THERE WILL, HOWEVER, BE TWO "MATINEES" EACH WEEK AT NIGHT.

FH1116PED

BERLIN, AUG.30-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE GERMAN SHORT WAVE RADIO, CALLING THE GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR, CAPT.ERNST KRAY, "SOMEWHERE IN CANADA," EARLY TODAY ANNOUNCED HIS MARRIAGE BY PROXY AND SENT HIS WIFE AND IN-LAWS "HOPES FOR A SPEEDY REUNION."

THE ANNOUNCER ADDED THAT FRAU KREY NOW WAS ENJOYING A SOLO HONEYMOON ON THE BODENSEE (LAKE CONSTANCE) FOLLOWING HER NUPTIALS.

FH1114PED

BERLIN, AUG.29-(AP VIA RADIO)-A MILITARY TRIBUNAL AT LYON, FRANCE, HAS SENTENCED FIVE PERSONS, INCLUDING A WOMAN AND A WOUNDED WAR VETERAN, TO PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM 15 TO 18 MONTHS FOR LISTENING TO MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS, THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST DISPATCH FROM VICHY.

FH1050PED

AUG 30 1940

BERLIN, AUG 29-(AP)-BERLINERS ARE SHOWING MORE INTEREST IN AIR-RAID SHELTERS AS A RESULT OF LAST NIGHT'S BOMBING IN WHICH 10 WERE KILLED AND 28 (CORRECT) INJURED.

AUG 30 1940

BUT MANY REMAIN ABED WHEN THE SIRENS SHRIEK A NIGHT ALARM; OTHERS, OVERPOWERED BY CURIOSITY, WATCH THE SKY FROM OPEN COURTS OR FROM THE

30.24-4613
30.24-4613

BALCONY WITH WHICH VIRTUALLY EVERY BERLIN FLAT IS PROVIDED.

JEWS ARE A PROBLEM IN SOME DISTRICTS. OCCUPANTS OF ONE APARTMENT HOUSE RE[illegible] THE LONE JEWISH WOMAN TENANT TO SIT APART IN ONE CORNER OF THE [illegible]R WHEN A RAID IS ON.

ON THE OTHER HAND, A JEWISH PHYSICIAN IN ANOTHER NEIGHBORHOOD ALWAYS IS WARMLY WELCOMED BY OCCUPANTS OF THE AIR-SHELTER HE FREQUENTS HE ARRIVES WITH HIS ARMS LOADED WITH BANDAGES AND MEDICAL KIT, READY TO GIVE FIRST AID TO BOMBING VICTIMS -- JEW OR ARYAN.

AUG 30 1940

BALCONY WATCHERS HAVE TO LOOK OUT FOR FALLING SHELL FRAGMENTS. THESE ARE ROUGH PIECES OF BRASS AND STEEL WHICH DESCEND WITH SURPRISING VELOCITY. THEY MAKE A FLUFF-FLUFF NOISE COMING DOWN, AND HIT PAVEMENTS WITH A RESOUNDING SMACK, BURY THEMSELVES IN THE GROUND OR BRING DOWN A SHOWER OF TILE FROM ONE OF BERLIN'S MANY TILE-ROOFED BUILDINGS.

LE VERRIERE, FRANCO-SWISS FRONTIER, AUG.29-(AP)-PIERRE LAVAL, VICE PREMIER OF FRANCE, RETURNED TO VICHY TONIGHT FROM PARIS, WHERE HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CONFERRED WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF A SHAKEUP OF HIS GOVERNMENT, CURRENTLY HEADED BY PHILIPPE PETAIN.

AMONG OTHERS, LAVAL TALKED WITH THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, OTTO VON ABETZ.

AUG 30 1940

THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT A REORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH PRESS, "COORDINATING" IT WITH THE AXIS PRESS, WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

WHETHER LAVAL SUCCEEDED OR FAILED IN HIS MISSION COULD NOT BE LEARNED. IT WAS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE VICHY GOVERNMENT HAD "TEMPORARILY" ABANDONED ITS PLANS TO MOVE TO PARIS OR VERSAILLES.

THE GERMANS, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, MADE IT PLAIN TO LAVAL THAT THEY WANTED TO BE LEFT ALONE IN PARIS UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR WITH BRITAIN.

ONE PLAN UNDER CONSIDERATION IN VICHY, IT WAS REPORTED, IS TO MOVE THE GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS TO LYON FOR THE WINTER. #

NEW YORK, AUG. 29-(AP)-A FRENCH LANGUAGE BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY, PICKED UP BY NBC, SAID TONIGHT THAT LAST NIGHT'S BRITISH RAIDERS SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE IMPORTANT GOERLITZER RAILWAY STATION IN BERLIN. THE STATION WAS REPORTED FIRED AND DAMAGED SEVERELY.

MQ504PED

AUG 30 1940

WASHINGTON, AUG 29-(AP)-GORDON SELFRIDGE, JR., SON OF ENGLAND'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE OWNER, SAID TODAY THAT THIS COUNTRY'S DEFENSE PROGRAM WAS PROCEEDING AT A GREATER PEACE-TIME PACE THAN DID BRITAIN'S.

SELFRIDGE, AN AMERICAN, BUT UNTIL LAST MARCH ACTIVE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HIS FAMILY'S STORES IN ENGLAND, CAME HERE TO ADDRESS A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF RETAILERS.

IN AN INTERVIEW, SELFRIDGE SAID THAT THE ENGLISH PROGRAM NOW WAS MOVING AT TOP-SPEED, BUT THAT IN THE PRE-WAR PEACE-TIME ERA IT WAS THREE YEARS FROM THE TIME MONEY WAS APPROPRIATED TO BUILD AN AIRPLANE FACTORY BEFORE PLANES WERE ACTUALLY TURNED OUT.

SM938PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEVITT MACKENZIE

BOMBS RAINING ON ENGLAND AND GERMANY ALMOST DROWN OUT OTHER OPERATIONS BUT THERE ARE TWO MATTERS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN WHICH AT THE MOMENT FALL WITHIN THE FIELD OF WORDS RATHER THAN BULLETS--(1) THE ANXIOUS EFFORTS OF THE HITLER-MUSSOLINI BROTHERHOOD TO PREVENT A BALKAN WAR, AND (2) THE GROWING FRANCO-BRITISH ANIMOSITY.

THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS, VON RIBBENTROP AND COUNT CIANO, MET IN VIENNA TODAY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF RUMANIA AND HUNGARY TO TRY TO COMPOSE THE VOLCANIC QUARREL RESULTING FROM THE HUNGARIAN CLAIM TO RUMANIAN TRANSYLVANIA. A BALKAN WAR MIGHT EASILY GROW OUT OF THIS FIGHT, AND THAT MIGHT REPRESENT A CATASTROPHE FOR THE AXIS POWERS.

THERE ARE TWO VITAL REASONS WHY HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MUST MAINTAIN PEACE ON THE PENINSULA. ONE IS THAT THEY MUST HAVE THE VAST SUPPLIES OF WAR MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS WHICH THEY GET FROM THE BALKANS. THE OTHER IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT--THAT OF KEEPING RUSSIA IN HAND.

THE WAYS OF THE SPHINX OF MOSCOW, JOSEF STALIN, ARE ALL BUT INSCRUTABLE--BUT NOT QUITE. THE AXIS PARTNERS HAVE GIVEN INDICATIONS THAT THEY SUSPECT HIM OF INTENDING TO INCREASE HIS INFLUENCE THROUGH THE BALKAN SITUATION. INDEED, SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVE THERE IS A CHANCE HE MAY BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR AGAINST THE AXIS, AND THAT IS SOMETHING WHICH MESSRS HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MUST HEAD OFF AT ALL COSTS UNTIL THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IS SETTLED.

THE TENSENESS OF THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS, AND THE GREAT POTENTIALITIES OF DAMAGE TO THE AXIS CAUSE, UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE TO DO WITH HITLER'S DELAY IN HIS MAJOR ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

WHILE HITLER AND MUSSOLINI ARE FINDING A THREAT IN THE BALKANS, THE INCREASING HOSTILITY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BRITAIN SHOWS SIGNS OF BEING A POSSIBLE BREEDER OF DIFFICULTIES FOR ENGLAND.

THE CHARGE BY THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT THAT BRITAIN IS INSPIRING REBELLION IN THE FORMER'S AFRICAN EMPIRE IS THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN A FEUD WHICH HAS SWELLED IN BITTERNESS EVER SINCE THE ALLIED COLLAPSE IN THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS. THE ACCUSATION IS BASED ON THE DECISION OF THE FRENCH COLONY OF CHAD IN CENTRAL AFRICA TO SIDE WITH ENGLAND RATHER THAN WITH PETAIN.

THE QUARREL REALLY GOES BACK TO THE EARLY DAYS OF THE GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST THE ALLIES, WHEN WE HEARD UNOFFICIAL ALLEGATIONS BY EACH SIDE THAT THE OTHER FELLOW WASN'T PULLING HIS WEIGHT IN THE FIGHTING. THE EFFORT OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS TO KEEP THIS FEELING FROM OFFICIAL STATEMENTS STUCK OUT LIKE A SORE THUMB.

THE FIGHT BROKE WIDE OPEN WHEN THE BRITISH ATTACKED UNITS OF THE FRENCH FLEET WHICH INSISTED ON FOLLOWING THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT IN SURRENDER. SINCE THEN BARBS HAVE BEEN FLYING IN BOTH DIRECTIONS, AND LONDON HAS BEEN PLAYING HOST TO THE SO-CALLED FRENCH NATIONAL

30.24-4615

COMMITTEE WHICH WAS SET UP BY GENERAL DE GAULLE TO HEAD ALL "FREE" FRENCHMEN WHO REFUSE TO SURRENDER WITH PETAIN AND WISH TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT WITH BRITAIN.

ONLY LAST WEEK FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER BAUDOUIN CHARACTERIZED BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE OF EUROPE AS "AN INHUMAN DICTATORSHIP OF FAMINE." HE SAID BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL HAD COMMITTED "AN ACT OF HOSTILITY" IN HIS STATEMENT THAT NO FOOD WOULD BE PERMITTED TO PASS THE BLOCKADE TO NAZI-CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

SO THE MATTER HAS GONE UNTIL ONE HEARS MANY EXPRESSIONS OF WONDER AS HOW LONG SUCH A SITUATION CAN CONTINUE WITHOUT ARRIVING AT THE POINT WHEN THESE FORMER ALLIES WILL FACE EACH OTHER ON THE BATTLE FIELD. THE INDICATIONS ALL ALONG HAVE BEEN THAT THE GERMANS ARE DOING EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO FOSTER ENMITY FOR ENGLAND AMONG THE FRENCH.

AUG 31 1940

N243AED

30.24-4615

Axis Makes Rumania Divide Transylvania With Hungary, Guarantees Her Frontiers; British Raid Berlin Again, Start Big Fire

BORDERS PLEDGED

Bucharest Receives Axis Guarantee in Return for Ceding of Land

RIBBENTROP HAILS ACCORD

Calls It 'Impartial and Just' —Rumanian Soldiers Must Leave Area in 2 Weeks

AUG 31 1940

Text of the announcement on the arbitration award, Page 3.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Aug. 30—Germany and Italy, self-proclaimed co-authors of a "new Europe," gave Hungary approximately half of Rumania's Transylvania territory in an arbitration award handed down here today and reserved for themselves the final word in any argument arising from the dictated settlement.

In the same post-Munich setting of 1938 in which they settled in Hungary's favor the latter's territorial dispute with Czecho-Slovakia, Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano of Germany and Italy, respectively, reached today's decision after stepping abruptly into the stalemated Hungarian-Rumanian negotiations.

The decision, to which Rumania made it plain she was bowing reluctantly, gave to Hungary the territory she lost after the World War and to which she never renounced her claim.

Thus within two days was completed what the Axis powers called the "last act" in the dismemberment of post-World War Rumania. It began with Russia's acquisition of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina and the cession of Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

Axis Guarantees Frontiers

In return Rumania received an Axis guarantee of her borders, not only with Hungary and Bulgaria but also with Russia.

These guarantees, according to authorized German sources, are "directed against nobody in particular and against everybody in general."

It was asserted that Germany and Italy in no wise thought only of Russia in this action, that they took the Russians at their word when Moscow said its aspirations had been satisfied by Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

It was indicated they considered, however, that chauvinistic Hungarians might still hope to realize their "unfulfilled dream of the Crown of St. Stephen" and seek more former Hungarian soil, and also that some supernationalistic Bulgarians might not be satisfied with Southern Dobruja alone.

Options regarding citizenship and other formalities were taken care of in today's seven-point award which the Rumanians and Hungarians agreed to abide by. A protocol attached to it set forth that Hungary and Rumania, in asking the Axis powers to arbitrate their dispute, would consider the decision binding and without reservations.

The protocol said it was on this understanding that Germany and Italy agreed to act as arbiters. They made it plain, however, in the final of the seven points that in case of "difficulties or doubts" arising from direct Hungarian-Rumanian negotiations, Rome and Berlin would step in and make the final decision.

Seven Points Are Listed

The seven-point agreement provides, in brief, the following:

1. The fixing of the new frontier itself, putting about half of Transylvania into Hungarian hands, but leaving the details to a Rumanian-Hungarian commission.
2. Rumanian soldiers to move out of the ceded territory within two weeks; to hand it over "in orderly condition."
3. Rumanian citizens now living in the ceded area to become Hungarians "automatically," with the provision, however, that they receive six months to select one citizenship or the other. If they decide to remain as Rumanians they must leave the new Hungarian Transylvanian State within an additional period of twelve months, taking all their movable property and "liquidating" that which cannot be moved. For this "liquidation" they are to be compensated by Hungary in a "broad-minded and conciliatory fashion."
4. Hungarians who now are Rumanian citizens may do the same thing in reverse—go back to Hungarian citizenship under the same conditions.
5. Hungary is to give to Rumanians becoming Hungarian citizens "the same rights" as Hungarian citizens, Rumania to do likewise for those going the other way around.
6. Questions arising under all this to be negotiated directly between Rumania and Hungary.
7. If settlements cannot thus be made, the issues will be settled by Germany and Italy.

Rumania's new border roughly cuts Transylvania in two, leaving southern and southwestern portions of the province in King Carol's domain, but restoring to Hungary a larger area in the northern portion and giving back to her a long stretch of her old pre-war mountain border in the east.

Specifically, the new border begins at a point southwest of Salonta, runs northeast to a point about seven miles southeast of Oradea, then in an easterly direction (but always south of and near the railway from Oradea to Cluj), thence south past Cluj to a point approximately twenty miles northwest of Tirgu Muresului.

From there the new border runs to a point southwest of Tirgu Muresului and then proceeds in a southeasterly direction, but leaves in Rumanian hands the railway from Segisvara to Brasov. About fourteen miles northeast of Brasov the line makes an elbow bulging to the south and then running eastward to the ridge of the Carpathians, which it then follows in accordance with the old pre-war mountain border northward to a point where it reaches the new Rumanian-Soviet boundary.

[It will be some time before the surveyors agree upon the exact area of the ceded territory. The first authoritative estimates from the three capitals chiefly concerned are: Berlin, 21,930 square miles; Bucharest, 19,300 square miles, and Budapest, 17,000 square miles.]

The settlement was described as a sort of "swap," with Rumania giving up an extra large slice of Northern Transylvania, including some of her own people, and retaining in return a number of Hungarians in the south who could not be returned to Hungary except by an awkward corridor. Included in the ceded territory is the Szekler area, which formed a sack in the very heart of Rumania and which the Hungarians particularly were determined to get.

It was a swap, of course, only in the sense that Rumania gave up a group of Rumanians in the north for the purpose of consolidating scattered Hungarians and kept a number of Hungarians whose return would have involved surren-

dering also a large number of Rumanians.

It must be kept in mind, authorized sources emphasized, that the Rumanians also are keeping approximately 500,000 Germans in the Southern Transylvania regions. Some 100,000 other Germans are included in the territory handed to Hungary.

Twenty years of strife between Hungary and Rumania over Transylvania reached its high point in mid-afternoon at Belvedere Palace, in the middle of Vienna.

After some delay in beginning the day's session, apparently while Rumanian and Hungarian delegates made their last contacts with their governments, the final negotiations were concluded quickly in the palace's ornate gold room.

It was in a neighboring room that Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano awarded to Hungary a portion of Slovakia in their post-Munich arbitration. Czecho-Slovakia since has vanished as a republic.

The Hungarians and Rumanians, who broke off their direct negotiations at Turnu Severin, came face to face here for the first time when they were summoned to the gold room conference table.

The Hungarian Premier, Count Paul Teleki, alone of the seven men seated at the conference table, was dressed in civilian clothes.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister, Mihail Manoilescu, appeared pale as he listened to Herr von Ribbentrop read a statement announcing the decision. The Nazi chief of protocol, Baron Alexander von Doernberg, hastened to his side with a glass of water.

Herr von Ribbentrop in a brief speech stressed that the last territorial problem now has been settled in the Danube area and indicated the Axis would stand for no further revision.

He characterized the decision as "impartial and just" and as serving the best interests of Hungary and Rumania in aiming at "lasting and friendly relations" between the two neighbors.

The Axis powers again have proved that they are in a position to snuff out the "torch the English are trying to throw into the Danube area," he said.

The Hungarians, sources close to the Hungarian delegation said, received roughly two-thirds of their original demands.

In the conferences Germany took the opportunity to put into writing measures to secure in Hungary and Rumania the right of German minorities to organize along Nazi lines in sports, youth training, liberal arts and other activities.

Guarantee of All Frontiers Given To Bucharest

(Text of Transylvania Cession Terms, Page 8-6.)

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Rumania, under the whip-lash of Germany and Italy, surrendered about half of Transylvania to Hungary today.

Rumania made clear she was capitulating to what she regarded as the axis' ultimatum that she cede most of her World-War-won province to Hungary.

Thus Germany and Italy, in their chosen role of "creators of the new Europe," overnight made the long-haggling Balkan neighbors settle their dispute under a threat of force and, in the Nazi view, ended the last territorial conflict in Southeast Europe.

The Vienna arbitration proceedings ended tonight with signature of the protocol by the four foreign ministers concerned. In it the Rumanian and Hungarian statesmen go on record on behalf of their governments as expressly recognizing the award as a final settlement, and they obligate themselves to carry out its provisions without reservation.

Changes in Population.

The seven-point arbitration award of the axis powers not only made vast territorial changes in Hungary's favor but also opened possibilities for extensive changes of population.

It attempted further to secure full citizenship rights for persons who, as a result of the award, will become naturalized subjects of a nation not of their birth.

(It was estimated officially in Budapest that Hungary would receive about 17,000 square miles — or approximately half — of Transylvania.)

In return, Rumania received a German-Italian guarantee of her hacked-up frontier, according to a DNB, official German news agency, announcement in Berlin.

General Guarantee.

Besides her submission to Hungary, Rumania recently has seen two other sizable areas of her territory go—Bessarabia to Soviet Russia and the Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

The axis' guarantee, it was said in Berlin, is meant for a general guarantee of Rumania's shrivelled borders—not only her frontier with Russia, but also with Hungary and Bulgaria in case any elements in those countries get the idea they can help themselves to more.

(In Bucharest it was reliably reported that Germany had promised troops would come speedily to help Rumania defend her troubled Russian frontier.)

In Berlin authorized sources said they had no information on reports that the German and Italian Ambassadors in Moscow had visited Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff to discuss Balkan problems.

They insisted, however, that it has long been known to all powers, including Soviet Russia, that Germany considers the Balkans her special sphere of influence, whereas Russia, in her recent phase of expansion, merely wanted the frontiers of her former empire—that of the Czars—restored.

These sources said that with the acquisition of Bessarabia this had been accomplished and the gain of Northern Bucovina had gone beyond this aim.

Map Is Prepared.

The final drawing of the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier line will be undertaken by a joint Rumanian-Hungarian commission in accordance with a map drawn up by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano at the four-power conference here, DNB said.

This statement was made in a communique issued by the news agency, which asserted that Rumania and Hungary requested Germany and Italy to arbitrate their differences and in advance accepted the award.

The region ceded to Hungary, the second point of the award stated, must "be cleared of Rumanian troops within 14 days and handed over to Hungary in an orderly condition."

Resettlement and interchange of populations on a large scale is envisaged in point three, which said:

"All Rumanian subjects who today are residents of the area to be ceded by Rumania acquire Hungarian citizenship without further formality. They are entitled, however, within six months to opt for (select) Rumanian citizenship.

"Persons who avail themselves of this right of option must leave Hungarian territory within the space of one year and are to be taken over by Rumania. They may take movable property freely with them. They may also liquidate their immovable property until the time of their emigration and likewise may take the proceeds thereof with them.

"In case the liquidation does not succeed, they must be compensated by Hungary. Hungary will handle all questions connected with the resettlement of optants in a generous and conciliatory spirit."

The part of Transylvania left to Rumania includes large German minorities of Saxons and Swabians. The Rumanian census of 1930 showed 740,000 Germans in Rumania, nearly all in Transylvania.

Point four of the award stipulates that Rumanian subjects of Hungarian origin, who are residents of the area ceded in 1919 by Hungary to Rumania and now remaining with Rumania, are granted the right within six months to decide regarding Hungarian citizenship.

Provision for Naturalized.

Both sides, according to point five, agree to treat naturalized subjects as born subjects.

Unforeseen problems arising are left to the two governments under point six.

That Germany and Italy intend to stand by until the terms are fully carried out is indicated by the seventh and last point, reading:

"In case difficulties or doubts arise in connection with the carrying out of this arbitration award, the Rumanian and Hungarian governments will seek a direct understanding concerning them.

"In case they do not succeed in coming to an agreement concerning some question, they will submit this question to the Reich government and the Italian government for final decision."

The New Border

The new border roughly cuts Transylvania in two, leaving south and southwestern areas in Rumania and restoring to Hungary a larger area in the north and a long stretch in the east.

Specifically, the new border begins at a point southwest of Nagy Szalonta (Salonta), runs northeast to a point about seven miles southeast of Oradia Mare (Grosswardein), then easterly—but always south of and near the railway—from Oradia Mare to Cluj (Klausenburg), thence south past Cluj to a point about twenty miles northwest of Tirgu-Muresului (Neumarkt). From there it runs to a point southwest of Tirgu-Muresului and then southeasterly—but leaving in Rumanian hands the railway from Segisvara (Schaessburg)—to Brasov (Kronstadt). About fourteen miles northeast of Brasov the line makes an elbow bulging to the south and then running eastward to the ridge of Carpthians, which it then follows in accordance with the old pre-war mountain border northward to a point on the Rumanian-Soviet boundary.

"Lasting Friendliness Now"

Ribbentrop and Ciano read similar statements saying the negotiations had been conducted "impartially," and that the outcome was just and would bring lasting friendliness between Hungary and Rumania.

Besides Ribbentrop and Ciano, the chief figures at the conference were Rumanian Foreign Minister Manoilescu, Hungarian Premier Teleky and Hungarian Foreign Minister Csaky.

Vienna Award Roughly Bisects Transylvania

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Rumania's new made-in-Vienna border roughly cuts Transylvania in two, leaving southern and southwestern portions of the province in King Carol's domain but restoring to Hungary a larger area in the northern portion and giving back to her a long stretch of her old pre-war mountain border in the east.

Specifically, the new border begins at a point southwest of Nagy Szalonta (Salonta), runs northeast to a point about 7 miles southeast of Oradia Mare (Grosswardein), then in an easterly direction (but always south of and near the railway from Oradia Mare to Cluj (Klausenburg), thence south past Cluj to a point approximately 20 miles northwest of Tirgu-Muresului (Neumarkt).

From there the new border runs to a point southwest of Tirgu-Muresului and then proceeds in a southeasterly direction but leaves in Rumanian hands the railway from Segisvara (Schaessburg) to Brasov (Kronstadt).

About 14 miles northeast of Brasov the line makes an elbow bulging to the south and then running eastward to the ridge of the Carpathians which it then follows in accordance with the old pre-war mountain border northward to a point where it reaches the new Rumanian-Soviet boundary.

Text of Axis Award on Transylvania

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 30—The following joint announcement by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, on the Vienna arbitration award was issued tonight by D. N. B., official German news agency:

The Royal Rumanian Government and the Royal Hungarian Government petitioned the German Government and the Royal Italian Government to settle by arbitration award the question pending between Rumania and Hungary apropos territories to be ceded to Hungary.

On the basis of this petition and on the basis of the declaration which the Royal Rumanian and Royal Hungarian Governments made in connection with this petition, to consider such arbitration award as binding without any reservations, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Foreign Minister of His Majesty the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, Count Galeazzo Ciano, after renewed conversation with the Royal Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mihail Manoilescu, and the Royal Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Istvan Csaky, today at Vienna rendered the following arbitration award:

First, a definite border between Rumania and Hungary is the line marked in the attached map. The exact delineation of the frontier on the spot is left to a Rumanian-Hungarian Commission.

Second, hitherto Rumanian territory thus ceded to Hungary will be vacated by Rumanian troops within a fortnight and will be handed to Hungary in orderly condition. Various phases of the evacuation and occupation as well as additional modalities thereof will be immediately fixed by the Rumanian-Hungarian Commission. The Royal Rumanian and Hungarian Governments are obliged to take care that evacuation and occupation are carried out in a quiet and orderly fashion.

Third, all Rumanian citizens

30,24-4617

30.24-4617

who today have their domiciles in areas to be ceded by Rumania automatically are becoming Hungarian citizens. They are entitled to opt within a period of six months for Rumanian citizenship. Persons availing themselves of the right to opt must leave the Hungarian State within an additional twelve months' time and are accepted by Rumania. They may take with them their movable property. They may further liquidate their immovable property and take with them proceeds derived from such liquidation. In case they are unable to liquidate their property they must be compensated by Hungary. Hungary will treat all questions resulting from the resettlement of optants in a broad-minded and conciliatory fashion.

Fourth, Hungarian nationals who now are Rumanian citizens living in areas which in 1919 were ceded by Hungary to Rumania and who now are living in territories remaining Rumanian are entitled to opt within six months for Hungarian citizenship. For persons availing themselves of this right the same provisions as stipulated in the previous article are valid.

Direct Negotiations Provided

Fifth, the Royal Hungarian Government solemnly assumed the obligation to grant persons assuming Hungarian citizenship by this arbitration, but who are Hungarian nationals, in every respect the same rights as Hungarian citizens. The Royal Rumanian Government assumes the same obligation for Hungarian nationals of Rumanian citizenship who remain in Rumanian territory.

Sixth, regulation of all other questions resulting from the change of sovereignty is reserved for direct negotiations between the Royal Rumanian and Royal Hungarian Governments.

Seventh, in case difficulties or doubts arise during effectuation of this arbitration award, the Royal Rumanian and Royal Hungarian Governments will discuss such cases in direct negotiations.

If they cannot agree on any issue they will submit these issues for definite settlement to the German Government and the Royal Italian Government.

AUG 31 1940

Protocol Annexed to Award

The following protocol also was issued as an annex to the award:

During the conversation which took place at Vienna Aug. 29 and 30 between representatives of Germany, Italy, Rumania and Hungary about the problem pending between Rumania and Hungary concerning territory to be ceded to Hungary, representatives of Rumania and Hungary, on their authority as plenipotentiaries, requested the German Government and the Italian Government to settle the problem by arbitration.

Representatives of Rumania and Bulgaria declared at the same time that their governments would consider the arbitration award as binding and without any reservations.

German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano thereupon, on behalf and on instruction of their governments, declared themselves willing to meet the request of the Royal Rumanian and Royal Hungarian Governments and, after a renewed exchange of views with Rumanian Foreign Minister Manoilescu and Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Csaky, pronounced the requested arbitration award today at Belvedere Palace, Vienna, which was attached in copy with annexes to this protocol and handed same to representatives of Rumania and Hungary in duplicate text in the German and Italian languages.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister and Hungarian Foreign Minister took cognizance of the arbitration award and its annexes and, on behalf of their governments, once more confirmed the declaration that they were accepting the arbitration award as a definite settlement and pledging themselves to execute same without reservations.

Made out in the German and Italian languages in four originals. Vienna, Aug. 30, 1940.

The effect of all this was not only to lengthen the Nazi line of troops across Southeastern Europe—a line that could become instantly a barrier to Russia—but to improve Hungary's own position in the same connection. For the part of Transylvania given back to her includes the Carpathian mountain region which is her traditional barrier against invasion from the east.

Yields to Threat

Rumania gave in in the face of a threatened invasion that might have smashed her—invasion by the vast armies of Germany, by those of Hungary, and by a march from the east by Russia.

AUG 31 1940

The negotiations were carried on at Vienna, in a meeting by German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and his Italian colleague, Count Ciano.

All last night they continued, while here in Bucharest King Carol received many distinguished advisers who all told him there was only one thing to do.

Just after midnight, according to authoritative accounts, the King got an urgent telephone call from Vienna. He was told he had five minutes to decide. The Rumanian High Command reported it could not possibly defend the country against three simultaneous thrusts. Rumania capitulated.

Now Under Reich

Last June, Rumania gave up Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to Russia under the Soviet's ultimatum; she has agreed to return southern Dobruja to Bulgaria. Thus she shrinks now from 113,884 square miles by about 40,000 square miles and falls back to about her size before the World War.

For yielding part of Transylvania, Rumania was understood to have got even more than a German guarantee against further encroachments. Some Balkan politicians thought Rumania now is under the actual "military protection" of the Reich.

There was one widespread report that the Rumanian-German minority which recently has been forming an armed militia under general staff officers of German blood might immediately take over the guarding of the oil fields and other strategic points.

Meanwhile, it was understood, the Germans will send motorized troops to the Russian frontier.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Both Germany and Italy have guaranteed the newly-shrunken borders of Rumania, D. N. B., official Germany news agency, announced today.

The guarantee, it was said, not only concerns Rumania's border with Russia, but also serves notice on possible Chauvinist Hungarians and Bulgarians that Rumania can count on German and Italian might in case anybody tries to help himself to another slice.

D. N. B. further announced that the German government had made special arrangements with Hungary and Rumania for the protection of German groups in both countries.

AUG 31 1940

Carol Gives Up Land; Nazis on Red Border

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 30 (AP).—Rumania, obeying orders of Germany and Italy, gave up between 17,000 and 21,000 square miles of her territory today in a swift drama of power politics that will permit Nazi soldiers to occupy her eastern frontier and stand face to face with the restless Soviet armies.

Confronted with an "or else" ultimatum from the Axis, Rumania agreed to suffer one more dismemberment—to hand over about half of the World War-won province of Transylvania to Hungary—with the understanding that what is left of the country will be protected by Germany.

The decision to capitulate was taken over the opposition of Juliu Maniu, the peasant leader, but he arrived at the palace too late to participate in the last vote. It was breakfast time before these fevered conferences was ended at last and the government's officials walked glumly out in the day.

Early this afternoon a communique told the outside world of the surrender.

In the later afternoon, after the city had aroused from its post-luncheon siesta Bucharest's people heard the news.

It was news much greater than the Transylvanian issue, itself; it was the end of a kingdom as Rumanians knew it for fifth of a century.

Seven-Point Agreement

The seven-point arbitration agreed upon in Vienna provided this, in essence:

1. The fixing of the new frontier itself, putting about half of Transylvania into Hungarian hands, but leaving the details to a Rumanian-Hungarian commission. Therefore, precise estimates of the territory involved could not be made.
2. Rumanian soldiers to move out of the ceded territory within two weeks; to hand it over "in orderly condition."
3. Rumanian citizens now living in the ceded area to become Hungarians "automatically," with the provision, however, that they be given six months to select one citizenship or the other. If they decide to remain as Rumanians they must leave the new Hungarian Transylvanian state within an additional period of twelve months, taking all their movable property and "liquidating" that which cannot be moved. For this "liquidation" they are to be compensated by Hungary in a "broad-minded and conciliatory fashion."
4. Hungarians who now are Rumanian citizens may do the same thing in reverse—go back to Hungarian citizenship under the same conditions.
5. Hungary is to give to Rumanians becoming Hungarian citizens "the same rights" as Hungarian citizens; Rumania to do likewise for those going the other way around.
6. Questions arising under all this to be negotiated directly between Rumania and Hungary.
7. If settlements cannot thus be made, the issues will be settled by Germany and Italy.

Axis Gains Ends

The Axis, with the celerity of action that has become characteristic, accomplished in this heavy formula the two aims which the world attributed to the Vienna conference from the moment it was hurriedly summoned early this week.

It forced a continuing peace, if perhaps an uneasy one, so that the Balkans might continue producing for the German-Italian war effort against Britain.

It erected a new and formidable wall—to add to that already erected in Poland—against any further westward march of the Red armies.

Add Bucharest..xxx armies

Only a few days before the conference was called, Rumanian and Soviet troops clashed on the new frontier created by Russia's absorbtion of northern Bucovina.

And even as the settlement was reached today, the Rumanian government had before it—in addition to everything else—two notes from Russia protesting "provocative action" on the frontier and predicting "grave" consequences if there were any further incidents.

Today also, the Soviet Army began certain maneuvers in a region described only as "the western special military district."

Axis' War Threat Makes Carol Bow

[Behind the News map and story on Page 3]

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Aug. 30—Rumania announced today that she had accepted an Axis ultimatum in negotiations for a cession of part of Transylvania to Hungary, and reliable reports said she had received in return a promise that German troops would come speedily to help defend her troubled Russian frontier.

While the Government's communique did not say outright that she had agreed to cede part of Transylvania, it did declare that "as a result of the ultimate demand of Germany and Italy, Rumania has decided to accept arbitration on the Transylvania question."

AUG 31 1940

It was reliably reported here that "arbitration" would involve a loss of more than half of the 35,000-square-mile province with its 3,500,000 people.

17,000 Square Miles

(An official Hungarian announcement said Rumania had agreed to cede Hungary about 17,000 square miles of Transylvania, to be transferred within two weeks. Rumanian officials are to withdraw under the supervision of a mixed Hungarian-Rumanian commission.

(The territory gained by Hungary is only about forty-five per cent. of the entire province which many Hungarians had hoped to get. The ceded area takes in the northern half of Transylvania and is in the shape of a horse's head with the nose extended on a line along the old pre-war eastern Hungarian frontier.)

Nazi Threat Reported

Threat of an immediate Soviet invasion as a consequence of a Hungarian attack backed by the Axis forced the capitulation to the four-power conference at Vienna, where Rumania was reported to have been told that German motorized columns and planes were ready to move at a moment's notice if the demand for a part of Transylvania was ignored.

But as a part of a secret agreement now being made at Vienna, it was reported reliably, German troops will be sent immediately to guard Rumania's frontier with Russia.

Government circles said Rumania faced overwhelming odds in a ring of threatened invasions.

Besides a Hungarian invasion, backed by Germany, and the possibility that Russia would move in from the north and east in event of conflict, Rumania also faced the possibility that Bulgaria would act from the south, they said.

Rumanians Kept In Dark

Late this afternoon the Rumanian populace still knew nothing about the decision except what they heard in gossip.

The communique announcing the capitulation was signed by members of the Crown Council, Council of Ministers, the orthodox patriarchs, one of whom is a Transylvanian bishop; Constantine Bratianu, former head of the National Liberal party; Ion Mihalache, a leader of the Peasant party, who had argued against the cession, and Horia Codreanu, ex-army officer and brother of the slain Iron Guard führer, Corneliu Zelea Codreanu.

Maniu's Name Missing

The signature of Juliu Maniu, veteran Peasant party leader who had argued for months against giving Hungary a single inch of territory, was missing.

This communique was issued after an answer to Rumania's decision had been received from Vienna, where the German, Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian Foreign Ministers and other statesmen were conferring.

Five-Minute Ultimatum Reported

A reply to Rumania's acceptance is expected by mid-afternoon from Vienna, where German and Italian Foreign Ministers von Ribbentrop and Ciano have been conferring with Foreign Minister Manoilescu of Rumania and Premier Teleky and Foreign Minister Csaky of Hungary.

Then the Rumanian Crown Council will meet to cinch the agreement.

An authoritative account of the all-night Rumanian Palace conferences, in which telephone contact was maintained with Vienna and a parade of leaders consulted with King Carol, said that at one stage Rumania was told she must make her decision within five minutes.

At 12.14 A. M., this story said, Foreign Minister Manoilescu, with German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop sitting beside him, telephoned that he had been given five minues in which to get a definite acceptance of the Vienna plan from Bucharest.

Invasion The Alternative

If the five minutes passed without Rumanian official approval, Ribbentrop was reported to have said, Rumania might face immediate invasion by Russia on one side and Hungary, backed by the German motorized columns and air force, on the other.

The Rumanian general staff was reported to have advised the government to accept the axis award at Vienna on the ground that the Rumanian army would be helpless to protect the country against possible Russian, Hungarian and Bulgarian attacks, especially if these were backed by the strong air fleets of Germany and Italy.

Besides pressure from Hungary and Bulgaria, informed circles saw indications that Soviet Russia was prepared to take advantage of any Rumanian preoccupation on these frontiers by entering Southern Bucovina from the north and Moldavia from the east.

The official Russian news agency made public a note disclaiming Soviet responsibility for border clashes in Southern Bucovina, warning Rumania of the "consequences" if such clashes continued, and declaring that Russian-Rumanian relations would "take a grave turn" if further incidents occurred. These Moscow warnings were discussed at an all-night government conference.

The army was ordered to be ready for any emergency.

King Carol, who has spent many hours each day in conference with his ministers and other advisers since the night the Russian ultimatum on Bessarabia was delivered, was counseled in making his decision by hundreds of political personages who streamed through the palace doors until after dawn.

Government quarters said Ribbentrop minced no words at the Vienna conference, but told the delegates what had to be done under threat of an overwhelming attack.

The Vienna conference was called by Germany and Italy after Rumania and Hungary had failed to settle the Hungarian claim between themselves at recent negotiations at Turnu-Severin.

In Cluj, Oradea and other large towns in the ceded area, the Hungarian minority staged impromptu celebrations. Rumanians in Arad and other localities claimed by Hungary but not ceded to her also celebrated.

Bucharest theaters, movies and night clubs were ordered closed for an indefinite period of national mourning. Music was forbidden in restaurants.

TREK FOLLOWS AREA'S CESSION TO HUNGARY

Many Still Unaware, However, Of Effect Of Axis-Forced Partition

AUG 31 1940

Concern Felt In Bucharest Over Danger Of Disturbances

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, [redacted] Aug. 30—Tens of thousands of Rumanian public employes, judges, army officers and politicians, with their families, began a great exodus tonight from northern Transylvania, which soon will belong to Hungary.

They headed toward the old kingdom of Rumania by train, automobile, river boat and even in horse carts heaped high with personal possessions, as soon as the German-Italian ultimatum for the partition became known.

More than 1,000,000 Rumanian peasants, however, were declared still to be unaware that the distant negotiations of the Axis powers had decreed their return to Hungarian rule after twenty-two years in "Great Rumania."

Concern Expressed

No incidents yet had been reported from Transylvania, but concern was expressed in Bucharest over the danger of disturbances among the mixed populations before the transfer of authority is completed.

RUMANIANS THREATEN TO FIGHT; "TREASON!" IS CRY IN TRANSYLVANIA

New Problems Beset Carol As Sequel To Latest Partition—Crown Council In Secret Session—Hungarians Jubilant

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 30 (Via Radio)—The German wireless reported from Bucharest tonight that Mihail Manoilescu, Foreign Minister of Rumania, had offered his resignation to King Carol and that the King had accepted. The telegram of resignation was reported sent from Vienna.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, *Saturday*, Aug. 31—While police guarded its palace session with sawed-off shotguns, the Rumanian Crown Council, which gave up half of Transylvania to Hungary, conferred until early this morning on "new problems of exceptional importance."

AUG 31 1940

Aside from this vague explanation, official quarters declined to disclose the new issues facing King Carol and his advisers as a result of the latest partitioning of his country, enforced by an Axis ultimatum.

The Council meeting ended at 2:30 A.M. with its purpose remaining secret.

30,24-4619

3024-4619

"Defense Corps" Organized

But in sacrificed Transylvania, "defense corps" were being formed by unreconciled Rumanians. From Cluj, its capital, came a petition bearing thousands of signatures lauding Juliu Maniu, Rumanian Peasant party leader, for his opposition to the cession, and calling those who agreed to it "traitors."

Church bells of Transylvania were ordered to ring incessantly as a protest.

Maniu, although not a member of the Government or the Crown Council, put in a surprising appearance at the session.

Budapest, Aug. 30-(AP)-An official announcement today said Rumania had agreed to cede Hungary an estimated 44,000 square kilometers (About 17,000 square miles) of Transylvania to be transferred within two weeks. Rumanian officials are to withdraw under the supervision of a mixed Hungarian-Rumanian commission.

The territory gained by Hungary is only about 45 per cent of the entire Transylvania which many Hungarians had hoped to get.

The ceded area takes in the northern half of Transylvania and is in the shape of a horse's head with the nose extended on a line along the old pre-war eastern Hungarian frontier.

###

Hungarian Army Waits 'Go' Sign

BY DAN DE LUCE (By the Associated Press)

AUG 31 1940

Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 30—Hungary's army, fully mobilized and eager to march, awaited impatiently tonight the signal to advance to the summit of the Carpathians and there to take up its new assignment as a military buffer for Germany on Soviet Russia's western frontier.

The country itself was in a high state of jubilation, for today Hungary got back about half of the thousand-year-old province of Transylvania—including the natural mountain fortress which for centuries has protected central Europe from whatever dangers might rise in the east.

Satellites Of Reich

The settlement imposed by the Axis, forcing Rumania to give back part of Transylvania, made both Rumania and Hungary satellites of German and Italian foreign policy. Its main point, as seen here, was to cut short any further Russian expansion into this Balkan "living space."

In the fact that German motorized legions are to be permitted to stand on the Rumanian-Russian frontier, some observers saw, too, the development of a virtual Nazi protectorate much like that in Slovakia.

The Hungarian army, strongly under German influence, was given the long wedge of mountains in the newly ceded area bordering Russia to occupy, the Rumanian forces being ordered out within fourteen days.

Capital Included

The Transylvanian capital of Cluj, which the Hungarians call Kolozsvar, falls within the ceded area. It has been since ancient days the birthplace of Hungary's most powerful rulers.

The main Transylvanian railway line, of great strategic military importance, also goes back to Hungary.

For this nation the return of northern Transylvania is the realization of a long dream. Eager crowds pawed for newspaper extras throughout the country; into tens of thousands of Hungarian homes radio loudspeakers brought military marches.

Hungarians To Return

Thousands of Hungarians who had fled Transylvania more than two decades ago made plans to go back to their old homes. Not even the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia, from which Hungary got back territory, created such high-pitched enthusiasm.

The public scarcely bothered about the details of the cession, but the sketchy line drawn by the Vienna "arbitrators" left the richest part of Transylvania in Rumanian hands. The northern section is valuable chiefly for timber, aside from its military possibilities.

The southern, or still Rumanian, section, however, has coal, iron ore, gold, salt and natural gas.

The larger cities returned to Hungary include Kolozsvar, 100,000; Nagyvarad, 85,000; Szatmarnemeti, 50,000; Sarhely, 40,000.

Russia Reveals Secret Drills of Army and Fleet

AUG 31 1940

Moscow, Silent on Vienna Agreement, Awaits Reply by Rumania to Protests

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP).—Realistic Red Army drill in offensive tactics in a special western military district and maneuvers of the Red Fleet in an unidentified sea were disclosed today, while Soviet Russia viewed with an attitude of cool detachment the newest shifting of borders in the Balkans.

The Soviet Union was awaiting Rumania's reply to two protests charging Rumanian border troops with provocative actions on the Soviet-Rumanian frontier—protests warning of the grave consequences which any future trouble might bring.

Some diplomatic sources expressed the belief, however, that this situation was not now serious. They said Rumanian frontier guards had been reported to keep the peace strictly during the Vienna territorial negotiations which resulted today in the loss of approximately half of Rumania's Province of Transylvania to Hungary, and also during demarkation of the new Soviet-Rumanian border by a mixed commission which is expected to begin shortly.

Nevertheless, foreign observers took interested note of the fact that the Soviet Union's armed forces were tuned up to the alert, both on land and sea.

The western army maneuvers (there was no indication of their exact locale) were conducted under the eye of the Commissar of Defense, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko. Theoretically under fire, the troops marched thirty miles, then crossed a river on pontoon bridges under an artillery smokescreen and with the protection of the air force.

The fleet maneuvers, disclosed by the naval organ "Red Fleet," began with submarines scouting out theoretical enemy bases, thus permitting warships to take the sea for a mock battle. Again, there was no hint of where this was happening.

Russia's attitude toward the Rumanian-Hungarian trouble, as reflected by the press, was entirely objective. Only factual reports, without comment, were published.

It was reported here that four Rumanians were the only dead from incidents on the frontier in Bukovina. A mixed commission of six, including a general, a colonel and a Foreign Office representative on each side, has been named and is expected to meet soon in Moscow to start a definite demarkation of the frontier.

Diplomatic sources said Rumania gave an order to her frontier guards to cease firing in order to keep the peace during territorial negotiations with other neighbors.

Soviets Maneuver, Awaiting Reply From Bucharest

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—The Russian Navy has begun maneuvers, with submarine flotillas scouting theoretical enemy bases so as to permit the surface fleets to take the open sea for mock battle, Red Fleet, the navy's organ, announced today. The locale was not disclosed.

AUG 31 1940

The sham battles were announced as the Red Army also conducted maneuvers in unspecified western parts of Russia.

Despite these military and naval activities, however, some diplomatic sources attributed recent events on the Rumanian border to nervousness and expressed the belief the situation was not grave. It was reported here that four Rumanians were the only dead from these incidents on the frontier in Bucovina.

A mixed commission of six, including a general, a colonel and a Foreign Office representative on each side, has been named and is expected to meet soon in Moscow to start a definite demarkation of the frontier.

Diplomatic sources said Rumania gave an order to her frontier guards to cease firing in order to keep the peace during territorial negotiations with her other neighbors.

Nevertheless, the Soviet had warned Rumania demanded an "early and satisfactory" reply to two protests.

The Red Army troops trained in offensive tactics under observation by Marshal Semen Timoshenko, commissar of defense. (There was no indication that the "western" district was near the troubled Rumanian border.)

Under theoretical enemy fire, the Russian forces marched 30 miles and crossed a river while artillery laid a smoke screen, aviation provided protection and engineers built bridges in the realistic western operations.

The Soviet press, meanwhile, published reports on the Rumanian-Hungarian border clashes and the German-Italian arbitration at Vienna without editorial comment.

Provocation Charged.

Russia's two protests to Bucharest charged Rumanian troops with "provocative actions" on the Russian-Rumanian frontier and warned of possible "grave" consequences of any further incidents.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, disclosed the protests this morning Russia stated in a note of August 19 that "firing upon Soviet frontier troops by Rumanian troops could not be tolerated" and protested in a second note yesterday against "new hostile actions" by Rumanian frontier troops and against "a number of cases of violation of the Soviet frontier by Rumanian military aircraft."

In some cases Soviet frontier guards "were compelled to return the fire," Tass said. The Russian protest of yesterday stated "the Soviet side as yet had had no casualties, but should casualties occur matters would take a grave turn."

(Certain Rumanian Army units and supply depots were withdrawn from the frontier Wednesday, the same day a mixed Rumanian-Russian commission began investigation of a week end frontier clash reported in Bucharest to have caused the death of hundreds of soldiers near Adamcata, in Bucovina. On Tuesday, Rumanian government officials reported, a Russian plane making a scouting flight over Rumania was shot down by Rumanians.)

Blame Placed on Rumania.

The Soviet government placed upon the Rumanian government "the entire responsibility for possible consequences of the above-mentioned actions of Rumanian troops and military aircraft," Tass said.

Rumania replied to the first protest on August 26, Tass said, contesting the Soviet charges and declaring Rumanian frontier detachments had been fired upon, and that Soviet aircraft had crossed the Rumanian frontier.

Russia's answer, yesterday's protest, said the Rumanian charges would be investigated, but reiterated that "the Soviet government needs an early and satisfactory answer" to its own charges and stated, that despite Rumanian assurances steps were being taken to avoid incidents, "violations of the Soviet frontier by Rumanian troops continue up to the present day."

The notes were exchanged through Soviet Deputy for Foreign Affairs Dekanozoff and Rumanian Minister Grigore Gafencu.

GERMAN PLANES FIGHTING TO REACH HEART OF CITY DRIVEN AWAY; 62 DOWNED

Raiders Surprised By Spitfires Waiting For Them — Hospital Struck — Machine-Gun Bullets Aimed At Barrage, Hit Streets

AUG 31 194

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, Aug. 31—German bombers dropped explosives on the outskirts of London last night and early today and subjected the empire capital to its second longest air raid since the war began almost a year ago.

The raiders loosed salvos of bombs on the suburban areas and were given a surprise when they found British Spitfire fighters waiting to engage them in the web of searchlights as they sought to penetrate the heart of the city. There were no reports of bombs falling in the midcity.

In Effect 6 Hours 39 Minutes

The alarm was in effect six hours and thirty-nine minutes. The signals screamed London's fourth alarm since yesterday morning at 9.11 P. M. last night. An all-clear was not given until 3.50 A. M.

The four alarms in one day set a record for such a period. Three earlier attempts yesterday to penetrate the city's inner defenses had been beaten off.

The extent of the damage was not known immediately. Some fires were observed, however.

Prowl Over Wide Area

The raiders also prowled over sixteen towns in England and one in Wales.

Early today the Air Ministry reported the Germans had lost sixty-two planes to nineteen for the British during the fighting yesterday in which hundreds of planes swept to the assault on vital British plants around the capital.

At least two bombers, prowling singly over London, were believed to have been crippled so badly that they would be unable to return to their bases, presumably in German-occupied France.

The British Press Association said a hospital was hit but it was not learned whether it was set ablaze. Another institution was fired.

In one metropolitan area machine-gun bullets, apparently intended to destroy a balloon barrage, whined down on the streets.

A Nazi bomber, caught momentarily in the white beam of a probing searchlight, was hit heavily by anti-aircraft and plunged to the earth in flames.

Eight bombs fell within the space of an hour, all apparently as some distance from the midcity.

The fourth alarm last night set a record. It was the first time yet that more than three visitation had occurred in one day.

The raiders moved cautiously at a great height above London--more than 20,000 feet--and in small groups.

They appeared Friday night at 9:10 o'clock, with a punctuality that has become habitual, after a day that had seen vastly heavier assaults by more than 700 planes on airdromes and industrial plants in the home counties all about the metropolis.

During the night raid on London, too, there were other German raiders over almost every section of England, bombing or scouting.

The British announced offically that more than 1,000 enemy airplanes have been destroyed this month.

Machine-Gun Bullets Hit Streets

Almost immediately after the night warning had gone out at least four bombs were dropped in one London area. Three planes could be seen over another part of the city. The raiders evidently were operating in small groups.

The Ministeries of Air and Home Security declared tonight that no serious damage had been suffered by British airdromes, but acknowledged that at one town industrial premises were damaged and that a number of persons had been killed there and elsewhere.

London's ring of anti-aircraft forts set up a wall of bursting shrapnel against the early invaders. British fighter defenders did the rest.

Nazi planes also pounded British industrial centers in the northwest, the southeast and south Wales, giving Manchester, textile center, its worst drubbing of the war.

The heaviest fighting occurred over a London suburb, where hundreds of shoppers saw a force of British fighters pounce on a formation of about twenty-five Nazi planes. They dived and looped in a free-for-all battle, which speedily split up their formation. Some invaders jettisoned their bombs and fled for home. Three caught in a cross-fire of British machine guns crashed almost in the same spot.

But it was apparent that a few of the invaders broke through to their goals. British casualties increased during the day. The Government did not reveal the exact toll.

Many of the raiders apparently just feinted at London, then skirted it to attack industrial targets farther north.

add London..xxx north.

Overnight, until Friday dawn, Britain's long-distance bombers had attacked the Krupp armaments works at Essen and other military targets in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France.

These attacks followed day-light forays Thursday on airdromes in German-held Holland and on convoys and shipping along the Dutch coast.

Besides the big Krupp works, oil refineries and plants at Gelsenkirchen, Bottrop and St. Nazaire were attacked; power stations at Duisberg and Reisholz, freight yards at Hamm and Soest, plants in the Ruhr district, and airdromes over a wide area also were raided.

Three British bombers failed to return.

The planes swirled and dived and looped in a virtual free-for-all as the formation broke up.

Some of the attack bombers dumped their missiles in their flight.

A moment after the formation was browen up, one bomber was seen falling with two fighters swoping down on its tail.

Two Crash Nearby

Two others crashed near where the first one fell.

The sound of diving planes was followed by the explosion of bombs, indicating that some dive bombers got in their licks.

Unofficial reports said six bombers were brought down in the third raid alone, apparently while attempting to locate and bomb a factory.

In earlier tries to break through London's defenses, the Germans lost nineteen bombers. Thus, the total cost of today's smash at the capital was, unofficialy, at least twenty-five.

London Beats Off Three Nazi Raids

AUG 31 194

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 30—Furious dogfights raged high over London today as waves of German bombers, some dive-bombing the outskirts, struck again and again at the British capital.

Three alarms kept the city running to and from air-raid shelters from just before noon until nearly 6 P. M., when the last all-clear signal sounded.

The first two waves—perhaps 400 in all—were turned back after fierce battles.

But in the last attack dive bombers could be heard over the suburbs, and the roar of their motors indicated there were large numbers of them.

The third attack, too, was turned back by the British fighters, aided by an intense anti-aircraft barrage.

Formation Broken Up

At least twenty bombers flew at a great height over one district in London during this raid, but a swarm of British fighters met them and split up the formation.

Heaviest fighting occurred over a London suburb where hundreds of afternoon shoppers saw a force of British fighter planes pounce on a formation of more than a score of raiders flying in the sun.

While the third raid on the London area was in progress, the Germans, using dispersion tactics, were feinting other areas in the southeast and northwest.

Bomb Hits Welsh Town

Two men were reported killed and several injured when a bomb exploded in a Welsh town.

Streets of the suburbs were crowded with shoppers when the bombs were dropped. Men and women who had gone out after the second warning ended, had to take shelter again.

Reports from a southeast town said that while London's second warning was in progress twelve high-explosive bombs and a few incendiaries were dropped in outlying districts and several persons were injured and one man died of shock. Some houses were badly damaged.

Gunfire "Terrific"

The gunfire over one suburban area was described as "terrific" by eye-witnesses as one German bomber was shot down over the London area with two British fighters in hot pursuit.

The all-clear signal sounded over the London area at 5.48 P. M.

Battles In Southeast

The day's second alarm sounded about 3.30 P. M. But the all-clear signal came six minutes later.

An hour before the first afternoon alarm sounded air battles were reported over southeastern England, where the raiders were trying to cross over another section.

During the first raid battles raged from the outskirts of the London area all the way to the coast.

30,24-4621

30.24-4621

A communique issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries, said the Germans came over in three successive waves and were "scattered and driven back."

Raiders Near City

A "small proportion" of the raiders approached the London area, the communique said, but were unsuccessful in attempts to bomb airports surrounding the city.

"Bombs were dropped indiscriminately in districts of Kent and Surrey," it said. "Slight damage is reported and the number of casualties is small, but includes some killed."

Coming over in formations of fifteen to twenty planes, the Germans ran into a solid wall of anti-aircraft fire and swarming fighters.

The Air Ministry communique was issued from the Ministry of Information's special deep shelter press room during the second raid.

The attempts to raid London followed early morning attacks on the great industrial northwest, including the textile center of Manchester.

The attack on the northwest, one of the heaviest of the war, was coupled with others on the southeast, the midlands and south Wales. Many persons were killed and injured in these forays.

London's first air-raid alarm sounded shortly after noon but was lifted about an hour later without the appearance of any raiders.

Mother, Children Killed

A mother and two children were reported killed at Manchester and a number of cottages wrecked. Rescue squads worked frantically to get out a number of persons trapped in the wreckage.

Manchester is one of the largest and most important industrial cities of England. It has a population of 766,000 and is thirty-one miles east of Liverpool, to which it is connected by a large canal accommodating seagoing vessels.

Six persons were reported killed and many injured in another west coast area.

James' Home Destroyed

Still more raids were aimed at southeast England during the night. The home of the late Henry James, the author, was reported destroyed at Rye, an ancient southeastern town sitting on a high rock promontory crowned by an ancient castle and fortress.

Bombs were dropped in southeastern England, while Nazi raiders also were reported over two towns in the industrial Midlands.

Royal Air Force fighter planes shot down two German bombers in spirited fighting over a southeast coast resort town today.

One bomber fell into the sea and the other about a mile inland, after dogfights high in the sky.

Night "Breathing Spell"

Today's daylight attacks followed a night and early morning in which Britain had a relative "breathing spell," with London itself having only a "standby" warning. The most severe pre-dawn attacks were reported in northwest England.

London's stand-by warning was an innovation, introduced in order that factory work need not be halted each time a single German bomber or a few approaching raiders are reported. In future, a purple light warning in munitions and other plants, as well as hospitals and public service stations, will indicate that Nazi warplanes are near, to be followed by the red signal, which is equivalent to the sounding of sirens.

The London press, while acknowledging the unavoidable risks entailed by the new policy, approved. The newspapers pointed out that the sounding of sirens for only a few raiders interfered with Great Britain's war effort and cited a Government statement that "every one is in the front line at this time" and "must be prepared as a citizen's duty to take a risk."

Northwest Is Hardest Hit.

It was the north of England, however and particularly the northwest that took the brunt of last night's German attacks.

The British Press Association said that the raiders, which flew repeatedly over a northwest of England town, "dropped their bombs at random, and some fell near a railway station." Incendiary bombs fell on one of the town's principal streets, and there was some damage to "houses and commercial property," the Government stated, adding that the Nazi planes dropped an unusually heavy proportion of incendiary bombs in attacks which also struck at the northeast of England, the industrial Midlands and South Wales, but which took only a small toll of casualties throughout the country.

The southeast coastal area had three raids during the night but the only definite damage reported was a seaside entertainment hall set on fire, and the only German plane definitely reported downed during the pre-dawn hours was a Junkers bomber which crashed on a village green in that area. One airman was killed and three others were injured.

An Associated Press correspondent on the southwest coast, however, reported that a raider there also was believed shot down.

One or two persons were killed and some thirty injured during a night raid of several hours over a northwest coastal district.

One report said that the district was "plastered with high explosive and incendiary bombs." Several fires were started, but damage, including fires in two warehouses, was said to be comparatively slight.

A children's hospital was hit. Heavy anti-aircraft fire met planes which swept low in successive attacks.

In a northwest country district, there were believed to be several casualties when a bomb burst near a public air raid shelter, which collapsed.

In the hardest-hit northwest coast area a number of people in a working class district were trapped under the debris of shattered dwellings.

Slight damage to scattered bits of property was reported from Wales, where the crash of bombs so frightened an elderly woman she died of shock.

Family Trapped in Northeast.

About twenty high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on a northeast coastal town, trapping a family of three in the ruins of their house. A rescue squad got out the parents and continued to search for their son. The bombs fell in a residential area, leaving a number of persons homeless.

Elsewhere in the northeast the Germans dropped flares, and in rural districts a number of water mains were shattered.

A man was killed and his brother was injured in a northeastern town that was struck by sixteen high explosive and a number of incendiary bombs.

In a northeast coastal town, a number of persons were trapped in an air raid shelter, under a fish shop, in a working class district.

A bomb scored a direct hit on the shop. Rescue workers reported they could hear voices shouting to them from deep down beneath a great pile of rubble.

One northeast coast town reported that about twenty-seven large high explosive bombs and 1,000 incendiary bombs were dropped in two raids over that area.

Most of the incendiaries were reported to have fallen in the open country.

At least five persons were killed during attack on another northeastern town. A few others were reported injured severely.

A number of the casualties were caused when one of the raiders, apparently hard hit, jettisoned its bombs on a large housing development, all but demolishing three houses and badly damaging several others on three roads.

In another northeastern area, some thirty incendiary bombs fell around an isolation hospital. One fell through the roof of a ward from which all but two patients had been removed to a shelter. One was a convalescent sailor who smothered the bomb with blankets.

A matron in the hospital, where there are some forty patients, said that except for the hole in the roof "there was no damage." The hospital lies some distance from the nearest town and is surrounded by fields.

The Air Ministry announced meanwhile that of nine British planes shot down in yesterday's fighting seven pilots were saved.

Children Trapped

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 30—Rescue workers still were digging late tonight to extricate eleven persons, six of them children, entombed in the cellar of a fish market at a northeast town by a German bomb blast this morning.

The high - explosive bomb scored a direct hit on the shop, trapping the children, two men and five women. A man and a woman were rescued during the day and taken to a hospital.

London, Aug. 30—Sandwiched between air-raid alarms, life in this world's largest city goes on pretty much the same as ever despite the war.

You can still buy sightseeing guides along the Strand and embankment, and flowers on almost any street corner. The flower woman's tin hat hangs amid the asters, carnations and snapdragons.

If you want to see bombed ruins you have to find out where they are and take hours traveling to find them. They are few and far between in this city which sprawls over more square mileage than any other city in the world, not excluding Los Angeles.

Central London has twenty-four legitimate shows running this week, hundreds of movies. Newspapers have been delayed but have never missed an edition. The milkman makes his daily rounds everywhere.

There has been no shortage of food supplies in any area; distribution systems have not faltered under the raids, and not a bus route has had to make more than a temporary detour.

Commuters still ride to work as nonchalantly as ever, reading and working cross-word puzzles. Only two minor suburban lines have stopped. Boaters along the upper Thames take to their canoes religiously every morning. Dozens of river excursion boats ply their courses between raids.

It is true that there are screaming bombs and nights often are made hideous in parts of this area—with clanging fire engines and the wail of sirens. People die horribly, too, but while censorship bans the disclosure of their number, it often is insignificant.

Krupp Plant Raided By British

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Krupp armament works at Essen and other military targets in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France were raided by British bombers in attacks last night, the Air Ministry reported tonight. The night raids followed daylight forays on airdromes in Nazi-occupied Holland and on convoys and shipping along the Dutch coast, it said.

The communique:

"Yesterday R. A. F. bombers carried out daylight attacks on enemy-occupied airdromes in Holland and on convoys and shipping along the Dutch coast.

"Last night our aircraft bombed the Krupp works at Essen, oil refineries and plants at Gelsenkirchen, Bottrop, and at St. Nazaire; power stations at Duisberg and Reisholz, various military objectives in the Ruhr, the goods (freight) yards at Hamm and Soest, and a number of enemy airdromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France.

"From day and night operations, a total of three aircraft have not returned."

Two Nazis Shot Down.

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN IN ENGLAND, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force fighter planes shot down two German bombers in spirited fighting over this resort town today.

One Nazi bomber fell in the sea and the other about a mile inland, after dogfights high in the sky.

Flowers, Shows And Movies—London Is Business As Usual

Life Goes On Much In Spite Of German Raids—Commuters Still Ride To Work

[By the Associated Press]

Germans Claim 80 Planes.

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—German spokesmen declared tonight that eighty British planes had been destroyed in extensive Nazi air raids on airports in southern England today. Twenty-one German planes were acknowledged missing.

The announcement said there were numerous surprise raids on Britain during the day—most of them on airports and other Royal Air Force facilities.

Numerous air battles took place over south England and the channel.

Violent air battles ensued, DNB said, in which the German planes "again proved their distinct superiority."

Many of the British losses, it was said, occurred in battles over a flying field near Aldershot. German losses were listed as seven planes.

Great fires left raging in Liverpool and Birkenhead, on the Mersey River, Britain's greatest center of west coast shipping, were reported by German sources today after night air attacks directed chiefly at industrial plants and ports.

The high command said the fires there showed the "success" of the night raids after limited reconnaissance flights yesterday in which 19 British planes were shot down in air battles and 7 German planes lost.

Industrial plants at Felixtowe, in Suffolk County, airplane plants at Weybridge, southwest of London, and Langley-South Wells, and port facilities at Dundee, Leith and Hartlepool also were subject to night attack by fighter planes, the high command said.

Nazi Radios Silent 47 Minutes

All Berlin radio stations went off the air yesterday abruptly at 8:09 p. m., New York time, but resumed operations at 8:56 p. m., according to the National Broadcasting Company short-wave listening post here. Silence of German stations usually indicates presence of enemy air raiders.

AUG 31 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, Aug. 31—Terrific air battles over the English Channel and southern England, possibly reaching an intensity not previously attained, are being reported fragmentarily to Berlin.

Latest dispatches early today said eighty British planes had been destroyed in the fighting yesterday, while twenty-one German machines are missing.

British Acting to Halt Signals to Nazi Bombers

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—British police have started a new drive against suspected fifth-column activity during Nazi night air raids, it was reported today.

On recent nights, there have been spotted fires which police believe were set by fifth columnists to guide German bombers to their objectives.

In the London area, police observed flashes of lights from a large block of apartments. They raided the apartments and took a man in custody for questioning.

Scotland Yard daily has received scores of calls from persons reporting what they believed to be signal lights. In most cases, these flashes of light proved to be accidental.

Two incendiary bombs crashed through the roof of the tiny Evangelical Christus Church, in Diefenbach Street, in the southeast section of the capital. A blaze was started in the choir loft which was quickly extinguished. An apartment house, next door, however, burned extensively and the walls of Bethesda Hospital were scorched.

Raiders Strike in Waves

The raiders came in waves, possibly in several groups. At least one was caught in searchlight beams as it flew at a comparatively low altitude. This plane released a bomb which landed two blocks from The Associated Press office in the center of the city. No fire followed this explosion.

Another machine appeared headed for the southeastern district lighted by the first fire.

BULLETIN

AUG 31 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Saturday*, Aug. 31—British air raiders swept over Berlin early this morning and dropped dozens of bombs which started two fires in apartment houses, seriously injured three civilians and slightly damaged an electrical appliance works.

Military authorities said that damage to establishments which might be regarded as military objectives was extremely small.

The fire, in the southeastern section of the German capital, was visible for many blocks. It was this section which was bombed on Thursday morning, when ten civilians were killed.

Half an hour after the fire started there was a big explosion which sent sparks high into the sky.

The air raid alarm lasted an hour and thirty-seven minutes, from 1:39 a. m. (7:39 p. m., Friday, New York time) until 3:16 a. m. (9:16 p. m.)

[German officials announced earlier this week that no news of British raids would be released until the alarm was over.]

A business building housing a printshop and other industries was reported hit.

Anti-aircraft batteries opened with a terrific fire, and shell splinters rained over the city.

Tracer bullets lanced the air, following the directions given by searchlight beams trained on spots in the sky from which the hum of motors appeared to come.

It was announced officially that three persons were injured severely and three others slightly wounded.

Planes Arrive Later

The British planes came later than they had on other raids, and did not stay so long. Nor did the sirens give Berlin residents as much warning as previously. Anti-aircraft was in action for several minutes before the sirens sounded the alarm.

Military authorities said that damage to establishments which might be regarded as military objectives was extremely small.

Communications with the outside world were cut off in order to avoid giving the flyers a clew to direction by radio waves.

The propaganda ministry, as it had done on Thursday morning, again prepared to take foreign cor-

PRECEDE BERLIN

LONDON, AUG. 30-(AP)-BRITAIN ANNOUNCED TODAY HER REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE AS RED CROSS SHIPS IMMUNE FROM ATTACK THOSE GERMAN VESSELS WHICH ARE USED TO RESCUE AIRMEN SHOT DOWN AT SEA.

REPLYING TO A GERMAN NOTE SENT BY WAY OF SWITZERLAND THAT THE REICH INTENDED TO MARK WITH THE RED CROSS 64 RESCUE SHIPS, THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE CLAIM OF RED CROSS PRIVILEGES FOR SUCH VESSELS WAS "WHOLLY INADMISSIBLE."

AUG 31 1940

OFFICIALS HERE ASSERTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD ATTACKED BRITISH VESSELS ENGAGED IN SAVING BOTH BRITISH AND GERMAN AIRMEN; HAD "REPEATEDLY AND FLAGRANTLY" ATTACKED BONAFIDE HOSPITAL SHIPS. THEY ADDED THAT THE "CHARACTER AND FUNCTIONS" OF THE 64 GERMAN VESSELS WERE OPEN TO "THE GRAVEST SUSPICIONS."

WM(3

RED CROSS ON SHIPS

Germans Say Britain Plans to Disregard Symbol.

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Authoritative persons announced tonight that Great Britain had notified Germany that British sea forces after today would refuse to give the protection accorded by the Red Cross to German hospital and rescue ships operating in the English Channel and North Sea.

The Germans promptly replied that if any such vessel were attacked there would be reprisals.

AUG 31 1940

Fresh Bombardment Of Malta Navy Base Reported by Italy

British Concentrations In Kenya Also Bombed, High Command Says

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 30.—Renewed air bombardment of the British Mediterranean island naval base of Malta and bombing of British troop concentrations in Kenya Colony were reported today by the Italian high command.

A band of native Italian Somaliland troops were reported to have inflicted serious losses on British forces in a sudden attack toward Buna.

The daily high command communique said:

"The naval base of Mikabba in Malta was subjected to accurate bombing action by our air formation.

"Enemy pursuit planes which were in flight attempted to escape the action, not wishing to engage in combat with our escorting chaser planes. Our chasers, however, succeeded in damaging three enemy planes.

"In North Africa military warehouses and barracks and a railroad platform at Mersa Matruh were bombed repeatedly and intensely in successive waves by our formation. Several hundred bombs were dropped on their objectives with accurate fire.

"In East Africa, troop concentrations and motorized columns were bombed by our planes at Arbo Elbhai and near Garissa in Kenya. The flying field at Buna also was bombed with one plane destroyed on the ground and two others damaged.

"Although some planes which took part in the above operations were hit, all returned to their bases with their crews uninjured.

"Duvak bands carried out an attack in the direction of Buna. A British lorry was destroyed and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

"British planes three times raided Mogadiscio, killing two and injuring six persons. The material damage was insignificant."

AUG 31 1940

Report British Oil Cut Off

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP).—"Il Popolo d Roma" reported today in a dispatch from Athens that the British oil pipe line from Irak to Haifa, Palestine, had been closed as a result of Italian air bombardments of ports of British-mandated Palestine. It said the pipe line to Tripoli had been closed earlier.

The dispatch said Suez had become the principal port through which the British are receiving troop reinforcements and supplies for Egypt, since shipping allegedly abandoned Alexandria. The Gulf of Suez, it said, is full of ships.

30,24-4623

30.24-4623

HINT MUSSOLINI'S SONS BOMB BRITISH

Rome Newspaper Indicates They Are in Mediterranean.

ROME, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The newspaper Popolo di Roma hinted broadly today that Premier Mussolini's aviator sons, Bruno and Vittorio, are piloting bombing planes in raids on British bases in the Mediterranean.

A dispatch from an unidentified southern Italian airfield said the chief pilot of one Fascist bomber was "a young captain whose illustrious name dominates the world scene." The chief pilot of another bomber was described as "his Lieutenant brother."

Bruno is a Captain and Vittorio is a Lieutenant in the Italian air force.

Munitions Blast Kills Ten in Italy

ROME, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Troops and Red Cross workers searched in the ruins of a Bologna munitions factory today for possible additional victims of an explosion that killed at least ten persons and injured many others last night.

A fire, which resulted from the blast, spread to a neighboring pavilion.

Fascist officials went to the scene in an effort to determine the cause of the explosion.

Report Building Demolished And Fires Started At Transport Base

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 30—A "highly successful" attack by the South African air force that destroyed "several hundred" machines in a large motor transport concentration at Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland, was announced tonight by the British air command.

A communique said the raid was carried out yesterday in several waves and that when the last wave of planes reached the target dense black smoke was rising to a height of 3,000 feet and fires had broken out in the center of the depot.

"It is estimated that several hundred vehicles were destroyed," it said.

"Some fighter opposition was encountered," the communique continued, "but the raid was pushed home to its conclusion. All of our aircraft returned safely."

Telling of fighting elsewhere in Africa and the Mediterranean area, it related:

"A building was demolished and a large fire started as a result of a raid by R. A. F. bombers on Tandche, Italian East Africa.

"Naval workshops at Massaua, Eritrea, suffered direct hits during raids by our bombers and three large fires were started.

"A large formation of enemy bombers escorted by many fighters raided Malta yesterday. Some damage was done to civilian property, but casualties were only six civilians slightly injured."

SOUTH AFRICA FLYERS BLAST ITALIAN DEPOT

Destroy "Several Hundred" Motor Vehicles In Somaliland Raid

U.S. MISSIONARY COUPLE KILLED IN ITALIAN RAID

Washington Notified Of Deaths Of Doctor And Wife In Sudan

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 30—The United States legation informed the State Department tonight that Dr. Robert Grieve, 28, an American medical missionary, and his wife, about 25, had been killed August 23 in an Italian air raid on their outpost in an isolated region of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, near the Ethiopian frontier.

Information received at Khartoum from Dr. T. A. Lambie, field director of the Sudan interior mission, with which the couple was associated, confirmed British reports of their death, the legation said.

Seriously Injured

Besides Doctor and Mrs. Grieve, the Reverend and Mrs. Kenneth Oglesby, also Americans, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were reported by Dr. Lambie to have been gravely injured.

High British sources said the Italians dropped thirty bombs and machine-gunned the missionary station at Doro, in Upper Nile province, despite frantic efforts to signal them with American flags. There was no indication, however, from what altitude the attack was delivered.

The Governor General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, a British official, charged the Italians with "deliberate" machine-gunning of the remote missionary station.

Same Report Given

An army communique later gave substantially the same report, declaring that Doctor and Mrs. Grieve were killed "by machine-gun fire as they ran out waving American flags."

Three boys of the Marwan tribe near by also were wounded. A Miss Walsh, an Australian in the mission, was unharmed.

The Grieves were described here as a studious couple who began their missionary careers six months ago at the lonely Doro post. He had devoted a year to a special study of tropical diseases.

Dr. Lambie, an American who became an Ethiopian citizen and now is in process of being renaturalized, is director in the Sudan for the society, an Anglo-American, interdenominational organization.

Lambie Is Marylander

Dr. Lambie, a native of Owings Mills, Md., founded a leper hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and in 1934 became a citizen of that country. Two years later, when Italian troops invaded the land, he was escorted to the Ethiopian border and his passport invalidated. Following that he turned to this country by way of London, where, at that time, the Lion of Judah, Haile Selassie, was in exile. Italians took over the work of his hospital, referred to as a "leprosarium."

Dr. Grieve And Wife Married In Seattle

Seattle, Aug. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Robert Grieve, reported killed with her husband, a medical missionary in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McClenny, who live near Edmonds, Wash. They were married here in June, 1936.

Dr. Grieve, 28, completed his medical internship at the Deaconess Hospital, Spokane, Wash., in 1939.

Before leaving for his African post, he said he understood he would be the only white doctor within 500 miles of his isolated station on the upper Nile river.

Ogelbys In African Mission Field Since '33

New York, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Reverend and Mrs .Kenneth Oglesby, of Brooklyn, who were reported gravely injured in a recent Italian air raid on their missionary outpost in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, have been missionary workers in the Ethiopian field since 1933.

They went to Ethiopia seven years ago, the Sudan interior mission said. After a short furlough in 1938, they took their present post in the Sudan near the Ethiopian frontier.

The Rev. Mr. Oglesby has a sister, Miss Daphne Oglesby, in Los Angeles, and Mrs. Oglesby is believed to have relatives in Sedalia, Mo.

2 U. S. Missionaries Slain by Italians, British Charge

Two Others Wounded As Flyers Disregarded American Flag, Is Report

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Aug. 30.—A British official, the Governor-General of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, charged today that an Italian airplane had machine-gunned and bombed an isolated station in the British-protected territory, killing two and wounding two other American missionaries.

The official said the attack was carried out despite the waving of an American flag by the missionaries, but no details were given as to the height from which the attack was delivered.

The Sudan, just south of Egypt, has been under repeated Italian attack, particularly on the eastern frontier near Gallabat, opposite Ethiopia, and Kassala, opposite Eritrea.

The governor's report said that two Italian planes attacked Doro, an isolated station of the Sudan Interior Mission, in upper Nile Province, about 55 miles southwest of Kurkuk, August 23. At least 30 bombs were dropped and then the Italian flyers used their machine-guns, the report said.

Of the staff of five persons, it said, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Grieve were killed and Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth Oglesby were wounded. All are Americans.

A Miss Walsh, an Australian, was unhurt.

U. S. Flag Displayed

The Grieves were said to have run out of the mission station waving a large American flag, but that this failed to ward off the machine-gun attack by the Italians.

Two boys of the Marwan tribe nearby also were wounded.

The missionary station was described as "absolutely isolated with no sort of military objective in the vicinity."

Later an army communique told of the killing and wounding of the missionaries.

The communique also said British troops fought a "successful" action against Italians near the Sudan desert outpost of Gallabat and killed 10 of the enemy and wounded 15.

A few casualties were caused by an Italian bombing of Matruh when that Mediterranean point was raided twice yesterday.

Day's Communiques of the Three Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security issued the following communiqué today:

In attacks by enemy aircraft during last night many bombs, especially of the incendiary type, were dropped, but the great majority of them did no damage.

In the northwest some damage was caused to houses and commercial property. Fires which broke out were soon brought under control.

In the northwest and in the midlands many incendiary and some high explosive bombs were dropped, but little damage is reported. Most of the bombs fell in fields.

In South Wales some houses were damaged.

A few bombs were dropped on the outskirts of the London area and in some adjoining districts. Only slight damage was caused. In other regions bombs also were dropped, but did little damage.

The total number of casualties reported from all areas is small.

Another communiqué of the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security:

Large forces of enemy aircraft crossed the southeast coast this morning in three successive waves at short intervals.

Our defenses went into action and the battle which developed resulted in the enemy being scattered and driven back. A small proportion of them approached the London area and attempted unsuccessfully to attack several airdromes in the home counties. These aircraft, too, were engaged and dispersed.

Bombs were dropped indiscriminately in districts of Kent and Surrey. Slight damage is reported. The number of casualities is small, but includes some killed.

Reports up to 2 P. M. show that nineteen enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters. Six of our aircraft are reported missing. One pilot is known to be safe.

An Air Ministry communiqué stated:

Yesterday R. A. F. bombers carried out daylight attacks on enemy-occupied airdromes in Holland and on convoys and shipping along the Dutch coast.

Last night our aircraft bombed the Krupp Works at Essen, oil refineries and plants at Gelsenkirchen, Bottrop and at St. Nazaire, power stations at Duisburg and Reisholz, various military objectives in the Ruhr, the goods yards at Hamm and Soest and a number of enemy airdromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France.

From day and night operations a total of three aircraft have not returned.

The text of a communiqué of the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security:

Large formations of enemy aircraft again crossed the Kentish coast this afternoon, later spreading out over a wide area and attempting to attack a number of R. A. F. airdromes in the home counties.

Preliminary reports indicate that no serious damage was done to the airdromes, although there were a small number of casualties, including some killed. At one town in the home counties industrial premises were damaged and a number of people killed and injured.

The enemy were heavily engaged at all points by our fighters, which inflicted severe losses.

Reports received up to 7:30 P. M. show that forty-two enemy aircraft have been destroyed. Ten of our fighters are reported lost, but the pilots of four of them are safe.

Later the Air Ministry announced:

Reports received up to 10 P. M. show that fifty-three enemy aircraft have been destroyed today. Fifteen of our fighters have been lost, but five of the pilots are safe.

It is now known that the total number of enemy aircraft destroyed yesterday was eleven. The number of enemy aircraft destroyed in air attacks on this country during this month now exceeds 1,000.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué early today:

Further reports show that sixty-two enemy aircraft were destroyed in the attack on this country Friday. Fifty-eight were shot down by our fighters and four by anti-aircraft guns.

Nineteen of our fighters were lost, but it is now known that the pilots of ten of these are safe.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 30 (AP)—The British command issued the following communiqué today:

Western Front—On Aug. 29 Matruh was raided twice by enemy aircraft, causing a few casualties. One enemy aircraft is reported to have been destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Sudan—In the Gallagat area yesterday our troops fought a successful action against the enemy preparing defenses. Ten of the enemy were killed and about fifteen wounded. Our casualties were nil.

On Aug. 25 enemy aircraft bombed and machine-gunned a Sudan missionary station at Boing, southwest of Kurmuk. One missionary and his wife were killed by machine-gun fire as they ran out waving American flags. Two missionaries were wounded. All were American citizens. The mission, which is known to the Italians, is quite isolated, unprotected and near no military objectives of any sort.

On Other Fronts—Nothing to report.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 30 (British Official Wireless)—

A highly successful attack was made by the South African Air Force on Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, on Thursday. The target was a large Italian motor transport concentration.

The raid was carried out by waves of bombers. When the last wave of bombers reached the target it was met by dense clouds of black smoke rising to 3,000 feet. Large fires broke out in the north and the center of the depot. It is estimated that several hundred vehicles were destroyed.

Some fighter opposition was encountered, but the raid was pushed home to its conclusion. All our aircraft returned safely.

A building was demolished and a large fire started as result of a raid by R. A. F. bombers on Tancho, Italian East Africa.

Naval workshops at Massawa, Eritrea, suffered direct hits during raids by our bombers, and three large fires were started.

A large formation of enemy bombers escorted by many fighters raided Malta yesterday. Some damage was done to civilian property, but casualties were only six civilians slightly injured.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Aug. 30 (AP)—The British issued the following communiqué tonight:

Our troops encountered an enemy ambush in the Buna district, which was dispersed. Our casualties were slight.

The South African Air Force carried out a successful raid on Mogadiscio. Direct hits were made in a very large motor transport park, in which high explosive and incendiary bombs fell and large fires were started.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

The air force's activity yesterday was limited to armed reconnaissance, in the course of which several air fights developed over Southeastern England.

During the night of Aug. 29-30 fighting plane units attacked several airports in the counties of Lincoln and Suffolk, industrial plants at Felixstowe, airplane plants at Weybridge and Langley-South Wells, and port facilities at Dundee, Leith, Hartlepool and Liverpool.

Extensive fires in the attacked regions, particularly in Liverpool Port, showed the success of the raids. British ports again were mined.

Last night British planes again dropped bombs in non-military targets in Western Germany. In the Ruhr region several residential sections were hit.

These fires, however, were quickly quenched by air-protection squads. Other property damage was immaterial. During the nocturnal flights into the Ruhr region two enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft.

In the air fights during the day nineteen enemy planes were bagged, six barrage balloons destroyed and seven of our own planes failed to return.

One submarine at night sank three enemy merchant ships totaling 21,000 tons from a strongly protected convoy.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

The naval base of Mikabba in Malta was subjected to accurate bombing action by our air formations. Enemy pursuit planes which were in flight attempted to escape the action, not wishing to engage in combat with our escorting chaser planes. Our chasers, however, succeeded in damaging three enemy planes.

In North Africa military warehouses and barracks and a railroad platform at Mersa Matruh were bombed repeatedly and intensely in successive waves by our formations. Several hundred bombs were dropped on their objectives with accurate fire.

In East Africa troop concentrations and motorized columns were bombed by our planes at Arbo El Bhai and near Garissa in Kenya. The flying field at Buna also was bombed, with one plane destroyed on the ground and two others damaged.

Although some planes which took part in the above operations were hit, all returned to their bases with their crews uninjured.

Dubat bands carried out an attack in the direction of Buna. A British lorry was destroyed and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

British planes three times raided Mogadiscio, killing two and injuring six persons. The material damage was insignificant.

Greece, Expecting New Italian Move, Calls Up All Reserve Officers

Athens, Aug. 30 (AP)—Greece called up substantially all of her reserve officers tonight, while informed quarters were predicting that Italy might use a projected session of the Albanian Parliament tomorrow as a sounding board for new oral attacks on this pro-British country.

Greek officials said the meeting would be watched anxiously for some sign of Italy's intention toward this kingdom. The Fascist press has carried on a violent campaign against Greece, alleging that the Greeks now hold territory rightfully belonging to Albania.

The reservists were called up for service September 11. The scope of the summons will make it possible, said military observers, to put the nation completely under arms within a few hours. Some reserve classes already are in service.

Bombs Drop at Random; Where's That? Swiss Ask

Maps Fail to Show English Town Attacked by Nazis

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 30 (AP).—Baffled Swiss thumbed through their maps and lexicons today trying to find the English town of "Random" which, according to German and Italian broadcasts, was heavily bombed yesterday. It developed, however, that the axis broadcasters had misinterpreted a British agency report which was to the effect that "the Germans had dropped bombs at random" on England.

Nose Gone, Pilot Out, Plane Gets to Base

LONDON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The transparent nose of an American-built Lockheed was shot off by an anti-aircraft shell over Denmark, an Air Ministry news bulletin reported today, but the ship came home safely.

The pilot was knocked out by the explosion, it said, and the navigator revived him and helped to get the plane under control as it dived almost into the sea.

Britain's Latest Warplane

London, Aug. 30 (AP)—A new two-seater fighter, described as a better performer than the Skua dive bomber used by the fleet air arm, is being commissioned for Britain's naval air force, it was disclosed today.

It is named the Fulmar after the swift sea bird of the Petrel family.

---

4 German Flyers Killed In Crash Near Bilbao

By the Associated Press.

BILBOA, Spain, Aug. 30.—Four German flyers were killed today when their plane crashed on the premises of the Guenes Town Hall in the mining district of Bilbao. The plane was apparently off its route.

Germans Put Heavy Taxes on Norwegians

OSLO, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—A general tax increase has been voted by the administration council of German-occupied Norway, including a 10 per cent sales tax and a 30 uer cent income tax on large private incomes and corporations.

Mark Now Luxemburg's Money.

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The reichsmark has been introduced as legal tender in German-occupied Luxemburg as a further step toward incorporation of the duchy into the Reich's economy, it was disclosed today.

The action was taken by a decree of the German civil administration, effective as of August 27.

Simultaneously, strict German foreign currency regulations have been put into effect.

On the other hand, Minister of Economics Walther Funk abolished by ordinance the currency restrictions which prevailed in German Luxemburg trade previously.

REICH MAY GET WAR PRISONERS

Nazis Consider Sending All Into Germany.

A MILLION STILL IN FRANCE

They Must Be Fed in Occupied Area by the Invaders.

LES VERRIERES, Franco-Swiss Frontier, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Informed spokesmen declared today that the German Army of Occupation is considering taking all French prisoners of war out of the occupied zone to Germany because of a growing conviction that the war will continue at least through the winter.

More than 1,000,000 prisoners are involved, it was said.

The Germans would free these men in occupied territory but for the fear of sabotage and disorders, it was said, and the Vichy Government is unequipped to care for them in the unoccupied zone.

Furthermore, these spokesmen said, some supplies earmarked for the German occupying forces and troops preparing for the Battle of Britain are being used for the war prisoners because of the inability of the French authorities to feed them properly.

60,000,000 Letters Returned.

GRENOBLE, France, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The return to their senders of 60,000,000 letters piled up in three weeks by severance of mail service between German-occupied France and the unoccupied zone was interpreted here as indicating that the Germans plan to suspend mail service indefinitely.

The letters were piled up on the Vichy Government's side of the line separating the occupied and unoccupied zones.

The newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois said that the suspension order was understandable since the Germans are determined to prevent any leakage of military secrets from the occupied zone to the unoccupied region, whence they might reach Great Britain.

39,24-4625

30.24-4625

French Press Denounces Jews as Ban Is Lifted

Reports Anti-Semitic Rallies, Proposes Curb on Jobs

VICHY, Aug. 30 (AP).—The French press began editorial attacks on Jews today, following promulgation of a decree lifting a ban on newspaper attacks based on race or religion.

Declaring that manifestations of a "spontaneous expression of popular indignation" against Jews had taken place at several places, including Nice, Cannes, Marseilles, Toulouse and Lyons, the newspaper "Le Memorial," published at St. Etienne, called for legislation limiting the number of Jews employed by the state.

The French press must have liberty to denounce the nefarious action of Jews," said "Le Memorial," published under state control. "All those who represent peril for the nation must be placed in a position where they cannot harm the state."

Before the war, it charged, Jews "invaded" all walks of French life and agitated for a "holy war against anti-Semitic Germany. . . . Now that defeat has stricken us, the anger of the French people is rising against Israel."

Little popular anti-Semitic feeling has been observed in France, however, apart from the press attacks and slogans "Down With Jews" chalked on some walls and buildings.

Epernay's Champagne Booms Under the Nazis

Takes Lead Over Rheims as Latter Lacks River Route

VERRIERES, Switzerland (on the French frontier), Aug. 30 (AP).—The fortunes of geography are giving Epernay a chance in these troublous times to outdistance Rheims in the two cities' economic struggle to get their champagne marketed.

Under conditions prevailing in the German-occupied zone of France, Epernay has the advantage in its site along the Marne River, although many French connoisseurs have preferred Rheims wines.

Today Epernay enjoys a comparative wealth of meat and butter and other supplies because its barges, loaded to the water line with champagne, can travel down the Marne to Paris and bring back these supplies in exchange.

Rheims lies fifteen miles from the Marne and has no river transportation. Railway transport is limited because of German military needs, and gasoline, essential to mechanized warfare, is scarce. So Rheims is out of luck.

Count And U. S. Wife Quit Vichy For Paris

De Chumbrun And The Former Clara Longworth Motoring From French Provisional Capital

Vichy, France, Aug. 30 (AP)—Count Jacques Adalbert P. De Chambrun and his wife, the former Clara Longworth, left Vichy by automobile today for Paris.

The Count is a descendant of La Fayette; the Countess the sister of the late Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Nicholas Longworth.

Swiss Bread Price Rises

Increase Ordered as Result of Blockade Limiting Supplies

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Federal Department of War Economy announced a 2-centime rise in bread prices today, to 47 centimes (12.7 cents), with a corresponding increase in the flour price as a result of sea blockades limiting the Swiss supply.

There already had been a 3-centime war-time rise in bread prices, and bakers have been permitted to sell only bread twenty-four hours old, in order to cut down consumption.

Americans Stranded at Perpignan

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 30 (AP).—Closing of the Spanish-Portuguese frontier against travelers en route to Lisbon as a point of departure for the United States or England has left many Americans and other foreigners stranded at Perpignan on the Franco-Spanish border. Reports received here today said three passenger buses on the regular Geneva-Barcelona route were holted at Cerbere by Spanish authorities and the passengers returned to Perpignan.

U. S. Drivers on Way Home

Twenty From France Stop at Madrid, Will Go to Portugal Next

MADRID, Aug. 30 (AP).—Twenty American ambulance drivers arrived here tonight from Barcelona en route to the United States from service in France. Members of the group said they did not know when they would leave for Portugal, whence they will sail for home.

U. S. AMBULANCE MEN

Head for Madrid and Will Go Soon to Portugal.

BARCELONA, Spain, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Twenty American ambulance drivers who arrived here yesterday from France left today for Madrid.

As soon as their papers are in order, they will proceed to Portugal, from where they plan to sail for home.

Meat Sales Curbed in Syria.

DAMASCUS, Syria, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Meat and petroleum sales and use of taxis were cut by half today under new restrictions necessitated by a shortage of supplies.

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED

Ilvington Court's Crew Of 39 Reach Shore In Azores

Punta Delgada, Azores, Aug. 30 (AP). The British steamer Ilvington Court, 5,187 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by an unidentified submarine 150 miles off Santa Maria, it was disclosed today.

The crew of thirty-nine escaped in lifeboats, one of which arrived here and the other at Santa Maria today. One man was slightly injured.

BRITISH PLANES ARE INVISIBLE

Navy Chemists Study Paint Found on Raiders.

U. S. HAS SIMILAR DEVICE

Army Air Corps Uses Buff Color to Absorb Searchlight Rays.

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Something resembling rough black soot, which is smeared on some British planes and makes them difficult to see at night is giving German chemists something to analyze, informed persons said today.

This new war paint absorbs the rays of German searchlights so that on clear nights these British planes paying nocturnal visits to Germany are hard to detect, it was said.

The planes are shown up against clouds however, and German military authorities say the problem therefore is not so big as might be thought.

U. S. Army Has Similar Paint.

WASHINGTON, Aug 30 (A. P.).—The development of a paint which so reduced the visibility of an airplane that it was able to run a gantlet of searchlights without being detected was reported by Army Air Corps officers today.

Commenting on reports from Berlin that the British were using a sooty coating to black out their bombers, the officers disclosed that the United States Army had been experimenting for years with various so-called invisible paints.

In contrast to the reported British method, the army has been using a special buff paint which absorbs light so that when subjected to the glare of a searchlight it reflects few rays that can be seen by observers.

For daytime use, a two-tone coating is employed, with light blue hues on the underside of the plane to blend with the sky and darker colors on the top side to blend with the ground. By that method, the plane's visibility is reduced both to observers above and below.

This system of camouflage is reported to have replaced the world war method of using a patchwork of various colors to break up the normal outlines of an object and make it more difficult to identify.

Experiments with "invisible" paints have been conducted for some time at Maxwell Field, Ala.

Washable Lacquer for Planes.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—A new washable lacquer, which can be quickly changed by using a special solvent, has been developed for military camouflage by the research department of Pratt & Lambert.

T. Emerson Murphy, industrial sales manager, said the new paint is being used experimentally by the army at Maxwell Field, Ala., and was employed during recent maneuvers at Plattsburg.

The lacquer was designed to permit changing colors of planes depending upon the terrain ov which they are flying.

NEW YORK, AUG. 30-(AP)-JOSEPH DUNNINGER, MAGICIAN AND SPIRIT
DEBUNKER, SAID TONIGHT HE BELIEVED ENGLAND WAS USING EQUIPMENT
INVENTED BY HIM TO MAKE AIRPLANES INVISIBLE.
AND IT'S NOT DONE WITH MIRRORS, HE ADDED.
"TWO YEARS AGO I WAS ABLE TO MAKE A BATTLESHIP INVISIBLE AT 200
YARDS," DUNNINGER SAID. "I DESTROYED MY MODEL AT THE REQUEST OF U.S.
NAVAL AUTHORITIES. AT THE SAME TIME I LEARNED THAT HORACE GOLDIN,
THE LATE BRITISH MAGICIAN, HAD DEVISED SIMILAR APPARATUS AND TURNED IT
OVER TO HIS GOVERNMENT."
DUNNINGER SAID HE EXPECTED TO DEMONSTRATE WITHIN THE NEXT
TWO WEEKS SIMILAR EQUIPMENT THAT WOULD MAKE BUILDINGS INVISIBLE FROM
THE AIR.
"I CAN'T TELL, OF COURSE, WHAT THE APPARATUS IS," HE SAID. "IT'S
NOT DONE WITH MIRRORS, AND IT'S NOT A PAINT JOB."
FD1234AED

"Invisible" Plane Paint Claimed By Coast Firm

New Compound In Experimental Stage—Its Effectiveness Believed Already Determined

San Francisco, Aug. 30 (AP)—Development of a paint which on hazy days makes an airplane almost invisible at 100 to 200 yards was claimed today by a San Francisco manufacturing concern.

Reports from Berlin that the British were using a so-called invisible paint on warplanes brought forth the announcement from the W. P. Fuller Company.

The new compound still is in the experimental stage but its effectiveness already has been determined, Harold Acker, company chemist, said. He described it as a flat gray, very dull, with no pigment. An aluminum ingredient provides the color.

Says U. S. Born Japanese Should Support Draft

Tokyo Newspaper Advises This Group To Regard Conscription As "Honorable Service"

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Aug. 31 (AP)—American-born Japanese should regard compulsory military service in the United States as "honorable service," the newspaper *Nichi Nichi* declared today in an editorial.

Such loyalty to the United States harmonizes with the Japanese spirit, the paper said, and failure to fulfill such a duty should deprive American-born Japanese of their right to vote. Worse, it said, they may be considered Fifth Columnists.

Estimating that about 20,000 Japanese would be affected, it said they must be prepared to face on the battlefield men of any race who become enemies of the United States.

SAYS INVASION OF ENGLAND IS DOOMED TO FAIL

Japanese Naval Expert Holds Nazi Air Force Insufficient To Task

Ito Asserts British Sea Command Forbids Any Landing Of Troops

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Aug. 31—Germany never will be able to land troops in England while the British command the sea—and the German air power is insufficient to win that command—asserts Masanori Ito, one of Japan's best-known naval commentators, in a series of newspaper articles and lectures.

Ito has been arguing in this vein since the battle of Britain began.

"Difficult To Destroy"

"Command of the sea takes a long time to establish, but once established it is extremely difficult to destroy," he contended.

"I cannot believe that sea power based on a navy costing billions of yen, with thousands of trained sailors and centuries-old tradition can be upset in a *Blitzkrieg*," he said.

"Must Be Termed Failure"

"If the German mosquito fleet rushes recklessly into the Channel, perhaps three out of ten boats might reach shore, but such a landing must be termed a failure.

"To land in the face of 1,300,000 troops requires a greater number of attackers with tanks and heavy artillery. Motor boats are inadequate to transport this armament."

Ito asserted that the "war of nerves" was Adolf Hitler's best strategy and concluded that "he may resort to unexpected methods to cross the Channel, but I am watching events with the belief that he will not land troops in England."

Similar Views Indicated

Indications were that many Japanese naval officers held similar views, although they invariably have been cautious in commenting even unofficially, owing to recent efforts to establish closer cooperation with Italy and Germany.

Observers were unanimous in the belief that Japanese foreign policy may depend to a large extent on the outcome of the battle of Britain, and that, therefore, actions at present are cautious.

Similarly, one section of opinion holds that Japan should move swiftly and present the world with a *fait accompli* regardless of the ultimate victor in Europe.

CROMWELL ASSAILS U. S. ISOLATIONISTS

Certain Senators Especially Attacked In Talk By Ex-Canadian Minister

Declares Destroyers Should Be Transferred For Aid Of Great Britain

[*By the Associated Press*]

Toronto, Aug. 30—James H. R. Cromwell, former United States Minister to Canada, today assailed American isolationist Senators but voiced his conviction that the United States "can do more to assist the British Empire's cause" by remaining a benevolent neutral than by taking an active part in the war.

The average American, he said, addressing a press luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition, is turning away from isolation.

"He has begun to question the validity of the doctrine that the ruthless destruction of Christian ethics beyond the frontiers of our own great continent is no affair of his," Cromwell said.

Predicts Destroyer Transfer

He also asserted that the United States should transfer sixty over-age destroyers to the British navy and urged strong cooperation between the United States and Canada on defense measures.

In a passage his hearers understood to refer to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Cromwell declared:

"A great aviator, who is far more credit to his country in the air than on the air, professes to view with equanimity the spectacle of America isolated in a totalitarian world. Now if our aviators are henceforth to assume the raiments of statesmanship and shape our foreign policies, I hope that a course in political economics will be included in the air training curriculum."

Recalls Storm Of Protest

Recalling what he described as the "veritable storm of abuse" heaped on him following his speech in Toronto last March 19, when he asserted that no citizen of a neutral country could be indifferent to the war, Cromwell declared:

"Despite all that has occurred since May 10 (when Germany invaded Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg) we find these same groups continuing their campaign of abuse and calumny against any official who has the courage to point out to his people the dangers now so imminent. . . .

"You have witnessed only recently the threats, insults and petty sarcasms heaped upon the head of United States Ambassador Bullitt for his courageous speech in Philadelphia. You have heard one isolationist Senator go so far as to term Mr. Bullitt a traitor—the same Senator, in fact, who last March accused me of treason."

Canada Requisitions Four French Vessels

St. Malo, Maurienne, Lisieux And Limoges Are Turned Over To Merchant Marine

Ottawa, Aug. 30 (AP)—Four French merchant ships, in Canadian harbors at the time of France's surrender, have been requisitioned and turned over to the Canadian Merchant Marine, Angus MacDonald, Naval Minister, announced today.

The ships are the St. Malo, 5,770 tons; the Maurienne, 3,259 tons; the Lisieux, 2,594 tons, and the Limoges, 2,256 tons. The Lisieux, formerly the Mumani, and the Limoges, formerly the Wallingford, had been obtained by France from the United States.

MacDonald said they would be added to 21,184 tons of Danish shipping taken over by Canada after the German invasion of Denmark.

DEFENSE MISSION

Newfoundland Airport, Newfoundland, Aug. 30 (AP)—Members of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Defense Board, traveling in a Royal Canadian Air Force bomber, made a swift, secret flight to this North American outpost yesterday.

After an inspection of equipment and fighting forces stationed here the party took off again for a survey of the coast line before returning to Halifax.

WARSHIPS AT CRIS

Three U. S. Battlesh... Three-Day Sta...

Cristobal, Canal Zone, A... The United States battleship ...in ing, New York and Arkansas, of the Atlantic squadron, anchored off Cristobal today for a three-day stay.

They carried 1,600 apprentice seamen of the naval reserve.

Majority In Guadaloupe Favor General De Gaulle

80 Per Cent. Back Leader When Armistice News Reached Island, Say Travelers

Georgetown, British Guiana, Aug. 30 (AP)—British travelers reaching here today reported "acute" conditions in the French West Indian Island of Guadaloupe, with eighty per cent. of the population favoring Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the French fight-on leader.

They said there were clashes among civilians and gendarmes and marines when news of the French-German armistice reached there.

Reports British Seizure Of Three On U. S. Vessel

Captain Of Export Liner Exochorda Says Authorities At Bermuda Removed German Subjects

New York, Aug. 30 (AP)—Capt. Wenzel Habel, of the liner Exochorda, radioed the Associated Press today that British authorities at Bermuda, who "declined to give reason," had removed three German subjects from the ship yesterday.

Captain Habel identified the passengers only as Dr. H. Block, A. Sandous and H. Schiffmann.

American Export Line Officials said their Bermuda office had not reported the incident, believed to be the first British removal of passengers from an American vessel. Censors also removed 425 sacks of mail. The ship is scheduled to dock at New York at noon tomorrow.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 30-(AP)-A group of United States and Canadian officers took off in a Royal Canadian Air Force bomber from here today for Ottawa after a swift survey of the Dominion's Atlantic defenses.

###

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 30-(AP)-One German and two Italian men of military age were removed from the American Export liner Exochorda and interned here yesterday. They were passengers abo rd the ship, which is due from in New York from Lisbon tomorrow.

###

Mackenzie King Dines With Morgenthau

OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and J. Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada, motored to Montebello, Que., this afternoon to dine with Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, who has been vacationing there.

Mr. Moffat said that the engagement had no international significance.

Morgenthau will end his holiday shortly and is expected to fly back to Washington from Ottawa, but will not pay any calls in the Canadian capital.

Ship Passengers Tell Of Liverpool Bombings

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The armed British liner Eastern Prince arrived unexpectedly today from Liverpool with 91 passengers, who reported that Liverpool was bombed on three successive nights before the vessel sailed.

Mrs. Archibald Nelson-Jones, wife of a Royal Air Force medical officer, said the docks were not damaged so far as she could learn and that the nearest German bombs fell about a half mile from the ship.

With her were her two small sons whom she is taking to a friend in San Francisco for the duration of the war. They were among 47 children under 16 on the vessel, all of whom were accompanied by parents or relatives.

30,24-4627

30.24-4627

Bad Flying Weather, Rough Seas Will Handicap Nazis

Mackenzie Sees British Victory If Forces Are Able To Hold Out Against Bombing Until Oct. 1

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
(Associated Press Foreign Expert)

The battle of Britain now has reached a period where we can pin down almost to the day the time when it will be possible to assay the outcome with far greater confidence than we can just now.

If England can hold out one month more against the intensified bombing, until Oct. 1—approximately the beginning of bad flying weather and rough seas in the average year—I believe she will have established her right to claim that she may win the war.

If she cracks up before this fateful month is passed—obviously Hitler has his conquest in the bag. We shall be smart, too, if we recognize that his position is so powerful he may achieve exactly that—though he may not.

One Vital Thing Lacking.

There's one vital thing lacking to make it possible for us to give a close estimate of what may happen in the next month—and that's how much damage the British Isles are suffering materially, and how much in morale, if any. The British government won't give us the answer to that and the Germans are unable to, for airmen can't make accurate estimates of their work while miles high.

It would be hard to believe that the material damage isn't heavy. But, I believe, more depends on the condition of civilian morale. England can stand to lose a lot of homes and factories before her situation will become desperate. Public morale, though, not only must be high, but must increase with adversity.

Indications are that the morale of the British Isles is riding high. A striking picture of England's will to win is painted in an article carried for this morning's papers by The Associated Press from E. A. Montague, an English newspaperman in London.

His theme is that he is happy and "Britain today is a happy country" because she at last "set to work to make good the years that the locust had eaten" during the period of appeasement and indifference, and is determined "to fight until either this nation or Hitler is destroyed."

Writer Knew Elder Montague.

I don't know the writer, but I had a dear friend in his father, the late C. E. Montague, who was one of the literary giants of England. And because Montague the elder always seemed to me to represent the real fighting spirit of Britain I want to tell you just a bit about him.

When the World war broke out this scholarly man of 55 or more dyed his snow-white hair coal black, donned a racy suit of clothes and presented himself at an enlistment office. When he was asked how old he was he replied that he was 35—which was the truth though not quite all of it. The enlisting officer grinned sympathetically and logged Montague down as a Tommy in His Majesty's service.

For 18 months he fought in the front line trenches beside men half his age. Then he was given a commission and attached to the intelligence branch, press censorship, at general headquarters. It was there that, as a war correspondent, I became acquainted with him.

Montague was the only man I ever knew who was utterly without fear on the battlefield. Actually the scream of shells and the crash of great guns sent him into a sort of ecstacy, and he would charge into danger with head thrown back like an old warhorse. He was known throughout the length of the long fighting line, and the example of his courage and fortitude helped many a solider over a tough place.

ORDER CALLING GUARD AWAITED BY ROOSEVELT

President Unable To Set Exact Date Of Issue. Reserves Included

Excellent Progress Reported In Talks With England On Bases

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 30—President Roosevelt indicated today he expected momentarily from Washington a draft of formal orders for calling out the National Guard and organized reserves for a year's training.

But he was unable to say, at a press conference, whether September 15, a date mentioned in military quarters, would find the first units of civilian soldiers mobilizing for active duty.

The President reported very excellent progress in talks with England on the leasing to the United States of sites for air and naval bases in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, but said he could not discuss the matter nor predict when definite action might be expected.

Dodges Destroyer Issue

The Chief Executive said the same thing applied to destroyers, when asked whether he had anything to say about the sale of overage American destroyers to Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt had no additional developments to announce in connection with the activities of the Canadian-American Defense Board, but he said he probably would see Mayor LaGuardia of New York, chairman of the board's American section, in Washington on Wednesday.

Discussing the placing of munitions plants in the interior of the country, the President said the idea had been advanced for twenty years by experts who had made regular reviews of national defense in general. He said he thought some plants had been located in the less vulnerable interior under the current defense program, but that a check would be worth while.

Army Outlines Vital Areas for Defense Plants

Designates 5 Inland Zones, Miles From Coasts and International Borders

By E. C. DANIEL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Enlarging upon a statement made by President Roosevelt, Army officials disclosed today defense plans for development of five interior strategic areas to be made at least partly self-sufficient in arms production.

The President said at Hyde Park, N. Y., that action had been taken to locate vital defense establishments in the interior.

The Army has already received $244,000,000 from Congress to expand armaments facilities, and contracts have been signed for four government-owned, privately operated plants. Negotiations are under way for some sixty more.

Officials said that wherever plants were built by the government and, in so far as possible, wherever private industry used government funds, the policy would be to place the plants in an area whose borders were at least 200 to 250 miles from any international boundary or coast.

A map of the United States has been drawn, with the interior area demarcated, and the whole region has been divided into five cross-country strips. In each one of those strips, it is intended eventually to place a group of industries such as a small arms plant, an ammunition loading plant and perhaps an aircraft factory.

Additional areas may be mapped, and the present ones may be changed, but, roughly speaking, the present areas have been delimited as follows:

A—Northern Indiana, northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and thence westward.

B—Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, West Virginia, western Virginia and eastern Kentucky.

C — Southern Indiana, Illinois, western Kentucky, Missouri, eastern Kansas and thence westward.

D—Western North Carolina, northern Georgia, Alabama and eastern Tennessee.

E—Western Tennessee, northern Mississippi, Arkansas, northern Louisana, Texas, Oklahoma and westward.

The prime strategic purposes are to locate new plants out of range of air attack, and to avoid a highly vulnerable concentration of industry such as exists today in the "industrial triangle" which has Pittsburgh, Boston and Wilmington, Del., as its three points.

In keeping with that policy, new powder plants were spotted at Charlestown, Ind., and Radford, Va., and an ammunition loading plant at Ravenna, Ohio.

A Chrysler tank-manufacturing plant will be located at Detroit, opposite the Canadian border, but officials explained that this was in order that it could be near other Chrysler enterprises and convenient to sources of raw materials, labor, etc.

Negotiations also are under way now with North American Aviation, Inc., of California, for the construction of a plant at Dallas, Tex.

When an arms plant was proposed, an officer explained, the Army submitted its location to the defense commission. The commission investigates what the Navy, private industry and foreign governments may be doing in that neighborhood, also what power, transportation, labor and housing facilities are available. If no conflicts appear and all economic factors are favorable, the negotiations are concluded.

20,000 WRIGHT ENGINES ORDERED

War Department Also Will Take 14,000 Propellers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The War Department has reached an agreement with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation for the manufacture of 20,000 airplane engines and with the Curtiss Wright Corporation for 14,000 propellers to meet combined army and navy requirements during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

The agreement, announced today, corresponds to that reached by the Navy Department with United Aircraft Corporation for the manufacture of 17,000 Pratt and Whitney motors for the army and navy.

The two agreements represented the largest aircraft equipment orders so far placed during the preparedness drive.

No announcement was made of the cost of the engines and propellers, or of the delivery dates on which they would be obtained. However, since the navy said yesterday it would pay about $160,000,000 for 17,000 engines, the army's 20,000, on the same basis, would cost around $188,200,000.

As in the case of the navy agreement buildings required to execute the engine and propeller orders will be constructed by the corporations at their own expense. The corporations also will purchase the machine tools needed.

New Sponsoring System.

Secretary Knox explained yesterday that contracts were being made under a system by which the army sponsors one manufacturer and the navy sponsors another, thereby eliminating conflicts between the two services and simplifying procedure.

Also today, contracts were announced by the War Department for $7,952,028 worth of personal and camp equipment which probably will be used, at least in part, by National Guardsmen and trainees to be called up under the compulsory service program.

Included were large amounts of material for pyramidal tents, folding cots, one-piece working suits, overcoats, mattress covers, comforters, raincoats, wool and cotton cloth, and canvas cot covers.

Anti-Trust Suit Names Krupp, Gen'l Electric

Carboloy Subsidiary Also Accused of Plot to Limit Vital Defense Compound

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 30—In what Federal prosecutors termed the most important national defense indictment yet returned, a special United States grand jury today indicted the General Electric Company and the Krupp Company, of Essen, Germany, on charges of conspiracy to fix prices and restrain interstate and foreign commerce in hard metal composition tools and dies.

Named with General Electric and Krupp were Walter M. Stearns, of Schenectady, manager of trade relations and special contracts for General Electric; the Carboly Company, of Detroit; wholly-owned subsidiary of General Electric; W. G. Robbins, president, and Zay Jefferies, of Cleveland, chairman of Carboloy.

Patent Control

The Government charged that the Krupp corporation, famous for many years as Germany's chief source of war materials, held a veto power over the issuance of patent licenses to American firms in the manufacture of hard metal compositions used in machine cutting tools.

These hard metal compositions include tungsten carbide, for which virtually every arsenal in the country is now bidding as a result of defense contracts.

Accused Under Sherman Act

The indictment specifically charged that the defendants violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in two counts in fixing prices and restraining interstate trade and exportation of tungsten carbide and other materials and violation of the Wilson Aariff Act in restraining the importation of tungsten carbide tools and dies.

Tungsten carbide and other materials mentioned are said by the Government to harden cutting tools, giving them a better cutting edge and longer life.

The defendants are charged with having agreed, through secret pacts, that Krupp would not export Tungsten carbide, tools and dies to the United States, and General Electric and Carboloy would not export these materials, thus setting up an international control of these vital elements.

Sir George is now at Larchmont. The embassy said it has not been advised when he would leave, but hoped it would be soon. It was said that he was in the country as a private citizen and only the embassy could advise him to leave.

Senator Wheeler last week related to the Senate a conversation with Sir George in which he quoted the British economist as saying he helped to get the United States into the world war and was seeking to duplicate the feat. The economist replied that he had said only that he intended to put the facts before the American people during a lecture tour.

Sir George Paish, British economist, declined in Larchmont today to discuss his plans after it became known that the British embassy in Washington had advised him to return to England as soon as possible.

"Thank you, but I don't care to hear the word from Washington," he said. "I am very busy with a great many things to do. I don't wish to be disturbed and I have no comment to make now."

He has been a guest at the home of George E. Roberts, retired New York banker.

SIR GEORGE PAISH ADVISED TO LEAVE

British Embassy Wants Him to Return to England.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—The British Embassy said today that Sir George Paish, British economist, had been advised to return to England as soon as possible as a result of charges by Senator Wheeler of Montana that he was a propagandist seeking to get the United States into the war.

An embassy spokesman said Sir George had been told by Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, that it would be in the interest of better Anglo-American relations for him to leave the country.

THE DRONE OF THE HEAVY DORNIER (GERMAN) ENGINES WAS UNMISTAKABLE AS ONE PLANE SLOWLY FOLLOWED THE OTHER. ONCE THERE WAS A VIVID SERIES OF FLASHES IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE LONDON AREA WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OF BOMBS.

(MORE) WM534PED

NOTE TO EDITORS

aug 30/8/40

BERLIN--IN RESPONSE TO REPORTS CIRCULATED ABROAD THAT FIELD MARSHAL GOERING HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN AIR COMBAT, IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY FRIDAY NIGHT THAT HE IS ALIVE AND IN GOOD HEALTH.

WM507PED

RAID EYEWITNESS

BY G.H.P.ANDERSON

LONDON,AUG.30-(AP)-FROM AN OBSERVATION POST ON A ROOFTOP I HAVE JUST HEARD THE FIRST TWO GERMAN NIGHT RAIDERS CROSS THE LONDON SKY.

STRONG SEARCHLIGHT CONCENTRATIONS ESCORTED THEM CAREFULLY EVERY YARD OF THE WAY, BUT FAILED TO PICK THEM UP IMMEDIATELY IN THEIR ICE BLUE BEAMS.

LONDON--FIRST ADD ANDERSON'S EYE-WITNESS X X X OF BOMBS.

THE GERMANS FLY VERY HIGH; WELL ABOVE THE BALLOON BARRAGE. EVEN NOW I CAN HEAR THE ENGINES OF TWO PLANES ALMOST DIRECTLY ABOVE. ONE IS THE HEAVY DRONE OF A GERMAN BOMBER; THE OTHER HAS THE LIGHTER NOTE OF WHAT PROBABLY IS A BRITISH FIGHTER.

THEY SEEM TO BE PLAYING CAT AND MOUSE ACROSS THE SKY, WITH THE SEARCHLIGHTS STILL FOLLOWING. ONCE THERE WERE SHARP EXPLOSIONS IN THE DIRECTION FROM WHICH THEY CAME. NOW THERE ARE HEAVY BURSTS OF BOMBS FROM TWO DIRECTIONS BUT THE EXPLOSIONS ARE FAINT, INDICATING THAT THE SCENE OF THEIR FALL WAS SEVERAL MILES FROM THE HEART OF THE CITY.

SEARCHLIGHTS ARE CONCENTRATED IN CLUSTERS.

THE GERMANS SEEM TO BE FLYING ABOVE 20,000 FEET.

MQ617PED

3024-4629

30.24-4629

LONDON--SECOND ADD ANDERSON EYEWITNESS X X X 20,000 FEET.

AFTER A LONG PERIOD OF INACTIVITY A DEEP RUMBLE OF BURSTING BOMBS BROKE THE STILLNESS AND SEARCHLIGHT AFTER SEARCHLIGHT CLIMBED THE SKY, CONING LIKE WHEAT-SHEAVES AROUND ONE CORNER OF THE HEAVENS.

THEY CAUGHT AN ENEMY PLANE ATTEMPTING TO MACHINEGUN BARRAGE BALLOONS, AND THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SPLUTTERED.

WM741PED

LONDON-THIRD ADD ANDERSON EYEWITNESS X X SPLUTTERED.

THE DISTANT THUNDER OF EXPLOSIONS IS SOUNDING.

A FEW MOMENTS LATER SEARCHLIGHTS TRACKED A RAIDER, AND A SALVO OF BOMBS WAS DROPPED BY THE NAZI BOMBER.

GREAT FLASHES LIT THE SKY.

NOW THERE'S ANOTHER HEAVY ROLL OF EXPLOSIONS FROM THE SAME DIRECTION FOLLOWED BY THE WHINING NOTE OF WHAT APPARENTLY IS BRITISH FIGHTERS DIVING SHARPLY TO ATTACK.

WM846PED

LONDON, FOURTH ADD ANDERSON RAID EYEWITNESS X X X TO ATTACK.

FROM THE LARGE NUMBER OF EXPLOSIONS IT SEEMS AS IF THIS RAIDER JETTISONED HIS FULL LOAD OF BOMBS. NOW HE'S OVERHEAD, PINNED AGAINST THE SKY BY CONVERGING SEARCHLIGHTS THAT HOLD HIM IN THEIR CENTER LIKE A STAR. MOVING FAST, HIS COURSE MUST BE ROCKY BECAUSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS NOW ARE BURSTING ALL AROUND HIM. HE'S HAVING A HOT TIME OF IT, BUT NOW HE'S ESCAPED, VEERING SHARPLY OUT OF THE BLP

RIUPMETZKMA

DCMOFNUUETTT

HOT TIME OF IT, BUT NOW HE'S ESCAPED, VEERING SHARPLY OUT OF THE BLINDING BEAMS.

NOW THERE'S ANOTHER, ALSO CAUGHT IN THE LIGHTS, AND A LIGHTER ROARING SUGGESTS HE'S PURSUED BY A BRITISH FIGHTER. SWIFTLY THE WHOLE PANORAMA MOVES ACROSS THE NIGHT SKIES OUT OF SIGHT.

FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION THERE IS ANOTHER ROLL OF BOMBS EXPLODING IN THE OUTSKIRTS, SETTING UP A DISTANT GLOW.

DOWN IN THE STREETS, THE SHRILL WHISTLES OF AIR RAID WARDENS SUGGESTED THERE WERE OTHERS WHO HAD LEFT THEIR SHELTERS TO WATCH THE BRILLIANT SKY SHOW.

MANY OF THEM HAD BEEN UNDERGROUND FOR FOUR HOURS WHILE THE FIGHTING RAGED ALOFT.

WM1016PED

LONDON--FIFTH ADD ANDERSON EYEWITNESS X X X RAGED ALOFT.

AFTER A PERIOD OF SILENCE, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OPEN UP HEAVILY. HIGH IN THE SKY SEARCHLIGHTS ARE FOCUSED ON A SPECK AND SHELLS ARE BURSTING ALL AROUND IT, SOME ASTONISHINGLY CLOSE.

FLASHES FROM THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS DART ABOUT THE HEAVENS LIKE SUMMER LIGHTNING.

THIS LAST RAIDER, HOWEVX SEEMS TO HAVE GOT AWAY.

SUMMER LIGHTNING.

THIS LAST RAIDER, HOWEVER, SEEMS TO HAVE GOT AWAY.

SEARCHLIGHTS BECOME ACTIVE AGAIN IN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SKY.

THE GERMANS SEEM TO FLY IN ALONE AT MORE OR LESS REGULAR INTERVALS.

THE ALARM GOES ON BEYOND THE SIXTH HOUR.

MQ1110PED

FOLO VIENNA

ROME, AUG 30-(AP)-"REASON" HAS TRIUMPHED IN THE BALKANS, AND RUMANIA AND HUNGARY NOW CAN BUILD A SOUND FUTURE FOR THEMSELVES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A NEW SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST WRITER VIRGINIO GAYDA ASSERTED TODAY.

COMMENTING ON THE AXIS-SPONSORED TRANSYLVANIAN SETTLEMENT, GAYDA CONCEDED THAT BOTH HUNGARY AND RUMANIA HAD SACRIFICED MUCH TO BRING ABOUT THIS "VICTORY OF REASON."

RUMANIA, HE POINTED OUT, MUST ADJUST ITSELF TO A LARGE LOSS OF TERRITORY, WHILE HUNGARY IS "ADAPTING HERSELF TO EUROPEAN NECESSITIES" BY TAKING MUCH LESS THAN SHE HAD HOPED TO GET."

BZ1215PED

LISBON, AUG. 31--(AP)--- PORTUGAL HAS SEVERED "ALL RELATIONS" WITH LATVIA, LITHUANIA AND ESTONIA, IN A FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE DECISION HAD BEEN EXPECTED BECAUSE PORTUGAL NEVER HAS RECOGNIZED SOVIET RUSSIA, INTO WHICH THE THREE BALTIC STATES NOW HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED, AND ALWAYS HAS REFUSED TO HAVE ANY RELATIONS WHATEVER WITH HER.

ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, AUG. 30-(AP)-FOUR FRENCH [redacted] BOMBERS AND A FIGHTER, GUIDED BY A BRITISH PLANE, LANDED AT GIBRALTAR TODAY. TWO FRENCH SEAPLANES REACHED THE BRITISH BASE YESTERDAY, AND [redacted] WITNESSES SAID THEY HAD COUNTED A TOTAL OF NINETEEN FRENCH PLANE ARRIVALS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG 30-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT EMBARKED ON A SWEEPING LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM TODAY BY ORDERING PREFECTS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS TO PLACE UNDER CULTIVATION IMMEDIATELY ALL ARABLE PROPERTY WHICH HAS BEEN ABANDONED MORE THAN TWO YEARS.

A DECREE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL STIPULATED PROPERTY OWNERS WHO HAD ABANDONED THE LAND WOULD BE GIVEN ONE MONTH IN WHICH TO RETURN TO CULTIVATE THEIR FARMS BEFORE THE PREFECTS WOULD APPOINT NEW TENANTS.

ALL FRENCHMEN "HAVING SUFFICIENT MEANS AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE" CAN BE ACCORDED NINE-YEAR TENANTS' RIGHTS OVER SUCH LAND, WITH PRIORITY GOING TO FARMERS LIVING NEAREST THE PROPERTY AND TO FATHERS HAVING THE MOST CHILDREN.

30.24-4631

30.24-4631

THE PREFECT-APPOINTED TENANTS WILL PAY NO RENT TO THE OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY THE FIRST THREE YEARS AND THEREAFTER WILL PAY ONLY HALF THE NORMAL RENT.

MAYORS OF ALL COMMUNITIES WERE ORDERED TO REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO AGRICULTURAL DIRECTORS OF THEIR DEPARTMENTS ALL ABANDONED PROPERTY IN THEIR COMMUNITIES, STATING WHETHER IT WAS TILLABLE, UNTILLABLE OR SUITABLE FOR FOREST PLANTING.

THE PROPERTY RECLAMATION DECREE WAS BACKED UP BY ANOTHER ORDERING CONSTITUTION OF GROUPS OF AGRICULTURAL APPRENTICES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 17, WHO WILL BE HIRED OUT TO ANY FARMER APPROVED BY A COMMITTEE OF LOCAL OFFICIALS.

THE FARMER WILL BE OBLIGED TO PAY THE APPRENTICES' BOARD AND LODGING, AS WELL AS A SALARY TO BE FIXED BY THE GOVERNMENT. IN TURN THE FARMER WILL RECEIVE A 900-FRANC (NOMINALLY BETWEEN $15 AND $21) INDEMNITY FROM THE STATE.

FORMATION OF CREWS OF APPRENTICES FOR TRAINING ON STATE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS ALSO WAS PROVIDED FOR IN THE DECREE.

R716AED

WITH THE DUTCH LEGION IN WALES, AUG. 30-(AP)-PLANS TO RECRUIT A NETHERLANDS ARMY AMONG DUTCH RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WERE DISCLOSED TODAY BY AUTHORIZED NETHERLANDERS ON THE EVE OF EXILED QUEEN WILHELMINA'S 60TH BIRTHDAY.

THE FORCE WILL BE TRAINED AT A CANADIAN CAMP AND WILL BE COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL.G.J.SAS OF THE NETHERLANDS ARMY WHO PLANS TO LEAVE WITH HIS STAFF FOR OTTAWA NEXT WEEK.

THE DUTCH INFORMANTS SAID THEY ALSO WOULD SEND A PUBLICITY DIRECTOR TO NEW YORK WITHIN A FEW DAYS FOR THE PURPOSE OF "IMPROVING" PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES.

EJ1234PED

BERLIN,AUG.30-(AP)-THE BODY OF A YOUNG WOMAN BELIEVED BY THE GERMANS TO HAVE BEEN AN ENGLISH MILITARY FLIER WAS WASHED ASHORE TODAY ON THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN COAST.

A POCKET OF THE TROUSERS, OF A BROWN-GREEN MATERIAL SIMILAR TO SOME BRITISH UNIFORMS, HELD A WATCH ON THE BACK OF WHICH WAS AN ENGRAVED DESIGN OF AN AIRPLANE.

THE AUTHORITIES ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS TO AID IN IDENTIFICATION.

AUG 31 1940

(SOME YOUNG BRITISH WOMEN ARE ORGANIZED INTO AN AUXILIARY FLYING CORPS WHICH, HOWEVER, HAS NO COMBAT DUTY.)

WM1028PED

TORONTO, AUG. 30--(AP)--TWO PRISONERS OF WAR, ONE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN WEARING THE UNIFORM OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THE OTHER CLAD IN SHORTS, ESCAPED LATE TODAY FROM AN INTERNMENT CAMP IN THE MUSKOKA DISTRICT OF ONTARIO. IT WAS THE SECOND ESCAPE FROM THE CAMP IN TWO WEEKS.

AUG 31 1940

IT WAS NOT KNOWN IMMEDIATELY HOW THE MAN GAINED THEIR FREEDOM. POLICE SAID A TRUCK DRIVER REPORTED SEEING THEM NEAR THE CAMP BUT THEY QUICKLY DISAPPEARED INTO THE BUSH.

THE FIRST PRISONERS TO ESCAPE FLED THROUGH A TUNNEL BUT WAS CAPTURED IN MONTRE. TWO DAYS LATER. #

OTTAWA, AUG. 30-(AP)-CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON ORDERED "A THOROUGH AND COMPLETE" INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF INTERMENT CAMPS IN CANADA TONIGHT, FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT THAT TWO MORE GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAD ESCAPED LATE TODAY FROM A CAMP IN THE MUSKOKA DISTRICT OF ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, AUG. 30-(AP)-CAPT. H.W. HILL AND COMMANDER FORREST P. SHERMAN, TWO OF THE U.S. MEMBERS OF THE CANADA-UNITED STATES PERMANENT DEFENCE BOARD, LEFT TONIGHT FOR WASHINGTON SHORTLY AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL HERE FOLLOWING A QUICK TOUR OF CANADIAN-MANNED BASES ON THE ATLANTIC.

LT. COL. J.T. MACNARNEY (CAP N) OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR CORPS, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE OTHER TWO AMERICAN MEMBERS ON THE TOUR, WILL LEAVE LATER.

THE SERVICE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD WILL REPORT THEIR STUDIES TO THE NEXT MEETING BEING HELD SEPT. 9 IN WASHINGTON.

TA1014PED

UNDATED TRANSYLVANIA BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE AXIS-DICTATED TRANSYLVZNIA AWARD MEANS THAT RUMANIA RESTORES TO HUNGARY ABOUT HALF THE TERRITORY SHE GAINED FROM BEATEN HUNGARY BY THE TREATY OF THE TRIANON AFTER THE WORLD WAR, WHICH WAS 105,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS, OR 40,530 SQUARE MILES. THIS GOES NOW UNDER THE GENERAL NAME OF TRANSYLVANIA.

IT WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE THE SURVEYORS AGREE TO THE EXACT AREA OF THE CEDED TERRITORY, HOWEVER. FIRST AUTHORITATIVE ESTIMATES FROM THE THREE CAPITALS CHIEFLY CONCERNED ARE:

BERLIN--21,230 SQUARE MILES.

BUCHAREST--19,300 SQUARE MILES.

BUDAPEST--17,000 SQUARE MILES.

THE TERRITORY HUNGARY LOST TO RUMANIA INCLUDED MORE THAN EITHER THE PRE-WAR HUNGARIAN PROVINCE OF TRANSYLVANIA, ABOUT 22,000 SQUARE MILES, OR THE LATER ACTUAL RUMANIAN PROVINCE OF THAT NAME, GIVEN BY THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK IN 1938 AS 24,020 SQUARE MILES.

WM1019PED

WASHINGTON,AUG 30-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON HAS ADVISED COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN EVERY STATE TO RELEASE FROM THE IMPENDING GUARD MOBILIZATION ALL OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HOLD KEY POSITIONS IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES, THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU SAID TONIGHT.

HE ADVISED THEM, IN LETTERS SENT ABOUT 10 DAYS AGO, THAT THE MEN MIGHT BE OF MORE VALUE TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EFFORT IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY THAN UNDER ARMS. STIMSON STRESSED THE HOPE OF THE DEPARTMENT THAT INDUSTRY WOULD NOT BE INJURED BY THE GUARD MOBILIZATION, WHICH IS EXPECTED THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER.

STIMSON'S LETTERS WERE PURELY ADVISORY, THE BUREAU POINTED OUT, SINCE THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS NO AUTHORITY IN PEACETIME TO GIVE ORDERS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD. NO REPLIES HAVE BEEN TABULATED, THE BUREAU SPOKESMAN SAID.

MD1109PESNM

30,24-4633

30.24-4633

NEW YORK, AUG. 30-(AP)-LOUIS DE ROCHEMONT, PUBLISHER OF MARCH OF TIME, SAID TONIGHT HIS ORGANIZATION HAD OBTAINED LEGAL TITLE TO THE GERMAN WAR FILM "BAPTISM OF FIRE" FROM THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO WHICH A COPY WAS TRANSFERRED AFTER SEIZURE BY THE BRITISH AT BERMUDA.

THE GERMAN FILM, "EDITED IN A MANNER THAT HAS MADE IT ANTI-NAZI RATHER THAN PRO-NAZI PROPAGANDA," DE ROCHEMONT SAID, WOULD CONTINUE TO BE SHOWN AS A PART OF "THE RAMPARTS WE WATCH."

GERMAN-OWNED FILM OF THE WAR PICTURE WAS RETURNED TO THE NEW YORK DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION, UFA, HE SAID, AFTER THE NAZI EMBASSY OBJECTED TO ITS USE.

AUG 31 1940

HE SAID CANADIAN FILM COMMISSIONER JOHN GRIERSON, UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY GRANTED BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, HAD TURNED OVER THE FILM WITH THE STIPULATION THAT IT NOT BE USED TO REFLECT IN ANY WAY UPON THE ALLIES.

MQ1137PED

British Shoppers Machine-Gunned

London, Aug. 31—The Air Ministry announced today that sixty-two German planes were destroyed in raids yesterday and last night. This brought the August total of Nazi losses claimed to more than 1,000 planes. Fifteen British pilots were reported to have been saved yesterday from twenty-five planes destroyed.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 31—German air raiders dropped bombs in the London area this afternoon, in the third of their fierce daylight thrusts.

(A fourth raid alarm was sounded at 5.50 P. M. The all-clear signal came an hour and twenty-six minutes later, apparently without the raiders having penetrated to London.)

With the brilliant early afternoon sun at their tails, the attackers executed a lightning assault which left an undetermined number of casualties in a suburban town at the height of Saturday shopping.

Men, women and children scattered to shelter.

Women Reported Machine Gunned

Suburbanites reported that women shoppers were machine-gunned. A German plane was said to have dived low, with fighter planes on its tail, and fired several bursts as it approached a busy crossroad. Bullets scarred the walls of a convent.

A spectator said several attack formations participated in the assault. At one time, he said, about forty planes mixed up in dogfights.

A resident said eight bombs dropped in that sector. Buildings were shaken and clouds of dust plumed into the sky. A direct hit was made on a small factory. Houses were damaged when another bomb ripped a crater in the street.

Earlier Attempts Foiled

Two earlier attempts to breach London's screen of anti-aircraft fire, barrage balloons and fighter-plane patrols were beaten back. Several planes were reported shot down on the southeast coast and over the Channel.

Five Messerschmitt fighters attacked Dover's balloon barrages with aerial cannon and machine guns and got away. As fast as the balloons were brought down they were patched up or replaced.

German bombers damaged a Royal Air Force airdrome in eastern England and attacked another near the Thames estuary, causing some casualties.

Great aerial battles were fought in this area and over the Channel.

The Nazi raiders dropped many of their new gasoline incendiary bombs during raids in northwest England, causing numerous small fires.

The attacks followed London's worst night raid of the war.

Air-besieged Londoners were cheered by an Air Ministry announcement that a "strong force of R. A. F. bombers again attacked military objectives in the Berlin area" last night.

German Losses Great

The fresh fury of the German attack defied the mounting toll of German planes brought down.

The Air Ministry announced at 5.30 P. M. thirty-eight German planes were destroyed today. Sixteen British fighters were lost, but eleven of the pilots were safe, the Ministry said.

The third alarm of the day came at 1.03 P. M. The all-clear signal sounded fifty-five minutes later. It was London's twenty-first alarm since August 15, when the *Luftwaffe* struck first in the London area with a dive-bomber attack on Croydon air field.

Ace German pilots of the "Yellow Nose" squadron of Mes-

serschmitt fighters were reported routed in a great battle over a southeast coast town after what the British called "suicidal" attacks on balloons.

A dogfight raged as the Germans sought to stab into the London zone about sixty miles from the Dover coast. Spitfires, British fighting planes, which can climb to 11,000 feet in less than five minutes, were reported to have checked a large bomber formation before it crossed the Channel.

Cameraman's Hat Pierced

A movie cameraman, filming action on the Dover "battle front," got a bullet which pierced his tin hat. German planes were attacking a balloon barrage.

Several raiders were shot down and five parachutes were seen descending as the surviving attackers fled. The photographer reported Nazi Messerschmitts brought down "a lot of balloons."

Waves of more than seventy bombers flew high over three southeast coast towns, accompanied by strong escorts of fighters.

Nine persons were found dead today in debris of a cellar in a northeastern town bombarded Thursday night.

An eyewitness in one southeast coast town gave this account of today's fighting:

"It was colossal. Some of the battles were fought out close to the ground.

"No sooner had the enemy appeared than anti-aircraft guns set up a terrific barrage, followed very soon by British Spitfires charging to the attack.

"About forty of the raiders were engaged and dispersed in short order."

The first London alarm, at 8.26 A. M., lasted thirty-seven minutes, and the second, at 10.38, lasted forty-one minutes.

Early Waves Dispersed

Two formations of Nazi bombers under fighter-plane escort swept over the Southeast coast this morning, with about a dozen bombers and twenty fighters i nthe first flight and additional bombers and thirty Messerschmitts in the second.

R. A. F. fighters roared into action. Early reports said nine Nazi craft were shot down. Observers along the coast said the British defenders "scattered the German formations all over the sky."

One raider was reported to have plunged into the sea when struck by rifle fire from a ground crew.

Hundreds Of Planes

Observers estimated that several hundred German planes, flying with the sun at their backs, crossed the south coast at a height of 20,000 feet during the morning, apparently heading for London. Anti-aircraft batteries and British fighter planes met them.

Spent cartridge cases from battles high in the skies fell in three coastal towns.

Newspaper estimates of the number of German planes engaged in the attacks which carried over until just before dawn ranged between 600 and 1,500.

Where formerly dogfights were waged at such heights the planes were mere specks, this time thousands of watchers in the streets cheered as they saw R. A. F. fighters pump lead into bombers caught in the swiftly moving maze of searchlight beams.

The British Press Association reported a hospital was hit, and in one London district Nazi machine-gun bullets, apparently intended for barrage balloons, splattered in the streets.

Casualties Reported

Casualties were reported in another London area where four explosive and many more fire bombs were dropped, while firemen were called out to extinguish three fires in another borough. Two casualties were reported there.

An Associated Press correspondent followed the night battles from the roof of his apartment house. He said the din of anti-aircraft fire was the heaviest heard so far—so intense the vibrations rattled the windows.

Outside London, Nazi warplanes were reported during the night over sixteen towns, following up yesterday's attacks in which the *Luftwaffe* was estimated to have employed upward of 700 planes.

Bombs Hit School

In northwest England, bombs hit a school in one town and started fires in another. A Midlands town had its eighth successive night of air attack, but, despite high explosive and incendiary bombs, reported few casualties.

Among the night's casualties in the London area were a number of persons killed by a direct hit on an air-raid shelter.

One of the bombs smashed the front wall of an apartment building.

"I heard the scream of the bomb and told my wife 'Here it comes,'" said a man who was in bed in one of the flats when the blast occurred.

"I put a pillow over her head and covered myself with bedclothes. Then the bomb went off and threw us up against the wall. The bed was an old-fashioned featherbed, and that's what saved us."

One bomb which fell in the center of a road set fire to a gas main and killed an air-raid warden standing near by.

Used Unter den Linden To Locate Target

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—One British squadron leader in the bombing of central Berlin early today flew over the famous boulevard Unter den Linden and used it as a landmark to locate his target, the Air Ministry said today.

Unable to locate their objectives from high altitudes because of patchy clouds, the pilots reported that they came down in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire to make their attacks.

One pilot reported several small fires and a big explosion in the vicinity of one target.

NAZIS DROP FIRE BOMBS BY THOUSANDS ON CITY IN NORTHWEST ENGLAND

Other Raiders Strafe London And Keep Capital In State Of Alarm Until Nearly Dawn In Seventh Foray Since Early Yesterday

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cape Town, Union Of South Africa, Aug. 31—The Union House of Assembly rejected, 83 to 65, a motion by Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, former Prime Minister, deploring the British war policy and calling for peace with Germany and Italy.

By the same vote, the Assembly approved an amendment by Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister, declaring that the House confirmed its stand of January 27, when a similar resolution by Hertzog failed, 81 to 59.

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Sunday*, Sept. 1—Thousands of incendiary bombs were dropped by waves of German bombers during a six-hour attack on a northwest city in England last night and early today while other Nazi raiders strafed London and kept the Empire capital in a state of alarm until nearly dawn.

Reports from the northwest city said no military objectives were damaged by the full scale raid, but that some fatalities had resulted. Private property was hit, and one block of offices in the center of the city was set on fire.

The raiders pressed home the attack in the face of terrific anti-aircraft fire.

London's Morning Raid Tamer

London's morning raid apparently was a sideshow for the Nazis. They kept London on the alert for three full hours, but few planes appeared over the city to follow up the big-scale attacks hurled at the metropolitan area yesterday and last night.

Except for one brief burst of activity when bombs fell and the anti-aircraft barrage opened up, the raid was one of the dullest of the twenty-seven in the London area since they began August 15.

Seventh Alarm Since Yesterday

The alarm—the seventh since early yesterday—sounded at 12.54 A. M. and the all-clear was given at 3.54 A. M.

But the comparative calmness of the latest attack was a far cry from the unrelenting aerial siege of yesterday and last night, when bombs blasted down on the London area at many points.

In one of the Saturday night raids, London's elaborate subway system was interrupted, but transport officials said it was restored early today.

The British reported sixty-three German planes were destroyed and twenty-two British were missing in Saturday's fighting.

300 Planes In One Raid

The Air Ministry news service said the heaviest fighting of Saturday occurred about 6 P. M., when 300 German bombers and fighters were hurled against southeast England, including the London area. Mass flights of fifty or sixty German planes were frequent.

Among the many fighter squadrons which fought off the attack was a Polish squadron which on Friday scored its first success against the enemy, and a squadron of Canadians, the news service said.

Apparently the Nazi flyers' goal was to smash the Royal Air Force, their chief nemesis and one of the main obstacles to any direct invasion of this country, by hammering repeatedly at British airdromes.

The six alarms in the London district were a record number for the metropolitan area. They followed four Friday, including one which lasted from shortly after 9 P. M. to almost 4 A. M. today and gave the capital its worst night of the war.

While the sixth London area warning continued, enemy planes also were reported over a northeast town and over the northwest. They had been reported earlier over the Midland.

Little Activity During Fifth

Watchers in London noted little activity during the fifth alarm, which lasted twenty-one minutes from 9.49 P. M. to 10.10 P. M., but searchlights could be seen fingering the skies and airplane motors could be heard distinctly during the thirty-six-minute sixth alarm between 11.24 P. M. and midnight.

Although the British acknowledged that successive waves of German planes charging against Britain's defenses had reached some objectives and taken an undisclosed toll of civilians killed and injured, a communique declared they were "dispersed without any serious damage being done to R. A. F. airdromes, which again appear to have been the objective of the attacks."

Earlier, however, the metropolitan area got a strafing and, in the southeast, evening raiders sprayed fire bombs in several localities.

Open Fire On Crowded Street

In at least two instances, low-flying German planes dropped to within machine-gun range of suburban London and opened fire on the crowded streets. A number of bombs were dropped and several houses demolished in the London area during the fourth raid of the day.

Besides London, harried by the long series of Saturday alarms after a Friday night raid, Royal Air Force airdromes were the chief targets of the Nazi flyers. Two admittedly were hit, one in East Anglia and another along the Thames estuary, but the Air Ministry said British fighters broke up both attacks before serious damage was done.

So far, then, there was no indication that the raids, delivered by wave after wave of bomber and fighter squadrons ignoring heavy opposition, were worth the price.

The fourth air attack, which kept the capital's populace underground for one hour and twenty-six minutes, apparently repeated the formula the Germans have adopted for their hit-and-run attacks.

Watchers in the London area said they saw about fifty German raiders sweep in from the coast and fan out into small groups as soon as British fighter planes charged into their formation.

16 Planes Seen High In Sky

One column of sixteen German planes, stretched out Indian file—the Nazis' favorite bomb-attack formation—could be seen high in the northwest with aircraft shells dotting the sky around them.

The planes maneuvered in intricate patterns, apparently picking out targets and dodging British fighters. Another clump of planes appeared far-

30.24-4635

30.24-4635

ther to the south and a third was seen over an unidentified greyhound racing track in the London area.

But the raids, which angered the British more than anything else, worked both ways.

Raids On Berlin Announced

During the fourth London alarm, an Air Ministry communique announced that "strong forces" of British planes had raided Berlin and other objectives in Nazi-occupied Europe.

"Fires and explosions resulted" from Friday night raids on "selected military targets" in the German capital, the ministry said, "and it is estimated that considerable damage was done."

In addition, it reported attacks by fleet air arm planes on docks and railroad sidings at Boulogne and on oil reservoirs, shipping, freight yards, airdromes and gun emplacements.

The first two German attempts to reach London were said to have been turned back by British fighter planes and anti-aircraft fire, but the third, a lightning stab with a brilliant afternoon sun at the raiders' backs, broke through to a London suburb.

Women Machine-Gunned

Suburbanites said women shoppers were machine-gunned by a German plane as it dived toward a busy crossroads with British fighters on its tail. Bullets scarred a convent wall.

Hardened to the surprise attacks, men, women and children moved to shelter without panic.

A small factory was hit squarely. Some houses were damaged when one bomb dug a crater in a street of the suburb. One witness said eight bombs fell in that neighborhood.

A big air fight was reported also over southeastern England, where British fighters intercepted other Nazi formations and were said to have turned them back.

The southeast, on the aerial highway from Germany's cross-Channel bases to London, took a hard pommeling.

Balloon Barrages Attacked

Balloon barrages at Dover, on "Hell's Corner" of the Channel, were attacked by five Messerschmitt fighters in one raid. As fast as they were shot down, the balloons were patched up or replaced.

Along a wide area of southeastern England residents had ringside seats at fierce air combats and many reported close escapes from death. For others there was no escape.

Two persons were killed when screamer bombs fell from fifteen Nazi raiders in one southeast town. Several houses were demolished and several other buildings, including a Catholic church, were heavily damaged.

In another, a machine-gunning raider drove shoppers to cover behind trees.

Many Families Routed

Many families in one residential district in London's outskirts were driven from their homes by air-raid damage and several persons were believed to have been killed.

There was virtually no respite from the air attacks. The daylight raids began only a few hours after the last Nazi plane turned home from London's worst night raid of the war.

Starting with the first daylight alarm shortly after 7 A. M., German flyers held the British capital's millions under cover intermittently all day.

"Throughout the morning," the Air Ministry said, "Spitfire and Hurricane pilots raced up into the sky to engage the enemy. Time and again, they broke up bomber formations and then harried the German pilots . . . anti-aircraft batteries also put up a terrific protective barrage.

100 Bombers Pass Coast

"The first raid this morning (Saturday) took place shortly after 7 o'clock, when formations totaling about one hundred German bombers and fighter escorts passed the coast between North Foreland and Dungeness.

"They hoped to bomb Kent and Surry airdromes.

"Hardly had the raiders been driven off when a second flight of about fifty aircraft passed the coast and an hour later several more enemy formations attacked shipping in the Thames estuary. During the first raid, Spitfire pilots of an auxiliary squadron shot down three out of a formation of twelve Messerschmitt fighters.

"The Spitfires were patrolling at 30,000 feet when they sighted the Messerschmitts below them flying in a long, wavy line.

Dive Out Of Sun To Attack

"Diving out of the sun, the Spitfires attacked. One of the Messerschmitts blew up in the air, a second went down in flames and a pilot of a third jumped by parachute from his crippled aircraft.

"Nine Hurricane pilots in less than an hour destroyed four bombers, two Dorniers and two Messerschmitt Jaguars.

"A Hurricane pilot of another squadron was attacked by several Messerschmitt 109 fighters. Although his aircraft was hit, the British pilot was able to get on the tail of one Messerschmitt and sprayed it with machine-gun bullets from only one hundred feet. As the Messerschmitt fell in flames, the German pilot bailed out."

BRITISH CLAIM SUCCESSES IN RAID ON BERLIN

15 Tons Of High Explosives, 750 Fire Bombs Dropped By One Unit

Unter Den Linden Used By Squadron Leader As Guide To Target

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 31—All German radio stations went off the air tonight during the sixth German raid on London of the day and night, indicating that the British air force was striking blows in Germany.

German stations customarily go silent when Royal Air Force raids are in progress.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 31—The Air Ministry reported tonight that a single section of the British raiding wing that attacked Berlin last night dropped fifteen tons of high explosives in addition to more than 750 incendiary bombs.

Direct hits were claimed on many targets, including gasoline plants, airplane factories and airdromes.

The raid, which began before midnight, lasted until 2.30 A. M., the Ministry said, and among targets suffering "considerable damage" were an electrical works and an adjoining railway junction. At the electric works, it was added, explosions were continuing ten minutes after the air attack had been completed.

Oil Stores Set Afire

Oil stores in the city's outskirts were declared to have been bombed continuously and set afire.

Other successes claimed:

A war factory in North Berlin bombed; a whole series of bombs dropped close to buildings on one of the city's airdromes and two other airdromes damaged; direct hits and fires started in warehouses in Hamburg and a freight yard in Bremen.

One British squadron leader reported he had flown directly over Unter den Linden and used that famous boulevard "as a landmark to locate his target."

Raid On Lerlin Described

The Air Ministry, elaborating on its announcement of the Berlin raid, gave this picture of the attack:

"The R. A. F. raid on Berlin last (Friday) night lasted between two and three hours. Our bombers made direct hits on important military targets which included petrol (gasoline) installations, aircraft factories and airdromes. Fifteen tons of high-explosive bombs were dropped by one section of the raiders and over 750 incendiaries.

"The raid began before midnight and the last aircraft did not leave the target until 2.30 this (Saturday) morning.

"An electrical works and an adjoining railway junction sustained considerable damage when bombs were dropped along the railway and the eastern section of the factories. Explosions were still continued at the works ten minutes after the attack was over. An aircraft factory was bombed and two sticks of bombs fell well on the target.

"Several aircraft attacked oil stocks elsewhere in the outskirts of the city.

Target Straddled With Bombs

"After locating the target with precision, they bombed it continuously. Two sticks of bombs were dropped by the first aircraft and bursts were seen across the target. Fires in this area guided other pilots who, after making careful runs over the objective, straddled it with their bombs.

"One attack caused fires visible for ten minutes. Another increased the strength and number of fires and the observer reported seeing the blaze from a distance of forty-five miles. Three further fires broke out as the next raider left.

"A stick of bombs was dropped across a factory which makes war material north of Berlin and another close to the buildings on one of the city's airdromes. A petroleum store was bombed through the clouds which made observation of results difficult, but after circling around following this attack, observers reported that a deep red glow illuminated the undersides of the clouds as the aircraft left the scene.

"Other aircraft operating over another of the city's airdromes scored direct hits on it. Fires were seen to break out near the airdrome buildings after one attack and fires and two large explosions were caused by later bombing. Hits were also observed on a third airdrome in the Berlin area.

"The ground defenses over Berlin were very active. Searchlights were numerous and brilliant.

Nazi Fire Intense, Accurate

"Anti-aircraft fire was intense and accurate. Some of our aircraft were holed through the wings. One machine made a forced landing as it neared the English coast. Three of its crew bailed out but the other two succeeded in bringing the bomber close to the beach with apparently very slight damage. Of the three men who bailed out two have been rescued and search continues for the third who may have come down on land.

"Another section of the raiding force bombed warehouses along the dockside at Hamburg, registering direct hits and causing five large fires, while at Bremen, aircraft bombed a goods yard where bright yellow fires continued to spread some time after the last bomb had fallen.

Thousands of Bombs Fall

A NORTHWESTERN TOWN, England, Sunday, Sept. 1 (AP)—Wave after wave of German planes rained thousands of incendiary bombs on this town in an attack lasting for six hours last night and early this morning.

Some casualties were reported unofficially, including some fatalities, but there were no reports of damage to military objectives. Offices and private property were damaged and one block of offices in the center of the city set afire.

Nazi Bombs Halt Subway

London, Sept. 1 (Sunday) (AP). German bombs interrupted the elaborate subway system of London yesterday afternoon and dislocated traffic.

Officials of the London Passenger Transport Board reported early today that the damage had been patched up and services restored along the stricken tunnel.

Poles in Practice Down German

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The second Polish air squadron fighting with Great Britain, out for what started as a training flight, shot down a German Dornier bomber yesterday for its first bag of the battle for England, the Air Ministry news service announced today.

LONDON, AUG 31—(AP)—NAZI AIRPLANES DROPPED MANY OF THEIR NEW GASOLINE INCENDIARY BOMBS DURING RAIDS IN NORTHEAST ENGLAND TODAY CAUSING NUMEROUS SMALL FIRES.

Canadian Flyers Down 3 Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—A Canadian air squadron was credited with downing two Messerschmitt 109's and a Dornier 215 in a running battle which began over southeast London today during an afternoon raid. One of the squadron's pilots was believed to be missing.

British Balloon Falls in Spain

JUBENA, Spain, Aug. 31 (AP).—A British barrage balloon, apparently torn loose by a gale, fell on this town today after crashing against a mountain.

Bomb-Proof Shelter Will House 36 Dogs

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Thirty-six lucky dogs are to be housed in a blast-and-splinter-proof air-raid shelter in Kensington Gardens.

The project, submitted by the National Canine Defense League, was approved today by the Offices of Works. The league did not disclose how the fortunate thirty-six were to be chosen.

LONDON, AUG. 31--(AP)--ONE OF THE PLANES WHICH CRASHED IN LONDON DURING TODAY'S AIR BATTLES WAS DISCLOSED TO BE A BRITISH SPITFIRE WHICH SMASHED INTO SEVERAL HOUSES, BADLY DAMAGING THEM. THE PILOT SAVED HIMSELF BY PARACHUTE.

PLANE FINDER LIKE BIRD DOG

British Device Has Caused Downing of 100 Raiders.

SHOWS RANGE AND COURSE

Batteries Fire at Spot Just as Bomber Reaches It.

BY ROBT. BUNNELLE

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The defenders of Britain are using a sort of mechanical bird dog to hunt down German night raiders.

After holding up this dispatch for more than twenty-four hours, the British censor permitted disclosure for the first time today that pointing is done not only by searchlights, but by an ingenious range-and-course predictor, which the British call a sausage machine, and by other equipment of a nature kept closely secret.

With the secret devices (apparently listening apparatus), anti-aircraft gun crews determine the position and direction of the approaching raider. They feed this data into the sausage machine, which turns out a series of positions for the plane in the immediate split-second future.

These positions then are subjected to heavy fire from 3, 3.7 and 4.5-inch anti-aircraft batteries.

Searchlights also cover these spots, to try to catch the raider in the beam for the benefit both of ground gunners and defending fighter planes.

The crews say that once an enemy is caught in the glare it is relatively easy to hold him in the light of first one beam and then another until the anti-aircraft guns or fighter pilots can catch up.

Accounted for 100 Planes.

The difficulty is to catch the raider in the first place, since sound travels relatively slowly.

Nevertheless, military circles credit the anti-aircraft guns with destroying about one hundred Germans in the last month. The record is much better than in the world war, when gunners fired an average of 5,000 rounds for each plane brought down.

In addition to the course-plotting device, another defense against night raiders is to throw up a curtain barrage between the planes and their objectives.

In all this work close co-operation is necessary among observers, searchlight crews, anti-aircraft gunners and defense planes.

To avoid attacking their own planes, the ground forces and fighter pilots all have taken careful courses in study of silhouettes of all planes in use, the sound of their motors, and every possible identifying detail.

In addition, British planes carry racks of signal flares which are fired in color-combinations significant only to British flyers and gunners.

BRITISH MERCHANT CRUISER IS SUNK

Dunvegan Castle Torpedoed In North Atlantic, 30 Of Crew Missing

250 Survivors Picked Up From Lifeboats, Landed At English Ports

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 31—The Admiralty announced tonight that the 15,000-ton armed British merchant cruiser Dunvegan Castle had been torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic. Other sources said thirty crew members were missing.

A reconnaissance flying boat spotted the blazing ship and directed two warships to the spot, where 250 survivors were picked up from lifeboats and landed at British ports.

Text Of Communique

A communique said:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the armed merchant cruiser H. M. S. Dunvegan Castle (Capt. H. Ardill R. N.), has been torpedoed and subsequently sunk. Two hundred and fifty survivors from H. M. S. Dunvegan Castle have been landed by British warships. The next of kin have been informed."

On Nazi "Pirate Ship" List

Prior to the war, the Dunvegan Castle, a motorship of 15,007 tons, was in passenger service between London and East Africa. She was built in 1936.

Last November 14, Germany listed her with other British vessels as "pirate ships" subject to attack without warning. Only with tonight's announcement of her loss, however, did the British acknowledge that she was an armed cruiser.

Gentlemen, The Queen

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 31—Netherlands gathered in Queens Hall today to celebrate the sixtieth birthday of exiled Queen Wilhelmina—the first in her forty-two-year reign spent on foreign soil.

The Queen herself was not present, Prince Bernhard, her son-in-law, explaining that she desired to spend the day quietly in her London home.

Praise Dutch Subjects

Bernhard praised Dutch subjects for giving their Queen "the finest birthday gift possible—loyalty in adversity."

Birthday celebrations, it was announced, are being held in forty countries and in the Dutch empire—everywhere there are Netherlanders except in their German-occupied homeland, where the threat of heavy penalties prevented the population of more than 8,000,000 from joining.

Baron Michiels Van Verduynen, Netherlands Minister to London, declared, however, "no constraint whatever can destroy our unity of mind." He proclaimed the Queen's birthday "our day of independence."

The Queen received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams.

Crown Princess Juliana, broadcasting from her haven in Canada, praised her mother as an example of courage and unbreakable will power, saying she had "renounced one of the few joys remaining to her in exile—the company of those dearest to her."

It was at her mother's expressed wish, the Crown Princess explained, that she and her two daughters went to Canada.

The senders included her daughter, Princess Juliana, who is in Canada with her children; King George and Queen Elizabeth, and Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander.

Netherlands Flag In N. Y.

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—The flag of the Netherlands and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted above the summer City Hall at the New York World's Fair today in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Queen Wilhelmina.

Mayor LaGuardia, in ordering the ensigns flown, called her "the Grand Old Lady of Europe." He predicted that the Netherlands flag would fly again in Amsterdam next year.

'Sunday Pictorial' Urges Churchill to Clean House

Beaverbrook Called Only One in War Cabinet Justifying Place

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—"The Sunday Pictorial," in a full-page editorial, urged tonight that Prime Minister Winston Churchill quickly reorganize his Cabinet to weed out misfits.

It said Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, was "the only man who justifies his place" in the inner Cabinet, whose members also include Neville Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council; Laborite Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal; Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, and Arthur Greenwood, Laborite Minister Without Portfolio.

Referring to Chamberlain and Halifax, the editorial charged: "It was their diplomacy, their complacency, their downright laziness that whittled away our strength before this war was declared (by them)."

Attlee and Greenwood, it declared, were not strong enough as leaders.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 31-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISPATCHED A MESSAGE OF "WARM CONGRATULATIONS" TO QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS TODAY ON HER 60TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY. SENT TO LONDON, WHERE THE QUEEN NOW LIVES, THE MESSAGE SAID:

"MINDFUL OF THE ORDEAL THROUGH WHICH YOUR PEOPLE ARE PASSING, I TENDER YOUR MAJESTY WARM CONGRATULATIONS UPON THIS ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR BIRTH."

K1154AES NM

New Envoy Proposed

London, Aug. 31 (AP)—New Zealand soon may have a representative in Washington, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand said that his Government was seriously considering such a measure.

Leave Blank

30.24-4637

30.24-4637

LITTLE JOHN BULL

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, AUG. 31--(AP)--MR. JOHN BULL, THE LITTLE MAN WHO PAYS FOR WARS AND FIGHTS THEM, HAS HAD A YEAR OF IT AND, IN SPITE OF LOSS OF SLEEP, BOMBINGS, THE BLACKOUT, FOOD RATIONS AND HIGH TAXEX, AVERS HE'S NOT UNHAPPY.

HE BELIEVES HE'S GOT THREE REASONS TO FEEL PRETY GOOD.

FIRST, HE KNOWS THAT, AT LONG LAST, THIS IS HIS WAR. THE PEOPLE RUNNING BRITAIN ARE DOING IT BECAUSE HE WILLED IT. WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE PRIME MINISTER, AND THE WORKING-CLASS MINISTERS OF LABOR AND SUPPLY, ERNEST BEVIN AND HERBERT MORRISON, ARE THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE TO LICK HITLER.

SECOND, THE AVERAGE BRITON GETS A SINCERE THRILL OUT OF THE THOUGHT THAT HE, MR. JOHN BULL, IS HITLER'S SOLE ANTAGONIST; THAT BRITAIN'S SALVATION RESTS, NOT IN THE HANDS OF POLES, NORWEGIANS, BELGIANS OR FRENCH, BUT WITH HIMSELF.

THIRD, DESPITE THE CURTAILMENT OF MANY HARD-WON LIBERTIES IN THESE DAYS OF TOTAL WAR, THE AVERAGE BRITON THINKS XX HIS COUNTRY IS GOING TO BE A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN WHEN THE WAR'S OVER. A LOT OF PEOPLE BELIEVE, FOR ONE THING, THAT THE NATION IS MOVING TOWARD SOME TYPE OF STATE SOCIALISM, AND THEY'RE GLAD OF IT.

THE MAN IN THE STREET WANTS HIS LIBERTIES BACK, BUT HE'S EMPHATIC ABOUT NOT RETURNING TO "THE TYPE OF GOVERNMENT THAT GOT US INTO THIS MESS."

BUT TALK OF EUROPE'S POLITICAL REORGANIZATION, SOME TIME IN THE DIM FUTURE, BORES HIM JUST NOW. HE WANTS TO SEE "OUR BOYS MARCHING DOWN THAT UNTER DEN LINDEN."

ONEX AVERAGE BRITON IS HENRY SMITH, WHO LIVES IN A LONDON APARTMENT.

HENRYFOUGHT THROUGH THE LAST WAR FROM MONS TO THE VICTORY. HE HAS A SON IN TODAY'S ARMY, A LANCE CORPORAL IN XXX AN INFANTRY BATTALION THAT LOST HEAVILY IN FLANDERS.

HENRY, HIMSELF, IS AN AIR RAID WARDEN; AFTER NINE HOURS AT HIS DESK IN THE "CITY," LONDON'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT, HE PUTS ON HIS TIN HAT AND SLINGS ON HIS GAS MASK AND PATROLS THE DISTRICT IN WHICH I LIVE. IF HE GETS THREE HOURS SLEEP THESE NIGHTS, HE'S LUCKY.

HIS WIFE, MARIAN, IS A TELEPHONE OPERATOR IN THE AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE. HER HOURS ARE MIDNIGHT TO 8 A.M. SHE GETS HOME IN TIME TO COOK BREAKFAST AND SENT HENRY TO WORK IN THE "CITY" OFFICE; THEN GOES OUT TO SHOP.

HENRY HAS THE AVERAGE LONDONER'S "MUSTN'T GRUMBLE" ATTITUDE ABOUT FOOD. HE ADMITS IT'S TOUGH, HOWEVER, TO GET ENOUGH EGGS AND BACON IN THE MORNING. HE MISSES HIS EIGHT PEACETIME CUPS OF TEA A DAY. NOW HE HAS FOUR.

HENRY'S SALARY HASN'T BEEN CUT, BUT TWO WARTIME GOVERNMENTAL BUDGETS HAVE TAKEN BIG BITS OUT OF IT. HE SAYS THAT'S ALL RIGHT WITH HIM, SO LONG AS EVERYONE IS DOING HIS SHARE. BY EVERYONE HE MEANS MILLIONARES.

THE BOMBINGS HAVEN'T WORRIED HENRY MUCH. HE'S BEEN EXPECTING THEM FOR A YEAR HE REMARKS, WITH THE CURIOUS SELF-DEPRCATION TYPICAL OF ENGLISHMEN, THAT WAR IS TEACHING ME TO LIVE THE WAY XXXXX MY ANCESTERS USED TO LIVE."

BOMBS HIT BERLIN'S CENTER

BLASTS ARE FOUR BLOCKS FROM SEAT OF NAZI RULE

R. A. F. Attacks Targets Within Reich Capital---London Is Pounded in All Day Raids.

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (A. P.). — British warplanes bombed the center of Berlin for the first time in history early today, with a rain of explosive and incendiary bombs, wrecking several apartment houses and business buildings, starting scattered fires in the southeast section and damaging the big Siemens Schuckert Electrical Equipment factory.

The 4,000,000 residents of the metropolitan area huddled in underground shelters for an hour and thirty-seven minutes as the British planes, under cover of darkness, carried out their most extensive assault on the German capital since the war began.

One high explosive bomb fell in the courtyard of the Fire Department Headquarters in Linden street, blasting a seven-foot hole in a concrete floor and smashing windows in the neighborhood, which is only four blocks east of the Wilhelmstrasse, where the Reichschancellery, the Foreign Office and other important Government buildings are located.

The authorities said that the damage to such establishments as might be considered military objectives was extremely small; that the nearest thing to a military objective struck was the vast Siemens Schuckert factory in west Berlin.

A number of bombs also fell in the southeast section of the city causing large fires. This was the section bombed on Thursday morning, when ten civilians were killed and twenty-eight were injured.

The raiders were greeted with an ear-splitting barrage from hundreds of anti-aircraft guns as they roared over the capital in several groups. Tracer bullets cut across through the darkness and searchlights stabbed the sky.

Two incendiary bombs crashed through the roof of tiny Evangelical Christus Church in Dietenbach street in the southeast section, starting a blaze in the choir loft which was quickly extinguished.

An apartment house next door to the church was damaged extensively by fire and the walls of nearby Bethesda Hospital were scorched.

All patients of the hospital were safe in underground shelters.

Newspaper correspondents rushed to the Siemen's Schuckert plant in five automobiles, where they saw the effect of one high explosive bomb which hit the corner of a one-story brick building in which lumber was being seasoned. The bomb ripped out about sixty feet of the wall.

In another part of the big factory, two incendiary bombs started fires in a yard where lumber was stored in scattered piles. The fire, the works foreman said, destroyed about $50 worth of lumber, but was quickly extinguished.

As the correspondents inspected the damage several thousand workers filed in to take over the early day shift. The plant, which manufactures electrical cable, apparently was carrying on normally.

Medical Society Hit.

The largest fire started by the bombs occurred in Ritter street, in the southeast, only a few blocks from the spot where the most serious damage occurred in last Thursday's raid.

These explosive and incendiary bombs smashed into the roof of a building occupied by small workshops and some workers' apartments, starting a blaze which burned for several hours and destroyed the homes of several dozen families.

In Linden street a few doors from the bombed fire department headquarters an explosive bomb unroofed and extensively damaged the two top floors of an office building occupied by the Reich's Medical Chamber, an organization corresponding to the American Medical Association.

There 150 persons in an air raid shelter were thoroughly frightened, but unhurt.

Throughout this region in the south and southeast of Berlin numerous small fires were started by incendiary bombs, many of which were recovered. They were metal tubes two inches in diameter and a foot long.

Except in two instances civilian raid protection organizations managed to extinguish the blazes.

Airdrome Is Hit.

An explosive bomb smashed into the middle of Sebastian street, also in the southeast, blowing all the windows out of a school on one side and an apartment house on the other.

The fire near Christus Church was said to have given the authorities the most concern, because of the possibility of its spreading to Bethesda Hospital. But it was brought under control after gutting top floors.

The correspondents, conducted about town in a procession, led at one time by two generals, could not visit every spot where incendiary bombs had landed.

Officials said that the British flyers had tossed them out liberally and haphazardly, with only a few hitting vulnerable spots. The correspondents did not visit Tempelhof Airdrome, to which they were taken on Thursday morning, but were told that one bomb had landed on a distant field there, causing no damage.

Raiders In Two Waves.

The raiders came in two waves. The authorities said most of the incendiary bombs were dropped by the first wave, followed by high explosive bombers who headed in the general direction of the blazes started by the fire bombs.

Because these fires lighted up sections of workers' homes in the southeast, that region suffered most from the explosives.

The authorities said all but one plane remained at a great height. The machine which dipped low was caught for a moment in the searchlights but escaped after bombing the fire department headquarters and an apartment house in Alexandrinen street, in the southeast.

Observers in the Associated Press offices, which are in the five-block long Zimmerstrasse, between Lindenstrasse and the Wilhelmstrasse, could see the low-flying plane clearly in the glare of the searchlights and could see the flash of exploding bombs only a few block away.

The alarm was sounded at 1:30 A. M. and the All Clear signal came at 3:16 A. M.

The air raid sirens did not give the public as much warning as they have hitherto. Anti-aircraft artillery was in action for several minutes before the sirens sounded.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sunday, Sept. 1—British bombers ranged over Berlin for the second time within twenty-four hours today, giving the Nazi capital an air-raid alarm that lasted an hour and thirty-six minutes. The planes, attacking the city from two directions, were met by thunderous anti-aircraft fire.

No damage was done to military objectives, police said. At police headquarters it was announced only three bombs had exploded in the vicinity of the capital and these in open fields, doing no damage.

From one of the western city districts police reported that a handful of incendiary bombs had fizzled out harmlessly.

'FINAL' BLOW AT BRITAIN IS DECLARED NEAR

1,193 British Planes, 99 Barrage Balloons, Toll Claimed For 3 Weeks

124 Reported Shot Down In Day's Combat Following Berlin Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 31—Germany pulled the curtains tonight on a year of war and her military commentators declared that the heightened roar of battle over England meant that the "catastrophe" is approaching for "our last enemy."

They said the Nazi air arm, after trying for three weeks to "soften" England for the final blow, was "preparing the final defeat." In those three weeks, Nazis said, 1,193 British planes and 99 barrage balloons had been destroyed, not including today's operations.

Scorn For British Optimism

The commentators professed scorn for the "childish optimism" with which, they said, the British are declaring that the worst is over. England, they insisted, doesn't yet knew what modern war can be like.

One Newspaper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, explained: "Catastrophes often develop slowly."

Meantime today Adolf Hitler flung his bombers against London and nearby air bases in one of the most determined assaults yet of the Battle for Britain—an immediate retort to the first British air raid of this year-old war on the heart of Berlin.

124 British Planes, Day's Claim

Tonight, German authorities declared 124 British planes had been destroyed during the day, including 20 smashed on the ground, and that 74 English barrage balloons had been shot down. The loss of 28 German planes was acknowledged.

Most of the heaviest fighting was reported north of London. Over the British capital itself the Germans said they encountered no anti-aircraft resistance whatever.

Nazi informants said at least eleven of the British craft were shot down in air battles over Hertford county, north of London, alone. Additional "surprise" attacks were said to have set aflame hangars and barracks of R. A. F. airdromes in southeastern England.

The fights developed as a sequel to a night of heavy raids on London, port facilities, armament works in central England and oil tanks and docks at the mouth of the Thames estuary, waterway to London.

Raid On Berlin Minimized

The Nazi high command minimized effects of the British raid on Berlin, in which high-explosive and incendiary bombs were rained on the German capital during an hour and thirty-seven minute alarm that kept the city's population clinging to air-raid shelters.

Nevertheless several apartment houses and business buildings were wrecked, the big Siemens Schuckert electrical equipment factory damaged and scattered fires started in the southeastern section of the city.

Bomb Dropped In Linden Street

One bomb fell in the courtyard of the Linden street Fire Department headquarters. This is only four blocks east of the Wilhelmstrasse, on which the Reichschancellery, the Foreign Office and other important Government buildings are located.

Establishments which may be regarded as military objectives suffered only "trivial" damage, authorities said, in this the second raid on Berlin in three days. Ten civilians were killed and twenty-eight injured in a raid early Thursday on outlying districts.

In the war at sea, the German high command reported that Nazi U-boats inforcing the "total" blockade of Britain sank three British merchant ships totaling 29,000 tons, one a 12,000-ton tanker, off the Hebrides yesterday.

5,000,000 Bombs Dropped

Germans, striking a tabulation of the results of twelve months of war, produced this summary:

Five million bombs totaling more than 75,000 tons dropped by Nazi airmen in 3,500 attacks in 220 days.

Five hundred warships and merchantmen with a gross tonnage of 2,000,000 sunk by bombers and 700 others, with a gross tonnage of 3,500,000 damaged.

A total of 4,986,860 tons of Allied shipping and neutral shipping in Allied service sunk by the Nazi navy and airforce.

Other Losses Summarized

Listed as destroyed in the war's first year were:

Six thousand nine hundred and fifty Allied planes, in air battles and by anti-aircraft guns.

One hundred and fifty-five barrage balloons.

Four hundred Allied tanks.

Ten warships sunk and thirty damaged by coastal batteries.

Germany's losses in man power were listed as 39,000 dead, 143,000 wounded and 24,000 missing, compared with 580,000 casualties in the first four months of the World War.

German Bomber Crew Escapes Flaming Craft

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The story of a German bomber crew which reached safety after nearly suffocating in their plane, set afire in an air fight over north London, was reported today by DNB, the official German news agency.

The plane, plumed with smoke and flame, roared back over the English Channel, bound for home. While still over the water the crew decided that the bomber would never make it.

The men took to parachutes. A moment later the craft exploded in mid-air. The flyers dropped close to the French shore, slipped out of their parachute gear and swam to land, DNB said.

German Claims

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 31—Authorized German sources reported seventy-two British planes and forty-seven barrage balloons shot down and twelve German planes missing in today's fierce air battles over England.

"Surprise" attacks were carried out against a number of airports scattered throughout Southeastern England and barracks and hangars were set aflame, these sources said.

The planes flew over London repeatedly, it was stated, meeting no anti-aircraft defense.

Battles Near London

Air battles also were under way in the county of Hertford, just north of London, in which at least eleven British aircraft were shot down, these sources said.

Meanwhile, the high command, in its daily communique, reported the toll of yesterday's aerial operations as ninety-eight British planes downed to thirty-four Germans.

Today's communique added:

"At several airports, hangars and barracks were damaged severely by bombs. One camp in southern England was hit several times with medium-caliber bombs.

"On the night of August 30-31, fighting plane units bombed port facilities and armament plants in central England. Oil tanks and docks at the mouth of the Thames were bombed effectively.

British Ports Mined

"Large fires resulted. British ports again were mined.

"A submarine attacked a strongly protected convoy off the Hebrides and shot from it three enemy merchant ships totaling 29,000 tons, among them a 12,000-ton tanker."

30.24-4639

30.24-4639

5,000,000 BOMBS DROPPED BY NAZIS

Germans Report Results of First Year of War.

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—In a year of war, German planes have dropped 5,000,000 bombs weighing more than 75,000 tons, authoritative spokesmen said today.

This amounts, they said, to fifty American trains of thirty freight cars each.

The bombers, operating on 200 days, have carried out 3,500 attacks, it was stated.

The tabulation credited German bombing planes with sinking 500 merchantmen and warships with a gross tonnage of 2,000,000 and said 700 other vessels of 2,500,000 tons were damaged.

From the beginning of the war through July 31, it was claimed, the navy and air force combined sank 4,986,860 tons of enemy shipping or neutral shipping in the service of the enemy, exclusive of vessels sunk by mines.

The Germans said 6,950 enemy planes had been destroyed.

They estimated Germany's loss in man power for the year as follows: Dead, 39,000; wounded, 143,000; missing, 24,000.

This, they said, compared with total German losses of 580,000 in the first four months of the world war.

British Are Seen 'Balked'

Berlin, Aug. 31 (AP)—The German press and political circles today described as a great achievement in the interests of peace the Balkan settlement reached yesterday at Vienna, where Hungary was given approximately half of Rumania's Transylvania territory in an agreement dictated by Axis statesmen.

It was acknowledged that the settlement might meet with some dissatisfaction on the part of Rumanian Nationalists, but the arrangement was upheld as the best possible under difficult conditions involving a mixture of populations.

The German contention was that arbitration of the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute had balked alleged British aims to spread the war to the Balkans.

Berlin Calls Conference On Danube Regulations

Berlin, Aug. 31 (AP)—A conference designed to create new regulations concerning the use of the Danube as a waterway for German exports from the Balkans has been called by the German Government.

To the meeting, to be held within a few days at Vienna, were invited representatives of the states represented on the International Danube Commission. It was called as an aftermath to the Axis settlement of the Hungarian-Rumanian territorial quarrel over Transylvania.

DUTCH DEFY NAZIS AND HONOR QUEEN

Flags of Netherlands, Britain and U. S. Fly at Amsterdam Theatre on Birthday

AMSTERDAM, German-occupied Netherlands, Aug. 31 (AP)—American, British and Netherland flags were mysteriously hung out today, the anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, from the largest theatre in this German-held city. The theatre was then closed by the Germans.

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

LONDON.

The Air Ministry issued the following communique:

"Enemy attacks during last night were dispersed over many parts of the country.

"Reports indicate that, although a considerable number of enemy aircraft were engaged, they did not cause heavy damage.

"High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in the London area, apparently haphazardly. Damage was done to houses and buildings in residential districts. Some casualties have been reported.

"In a midland town bombs caused damage to houses and there were a number of casualties.

"In other parts of the country bombs were dropped in some urban and many rural areas. Houses and buildings were damaged in a number of districts and some casualties were caused."

BERLIN.

The following communique was issued by the German High Command:

"As previously reported, German fighting plane units and pursuiters yesterday carried out several surprise operations against the British Isles.

"At several airports, hangars and barracks were damaged severely by bombs. One camp in southern England was hit several times with medium caliber bombs.

"In the course of these attacks, as well as during a break-through in the pursuiter barrage along the English south coast, numerous air fights developed.

"On the night of August 30-31 fighting plane units bombed port facilities and armament plants in Central England. Oil tanks and docks at the mouth of the Thames were bombed effectively.

"Large fires resulted. British ports again were mined.

"Last night British planes continued their raids on Berlin and other targets in Reich territory.

"A number of bombs were dropped in the center of the city, as well as in workers' residential sections of the metropolis. Here, as well as in other places in the Reich, property damage was insignificant.

"Nobody was killed. Several civilians were injured.

"During the day's air fights ninety-three enemy planes were shot down. During nocturnal attacks one British plane was bagged by anti-aircraft and two by night chasers. Two additional planes were brought down off the North Sea coast by the navy's anti-aircraft, raising the foe's total losses to ninety-eight planes.

"Thirty-four of our own are missing.

"A submarine attacked a strongly-protected convoy off the Hebride and shot from it three enemy merchant ships totaling 29,000 tons, among them a 12,000-ton tanker."

Following is the communique of the Italian High Command:

"Enemy mechanized equipment was bombarded in the Dar el Hambra zone beyond the Cirenaican (Libyan-Egyptian) border.

"In the Red Sea an enemy cruiser was bombarded and hit by one of our air formations.

"The enemy made an air raid on Camp Agordat, killing eight and injuring nine."

Day's War Communiques

British

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué early today:

Enemy attacks against airdromes in the southeastern area were renewed this morning. Shortly after 7 o'clock a formation of enemy bombers crossed the coast of Kent. Fighters of the R. A. F. intercepted the enemy and the attack was dispersed.

Later, another force crossed the Thames Estuary and attacked an airdrome in East Anglia. Some damage was done, but the enemy was driven back by our fighters and suffered loss.

Another attack was made on an airdrome near the Thames Estuary. This, too, was broken up by our fighters after a series of engagements during which bombs were dropped at several points, causing a small number of casualties.

No reports of any serious damage to airdromes have so far been received. It is known that thirty-eight enemy aircraft have been shot down. Sixteen of our fighters are missing. Eleven of the pilots are safe.

Another Air Ministry communiqué stated:

Yesterday evening Albacore aircraft of the fleet air arm, operating with the Coastal Command, carried out bombing attacks on quays and railroad sidings at Boulogne.

Last night, as already announced, strong forces of R. A. F. bombers attacked selected military objectives in the Berlin area. Fires and explosions resulted. It is estimated that considerable damage was done.

Other sections of our raiding forces attacked the oil supply depots at Gelsenkirchen, Magdeburg and Cherbourg, shipping at Emden, the goods yards at Hamm and Soest, gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez and several enemy airdromes in Germany and Holland.

Two of our aircraft are missing and three have made forced landings on our coast.

The text of another Air Ministry communiqué:

It is now known that forty-six enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters today. Twenty-one of our fighters are missing, but the pilots of sixteen are safe. These figures do not include this evening's raids.

Subsequently the Air Ministry announced:

Large numbers of enemy aircraft made a further attack on Southeast England this evening, crossing the Kent coast in successive waves at short intervals, and some of them reached the London area. Our anti-aircraft guns and fighters engaged them. No reports of damage or casualties are yet available.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security issued the following communiqué:

Reports so far received of the enemy attacks on the London area and home counties this evening show that our fighters dispersed and drove off the enemy without any serious damage being done to R. A. F. airdromes, which again appear to have been the objective of the attacks.

Reports also indicate that the general damage and casualties among the civilian population resulting from the attacks have been slight. In earlier attacks during the day considerable damage was done in a town in Essex, while in two other towns in the same neighborhood bombs caused damage to houses. In the first town a number of houses were hit and persons injured, some fatally. Damage in the other two towns was slight and the number of casualties small.

Bombs dropped on a district on the outskirts of London caused damage to houses and industrial buildings. There were a number of casualties, including some persons killed. In several other districts houses were damaged and a number of people killed and injured.

Reports received up to 9:30 P. M. show that sixty-three enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters today. Twenty-two of our fighter aircraft have been lost, but the pilots of seventeen are safe.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqué:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the armed merchant cruiser H. M. S. Dunvegan Castle (Captain H. Ardill, R. N.) has been torpedoed and subsequently sunk. Two hundred and fifty survivors from H. M. S. Dunvegan Castle have been landed by British warships. The next of kin have been informed.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

As previously reported, German fighting plane units and pursuit ships yesterday carried out several surprise operations against the British Isles.

At several airports hangars and barracks were damaged severely by bombs. One camp in Southern England was hit several times with medium caliber bombs.

In the course of these attacks, as well as during a break-through in the pursuit plane barrage along the English south coast, numerous air fights developed.

On the night of Aug. 30-31 fighting plane units bombed port facilities and armament plants in Central England. Oil tanks and docks at the mouth of the Thames were bombed effectively. Large fires resulted. British ports again were mined.

Last night British planes continued their raids on Berlin and other targets in Reich territory. A number of bombs were dropped in the center of the city, as well as in workers' residential sections of the metropolis. Here, as well as in other places in the Reich, property damage was insignificant. Nobody was killed. Several civilians were injured.

During the day's air fights ninety-three enemy planes were shot down. During nocturnal attacks one British plane was bagged by anti-aircraft and two by night chasers. Two additional planes were brought down off the North Sea coast by the navy's anti-aircraft, raising the foe's total losses to ninety-eight planes. Thirty-four of our own are missing.

A submarine attacked a strongly protected convoy off the Hebrides and shot from it three enemy merchants totaling 29,000 tons, among them a 12,000-ton tanker.

Italian

ROME, Aug. 31 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

Enemy mechanized equipment was bombarded in the Dar el Hamra zone beyond the Cyrenaic border.

In the Red Sea an enemy cruiser was bombarded and hit by one of our air formations.

The enemy made an air raid on Camp Agordat, killing eight and injuring nine.

The Balkans: Shift Of Sovereignty On

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Aug. 31—The establishment of German air bases and headquarters for Nazi tank corps and motorized units on Rumanian soil was reported by Government circles today to have been agreed upon at the Vienna conference yesterday which gave half of Rumania's Transylvania to Hungary.

German planes and soldiers had not put in an appearance in Rumania today, although the Rumanian general staff began demobilization of most of the Balkan kingdom's 1,300,000 men under arms.

Other plans were being rushed to vacate the northern Transylvania area, ceded to Hungary by the Axis powers in an arbitration award. This must be completed in fifteen days.

Transylvania Protests

The aroused Rumanian population in Transylvania carried on incessant demonstrations of protest to the Government's capitulation. Peasants flocked to Cluj, ancient Transylvania capital. Here and elsewhere in Transylvania there were frequent anti-Fascist outbreaks with Italy blamed largely for "selling out Rumania," as one speaker put it.

Transylvania's church bells clanged a protest against the new cession. All Bucharest theaters, movies and night clubs were ordered closed for an indefinite period of national mourning, and music was forbidden in restaurants.

"Defense Corps" Formed

From Cluj came a petition lauding Juliu Maniu, Rumanian Peasant Party leader, for his opposition to the cession and calling "traitors" those who agreed to it.

Maniu, although not a member of the Government or the Crown Council, made an unexpected appearance at the night meeting.

Liberal leader George Bratianu sided with Maniu, peasant leader, in opposition to the cession during heated debate at the Crown Council meeting, which lasted through most of the night.

Carol, Worn And Haggard

King Carol, worn and haggard after two sleepless nights, finally called for silence and, in a tired voice, declared it had been the most "sorrowful moment" of his life, but that no other solution was possible.

The King explained that Rumania had to keep herself from being torn to pieces by armies on three of her frontiers, that resistance would have made it impossible ever to restore the kingdom.

The Council finally rallied around the throne by drawing up an appeal to what is left of Rumania "for unanimous solidarity with the Crown, without which there is no great hope in the future."

Many Transylvanian groups sent telegrams to King Carol declaring they would refuse to abide by the Vienna decision. An "armed defense corps" will be organized quickly, they said.

The tension in Bucharest itself was sharpened by the resignation of Minister of Public Health Vasiele Noveanu, an Iron Guardist, who stepped out as an admission of his "grave error" in agreeing to the Vienna award.

In a dramatic address to King Carol and his forty closest advisers at a Crown Council, Noveanu declared he had no inkling Germany would impose such an "injustice" on Rumania.

Nazis To Organize

(Hungary's German minority of some half million prepared to take advantage of the new German minority pact signed as a companion measure to the Vienna award. The first development expected was the authorization of the formation of a Nazi party.

(Under this concession—as one price for the return of northern Transylvania to Hungary—Germans here now will be permitted to organize freely in "expressing their national convictions.")

Meanwhile the agreement for slicing off another big bite of Rumanian territory—the return of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria—was expected to be signed within forty-eight hours at Craiova. An exchange of populations in this area was under way during the day at this border town.

All of Rumania went into mourning over the Axis-dictated territorial cessions.

Police guarded the Council's palace session as official quarters, aside from the reference to important problems, declined to disclose the new issues facing King Carol.

Russian Warnings Issued

It was understood that as part of the agreement whereby Germany and Italy guarantee Rumania's shrunken territory German motorized troops will guard the frontier with Russia, which has warned Rumania against "frontier violations."

Despite the concern in Bucharest over the danger of disturbances in Transylvania before the transfer is completed, there were no reports of any incidents.

More than 1,000,000 Rumanian peasants, however, were declared still to be unaware of the proceedings which decreed their return to Hungarian rule after twenty-two years in Greater Rumania.

Exodus Begins

Among those who learned the news reaction was immediate.

Tens of thousands of Rumanian public employes, judges, army officers and politicians, with their families, began an exodus last night from northern Transylvania. They headed toward old Rumania by train, automobile, river boat and even in horse-carts.

In Cluj, Oradea and other large towns the Hungarian minority staged impromptu celebrations.

Rumanians in Arad and other localities which Hungary claimed, but failed to receive, celebrated their "escape."

Two Weeks To Move

There was a widespread report that the German minority in Rumania, which recently has been setting up an armed militia under general staff officers of German blood, might take over the guarding of oil fields.

Rumanians in the new Hungarian Transylvania state will have six months to decide whether to become Hungarian citizens. If not, they must leave within another twelve months, taking all their movable property and "liquidating" the rest.

as a consequence of the Axis-dictated settlement of the Transylvanian issue, most of the Rumanian army of 1,300,000 was being demobilized to make way for German armored divisions reported coming here to occupy part of this country's territory.

Germany, said the Foreign Minister in a broadcast to the people, has given to Rumania an absolute military guarantee "unlike that ever given any other country in the world except little Slovakia."

Manoilescu had just returned from Vienna, where Germany and Italy forced the decision that took 17,000 to 21,000 square miles of territory from Rumania.

"The minute Rumanian territory is violated," he said, "the Nazi army will shoot." But he added that this guaranty was "directed at no nation in particular."

He called the Vienna settlement "a sentence handed down by the arbiters—a sentence we could not even discuss."

He was "heartbroken," he went on, saying that the Rumanian delegates were not allowed to argue the decision—"We could only try to smooth out the settlement."

"This," he added, "was not a decision along ethnical (racial) lines, but a decision based on other considerations. The soul of Rumania is now what remains of our country."

Adopts Axis Foreign Policy

He declared Rumania would now follow a completely Axis foreign policy.

The Minister's fifteen-minute broadcast was delivered in a tear-choked voice. It contained no mention of Soviet Russia, whose army clashed

patched to Hitler and Italy's Premier Mussolini a direct warning that the Vienna decision would create smouldering agitation in eastern Europe which would be "a permanent source of trouble to peace."

Maniu, signing himself Governor General of Transylvania, said Rumanians "will never accept this decision which was handed down without consulting them," and urged the Axis powers to "annul this sentence."

In some sections angry Nationalists gathered their rifles and declared they would not submit to the forced loss to Hungary of half of Transylvania.

Germany and Italy ordered King Carol—through his representatives at a Vienna conference—to give up northern Transylvania to Hungary and, in return, to receive Nazi protection of his shrunken frontiers, including that which lies athwart the western reaches of Soviet Russia.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Newspapers of Russia published brief factual accounts today of the Vienna conference decision, without editorial comment.]

Bases For Nazis Provided For

In Rumania provision already has been made for establishment of German air bases and headquarters for tank corps and motorized units, it was authoritatively disclosed.

Through the night and into this morning, while the people of Rumania generally mourned the capitulation, Carol listened to the protests of the Liberal leader, George Bratianu, and Maniu, the leader of the Peasants.

At last, fatigued from two sleepless nights, he bade them be silent. He spoke of the decision as the most "sorrowful moment" of his life, but said that he could have made no other.

Points To Perils Of Defiance

He pointed out peril would have lain in any other decision; recalled that a refusal to accept the German-Italian terms might have brought a three-sided invasion to overwhelm the country—from Hungary, from Germany, from Russia.

Then the Crown Council, almost as spent as the Monarch himself, stood beneath the throne and appealed to the Rumanian public "for unanimous solidarity with the crown, without which there is no great hope in the future."

Pro-Fascist Minister Resigns

The pro-Fascist Minister for Public Health, Vasiele Noveau, lamented as a "grave error" his part in voting to accept the Axis ultimatum and tendered his resignation.

Rumanians all through Transylvania demonstrated; announced the formation of "armed defense groups;" drew up manifestos accusing the procession politicians of traitorism.

Speakers cried out particularly at Italy, attaching to her the greater blame for "selling our Rumania."

Some Minorities Celebrate

Some German minorities celebrated. The newspaper *Tageblatt* declared there had come "a new epoch for national socialism" in southeastern Europe.

In Hungary the German minority—officially estimated at half a million—was expected to form now an authorized Nazi party.

As one of the prices demanded by Germany for the return of northern Transylvania, Hungary will permit Germans to organize freely "in expressing their national convictions."

Meantime, Rumanian officials, saying the ceded territory included homes of 1,200,000 Rumanians, 1,000,000 Hungarians, 100,000 Jews and 100,000 Germans, hurried on with their plans to hand over the area within two weeks—the deadline set.

The most likely scene of a serious outbreak against Rumania's involuntary surrender of northern Transylvania appeared to be in Cluj, the capital and major city of the province. Rumanian peasants flocked there in angry thousands, demonstrating constantly.

Oddly, some of the most violent protests against the Hungarians came from Germans themselves in Transylvania. Many Germans in that area, despite their Nazi ties, always had quarreled with the Hungarians living there.

In the Nasaud district, Hungarian homes were attacked by shouting Germans. Many persons were injured and German crowds stormed through the streets, crying out:

"Down with the *diktat* (dictate)! We refuse to return to Hungary!"

Watch Mauling Of Hungarians

Local authorities watched silently while Hungarians were mauled.

Cluj, which normally has a population of about 100,000, was double that tonight. The streets were filled with straggling thousands, shouting recriminations and listening to speakers express fears their farms might be turned over to Hungarian nobles.

University students openly urged armed resistance and appealed to all Rumanians to join the "armed defense corps."

Rumanian army units, already evacuating Transylvania, were slowed by muddy mountain roads.

Status Like That Of Slovakia Is Promised Rumania By Hitler

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Aug. 31—Adolf Hitler has promised to protect Rumania with the German army as he has been protecting little Slovakia, Mihail Manoilescu, Foreign Minister, told the nation tonight.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Slovakia, "independent" remnant of Czecho-Slovakia, is a virtual military protectorate of the Reich.]

Even as the Minister broadcast, confirming the supreme place Nazi arms are to occupy hereafter in this country with Rumanian troops on their new frontier early this week.

His comparison of Rumania's new status to the German protectorate over Slovakia followed confirmation of reports that Nazi military bases would be established in this country after Rumanian peasants leave the demobilized army for the farm.

Maniu Warns Axis Chiefs

Juliu Maniu, Peasant leader, dis-

30.24-4641

30.24-4641

Transylvania Nazis Riot

Bucharest, Aug. 31 (AP) — Some members of the German minority in northern Transylvania, which will go to Hungary under the Axis award, demonstrated violently today against returning to Magyar rule.

Despite their link with Germany and the Nazi party, these demonstrators always had quarreled bitterly with the Hungarians in Transylvania.

In the Nasaud district, containing a large German colony, numerous Hungarian homes were attacked by Germans. Many persons were injured. Crowds stormed through the little towns in that area, shouting:

"Down with the *Diktat* (dictate)! We refuse to return to Hungary!"

SEP 1 - 1940

Axis Ties May Reach Into Hungarian Army

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Aug. 31—Formal occupation of northern Transylvania by the Hungarian army is expected to begin Monday, Government circles said today.

Press and public celebrated the Axis-dictated return by Rumania of half the province.

The press elaborated on the theme that Hungary, her population soon to be increased by an estimated 2,500,000 and her territory enlarged to 99,820 square miles, will assume a more dominant role in southeastern Europe within the framework of the Rome-Berlin Axis. The newspapers emphasized this country's new debt of gratitude to Germany and Italy.

Observers expressed belief the Hungarian Army, soon to be entrenched in its old lines in the Carpathian Mountains, now may become an openly recognized part of Germany's eastern defenses.

Hungarian occupation almost immediately will see the Magyar army in possession of the "Carol Line" of fortifications which Rumania built as a defense against Hungary. Rumania then will be without fixed military defenses, but will have a German guarantee of her remaining frontiers.

Hungary faced a problem of feeding the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. Largely timber land, it formerly was dependent on Rumania for most of its food supplies.

HUNGARY MAY RUSH INTO TRANSYLVANIA

Officials Say the Rumanians Are Attacking Hungarians —Army Ready to Go

PRESS GRATEFUL TO AXIS

Yugoslavia Is Reported to Be Willing to Cede Part of the Fertile Banat District

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Aug. 31 (AP)—Official sources reported tonight that because of alleged outrages against Hungarian inhabitants of Northern Transylvania, the Hungarian Army might be forced to occupy all the ceded area before the expiration of the fourteen-day period fixed for the official Rumanian departure.

It was said the occupation probably would start by mid-week, possibly as early as Tuesday. Partial demobilization of the Hungarian Army is scheduled to begin Monday, it was officially announced.

The sources expressed the belief that German Saxon colonists had not participated in attacks against Hungarians, as reported from Bucharest, but accused Rumanians of committing acts of revenge.

"The Saxons are well-disciplined folk who know what the Feuhrer expects from them," they said.

Two Hungarian Army corps of 180,000 men are ready to march in at a moment's notice, they said, if necessary "to save our people from harm." They added, "Rumania will be held responsible for whatever occurs."

A Rumanian military commission is due here Monday to confer with Hungarian headquarters on the occupation, which official circles said would not start before Sept. 5 unless disorders should force Hungary's hand.

Commission to Fix Frontier

A second commission to fix the actual new frontier is not expected to complete its task until a month after the occupation.

The press and public celebrated the Axis-dictated return by Rumania of half the province for which Hungary has clamored for twenty years. The press elaborated on the theme that Hungary, her population soon to be increased by an estimated 2,500,000 and her territory enlarged to 99,820 square miles, will assume a more dominant role in Southeastern Europe within the framework of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

The newspapers emphasized Hungary's new debt of gratitude to Germany and Italy. Observers believe the Hungarian Army, soon to be entrenched in its old lines in the Carpathian Mountains, may become an openly recognized part of Germany's eastern defenses.

Hungarian occupation of the ceded territory will see the Magyar army in possession of the Carol Line of fortifications which Rumania built as a defense against Hungary. Rumania then will be without fixed military defenses, but will have a German guarantee of ner frontiers.

Hungary faces a problem of feeding the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. Largely timber land, it formerly was dependent on Rumania for most of its food.

Soviet Editorials Silent On Transylvanian Deal

Press Gives but Brief Story of Vienna Agreement

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Soviet press recorded without comment today the agreement whereby Rumania yielded Northern Transylvania to Hungary in exchange for a German-Italian guarantee of the remainder of her territory.

Newspapers published brief factual accounts of the Vienna conference at which the agreement was reached, but devoted their editorials to the fifth anniversary of the Stakhanovite (industrial speedup) movement.

Some diplomatic sources expressed belief that the matter of the Bessarabian frontier, which has led to recent clashes between Russian and Rumanian troops, would be settled by a joint boundary commission.

It was recalled that after Rumania ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bukoina to Russia two months ago, Premier-Foreign Commissar Vacheslav M. Molotov had told the Supreme Soviet Council on Aug. 1: "Our relations with Rumania should now run in a normal channel."

The Red Army continued its maneuvers in the west under the supervision of Marshal Semoyn Timoshenko. The theoretical enemy was retreating, with the "decisive encounter" due tomorrow.

Grain in Russia Harvested Late

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—An official survey of the Russian harvest this year showed today that 167,150,795 acres of grain, an estimated 78 per cent of the total crop, had been reaped by August 25, slightly less than for the same period last year. A late spring delayed the ripening of the 1940 grain.

Belgrade Adds to Army Term

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Yugoslav government unexpectedly increased the term of compulsory military service today from eighteen to twenty-four months. Diplomatic circles said this might indicate heightened fear of involvement in the European war.

SEP 1 - 1940

ATHENS, GREECE, AUG 31-(AP)-GREECE LOOKED TO A SCHEDULED MEETING OF THE ALBANIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY FOR POSSIBLE INDICATION OF ITALIAN ACTION AGAINST THIS KINGDOM.

WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THEY EXPECTED ITALY TO USE ITALIAN-ANNEXED ALBANIA AS A MEDIUM FOR NEW ATTACKS ON GREECE, IN LINE WITH FASCIST PRESS CHARGES THAT GREECE HOLDS TERRITORY WHICH RIGHTFULLY IS ALBANIAN.

MEANWHILE THE GOVERNMENT TOOK ANOTHER PRECAUTIONARY STEP IN CALLING UP VIRTUALLY ALL RESERVE OFFICERS FOR SERVICE SEPT. 11. WITH SOME RESERVE CLASSES ALREADY UNDER ARMS. THIS WILL ENABLE THE NATION TO GO ON A COMPLETE WAR FOOTING IN A MATTER OF HOURS.

MA707AED

REVOLT BREAKS OUT IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Rebellion In West Africa Colony Also Admitted By Vichy

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Aug. 31—The French Government acknowledged tonight that a rebellion has broken out in French Indo-China and French West Africa, following the action of French Equatorial Africa in going over to the British war cause.

The extent of the Indo-Chinese revolt—said by the Colonial Ministry to have been under the leadership of French General Jean Catroux—was unknown here. The uprising in French West Africa, the Government maintained, was confined to "certain Europeans" and had not yet spread to the native population.

"Greater Part" Loyal

The French communique said the Government had received assurances from High Commissioner Boisson at Dakar, Senegal, that the "greater part" of the West African territory under his command was remaining loyal and that he had "rapidly gained control of the situation" there.

The Government attributed the African troubles to lack of understanding of conditions in the motherland and the action of the British blockade.

This was the same reason given officially for the revolt in French New Caledonia, Africa, early in August.

Admiral Platon, one of the defenders of Dunkerque in the Allied retreat from that French port, arrived in Vichy tonight by plane from Dakar. It was understood he had come to report directly to the Government on the uprisings.

Revealed Switch To Britain

Only last Thursday, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the French general who refused to accept surrender and now is organizing a force to fight on at Britain's side, announced that almost the whole of French Equatorial Africa

had been turned into a British ally.

This occurred when the French Cameroons and Congo followed the lead of the Chad territory and decided to become belligerents against Germany. Thus more than 900,000 square miles of territory were aligned with Britain, making the whole Middle Africa, extending from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean and Red Seas, a pro-British area.

PRETENDER'S MESSAGE

Vichy, France, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Count of Paris, pretender to the non-existent throne of France, sent word to his friends today that he would "work for the resurrection of France and to restore her to the place in the world which my ancestors conquered for her."

These words were dispatched by telegram from Larache, Spanish Morocco, where his father, the Duke of Guise, died recently. They were published in the royalist newspaper *L'Action Francaise*, which calls him Henri VI.

Royalists claim that their cause has more than doubled the number of its adherents since the defeat of France

NIGHT LEAD ROYALIST

VICHY, FRANCE, AUG. 31—(AP)--ALTHOUGH FRENCH ROYALIST LEADERS CLAIM NEW ADHERENTS HAVE JOINED THEIR CAUSE SINCE THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED IN JUNE, THEY SAY THEIR LEADER, COUNT OF PARIS, WILL DELAYXX HIS BID FOR POWER AT LEAST UNTIL AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

THE 32-YEAR-OLD COUNT, PRETENDER TO THE NON-EXISTENT THRONE OF FRANCE, SENT WORD TO HIS FRIENDS TODAY THAT HE WOULD"WORK FOR THE RESURRECTION OF FRANCE AND TO RESTORE HER TO THE PLACE IN THE WORLD WHICH MY ANCESTORS CONQUERED FOR HER."

AT PRESENT HE IS IN LARACHE, SPANISH MOROCCO, WHERE HIS FATHER, THE DUKE OF GUISE, DIED RECENTLY. THE MESSAGE WAS PRINTED IN THE ROYALIST NEWSPAPER L'ACTION FRANCAISE, WHICH CALLS HIM HENRI VI.

ROYALISTS HERE BELIEVE THAT GERMANY S PEACE TREATY TERMS WILL BE HARSH AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE MAY TURN AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT WHICH AGREES TO THEM. FOR THIS REASON THEY WISH THEIR LEADER TO HOLD OFF UNTIL THE XXXXXX TICKLISH POLITICAL PROBLEM IN OUT OF THE WAY.

THE ROYALIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE IS GROWING MEANWHILE AND EVEN SOME HIGHLY PLACED POLITICAL FIGURES AT VICHY ARE SAID TO LOOK KINDLY ON THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE PRENTENDER.

A SIGNIFICANTLY REGARDED FACTOR OF THE RECENT GROWTH IN THE MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE IS THAT MANY FRENCHMEN AND WOMEN WHO FORMERLY CALLED THEMSELVES MONSIEUR AND MADAME NOW INSIST ON USING THEIR TITLES.

OBSERVERS NOTE WITH INTEREST ALSO THAT THE PRESENT FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM COINCIDES ON MANY POINTS WITH THAT OF THE MONARCHISTS.

THE THRONE HAS BEEN VACANT SINCE LOUISE PHILIPPE WENT INTO EXILE FEB. 24, 1848.

---

seven miles from the camp in the northern Ontario wilds.

The two escapes last night brought to six the number of Germans who have broken out in the last two weeks. Five have been recaptured in all.

The inquiry was ordered by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, who declared that "no stone will be left unturned" to prevent further escapes.

The first man to escape, Lieut. Guenther Lorentz, tunneled out of the Muskoka camp a week ago last Monday and was recaptured two days later in Montreal. Manuel Fischer, a German civilian who fled from a northwestern Ontario camp at about the same time, is now in custody of United States border guards near International Falls, Minn.

ITALIANS CLAIM HITS ON BRITISH CRUISER

Report Air Attack in Red Sea —Haifa Again Bombed

ROME, Aug. 31 (AP)—Italian planes bombed British mechanized forces in Dar el Habra, on the Egyptian side of the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, the Fascist High Command reported today.

The communiqué claimed a British cruiser in the Red Sea was bombed and hit by an Italian air formation. It said eight men were killed and nine injured in a British raid on Camp Agordat, in Africa.

JERSALEM, Aug. 31 (AP)—New air attacks on Haifa, Palestine oil port, were reported officially tonight.

Several bombs were said to have fallen early in the afternoon, injuring twenty-five persons, one gravely, but causing little material damage.

URUGUAY WOULD BUY DESTROYERS

Proposes to Purchase 3 or 4 Old U. S. Warships.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The Uruguayan Government, it was learned today, is proposing to buy three or four of the fifty over-age United States destroyers under discussion for possible sale to Great Britain.

The deal, a spokesman here said, depends on whether the price and financing can be arranged with Washington.

Take Mail from U. S. Ship, Clipper

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 31 (AP).—British censors removed 186 bags of mail today from the American export liner Exeter, Lisbon-bound from New York, and 145 from the Yankee Clipper, west-bound from Horta, the Azores.

Canada Pledged To Raise Adequate Defense Force

Heartened By U. S. Collaboration, Says Minister MacDonald At Corvette Launching

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 31 (AP)—Canada will raise and equip "an army, a navy and an air force that will be adequate to the great cause to which we have freely pledged ourselves," Angus L. Macdonald, Minister of Defense for Naval Services, declared at the launching of the corvette Napanee here today.

"This ship is but one of many that have been put to the service of Canada since the outbreak of war," the Minister said in an address.

Macdonald reported Canada had been heartened by formation of the joint defense board with the United States, but he warned that Canadians must accept their full share of the burden.

"We cannot be spongers on the good will and generosity of our United States' friends," he said. "We must accept the responsibilities of our position. We must acquit ourselves like men."

Canada Camp Probe On; 3 Nazis Retaken

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 31—Three escaped German war prisoners were captured today and returned to the Ontario interment camp as the Canadian Government, spurred by other escapes, launched an inquiry.

The last to be taken into custody was Fritz Pietsch, submarine petty officer, who escaped yesterday with another prisoner from the Muskoka camp at Bala. His partner, Herbert Naumann, an infantry sergeant major, was believed to have traveled about one hundred miles south to Toronto.

Reported By Cottager

Pietsch was caught at Bala after a cottager reported a German begging for food at his door.

Hans Kibart, 25, an aviator, and Theodore Steyrer, 28, a non-commissioned naval officer, who escaped Tuesday, were the others recaptured. Kibart was taken a few hours after an armed posse captured Steyrer in the vicinity of the Spanish river bridge,

30.24-4643

30.24-4643

INTERNATIONAL FALLS,MINN.,AUG 31-(AP)-MANUEL FISCHER, 29, GERMAN WAR PRISONER WHO ESCAPED FROM A CANADIAN INTERNMENT CAMP AND WAS CAPTURED RECENTLY NEAR HERE, WAS STILL IN THE COUNTY JAIL TODAY WHILE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES DEBATED WHAT TO DO WITH HIM.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD HE COULD NOT BE RETURNED TO CANADA BECAUSE UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW A WAR PRISONER ESCAPING TO A NEUTRAL COUNTRY IS NOT SUBJECT TO RETURN. SINCE HE CAME INTO THIS COUNTRY WITHOUT A PERMIT, HE IS SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION BUT AUTHORITIES SAID THEY WERE AT A LOSS TO KNOW HOW HE COULD BE SENT TO GERMANY.

JM1156ACS NM

MONTREAL, AUG. 31-(AP)-FIVE YOUNG AIRMEN FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE TO VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

"JUNIOR" FLIER OF THE GROUP IS GEORGE ANDERSON, A PLANE SALESMAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO, WHO HAS JUST 500 FLYING HOURS TO HIS CREDIT. ALSO FROM SAN FRANCISCO IS HARRY AYRES. THE OTHERS ARE RUDY VAUGHAN, LOS ANGELES; KEN DOORMAN, SANTA MARIA, CALIF.; AND W.T. FERGUSON OF MCALLEN, TEX.

AYRES HAS TAUGHT MORE THAN 200 PUPILS TO FLY.

JR1150AED

ASSERTS BILL PUTS DEFENSE IN JEOPARDY

Levies Approved By House Are Termed "Disastrous" By Committee

Provisions Declared Not "Remotely Related" To Preparedness Outlay

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Aug. 31—In blunt, vigorous phrases, a subcommittee of the United States Chamber of Commerce protested today against the excess-profits provisions of the tax bill passed on Thursday by the House.

The revenue legislation subcommittee of the businessmen's organization contended that the House-approved measure would "depress business activity and jeopardize the defense program, private financing and the payment of outstanding debts." Moreover, it asserted, "it would disturb the markets for commodities and securities and produce other serious repercussions."

Taxes Called "Disastrous"

"Under the guise of taxing 'excess' profits, the bill imposes disastrous taxes upon profits which are only normal and essential, and not in any sense excessive, and not even remotely related to expenditures for national defense," the chamber group said further.

"Its drastic structure of rates is applied without regard to the relation of income to actual invested capital or the relation of excess profits to real normal profits. The measure makes no real effort to ascertain excess profits."

The subcommittee repeated a previous recommendation that the amortization features of the tax measure—providing for the five-year amortization of investments made in plant expansion to meet defense needs—should be considered in a separate measure and promptly enacted. More time should be given to the drafting of a "practical" excess-profits tax bill, it was argued.

Records Belief

In its report on the House bill the businessmen's group asserted:

"Before mentioning some of its major imperfections and presenting recommendations for changes we desire to record our belief that business always has been, is now, and always will be willing to cooperate fully with the Government in the development of an adequate national-defense program.

"Business has urged the enactment of a true excess-profits tax. It supports the idea that there should be no 'war millionaries' and no 'unjust enrichment' as a consequence of the national defense program. It, furthermore, expects to assume any justifiable taxes imposed for defense purposes and urges that the national defense program be placed upon a proper financial basis.

Begins Analysis

"At the same time it should be made clear there is no warrant, in a purported tax upon excess profits, for defining reasonable and normal profits as being excessive. If additional revenues, rather than control of excess profits, are the objective, they should be sought directly and openly."

The Chamber subcommittee began its analysis of the tax bill's "major imperfections" with the observation that the measure, as passed by the House, "is practically imposible of comprehension." It predicted that years of dispute and litigation would be necessary before tax liabilities could be determined.

Base Is Attacked

In addition to protesting that the measure would tax, not "excess" profits, but "normal and essential" profits, the report stated:

"It so applies the concept of average earnings over a period of years, as a basis for tax upon excess profits, as to preclude its use in most cases. It can be fairly said to have emasculated this idea which has been so widely supported as a fair basis of differentiating between normal and excess profits.

"The invested-capital base proposed is arbitrary and illogical, bearing little relation to realities. It requires impossible computations.

"The measure does not make adequate provision for special relief to those who, by reason of its involved and technical terms, will receive such harsh treatment as to amount to gross injustice.

"Not Fully Realized"

"The expectation, encouraged by official announcement and the proposal of the Ways and Means subcommittee of adequate provision for amortization to protect against capital losses in connection with defense facilities has not been fully realized because of the inclusion of some unnecessary restrictions."

The businessmen's subcommittee included in its report a series of recommendations for excess-profits legislation. Presumably these will be taken into account next week by the Senate Finance Committee, which received the bill as it came from the House and will begin hearings upon it Tuesday.

The Senate committee and the Senate itself are expected to make numerous changes in the measure.

Suggests Three Bases

A properly-devised excess-profits tax, the Chamber of Commerce group held, should be inapplicable to normal profits, and should be directed solely to improper or excess profits.

It should provide, further, for three alternate bases for determining normal profits, the report stated, listing in this connection an average-earnings basis, an invested-capital basis or a special-relief basis. The last would be intended for corporations with special capital or profits situations.

It argued farther that neither excess profits nor ability to pay taxes could be appropriately determined on the basis of one year's income, and recommended provisions for an "adequate net loss carryover" and for permission to apply losses in the first year or two of the "post-emergency" period against profits realized during the years when the tax was in force.

The rates of the excess-profits tax should not be based solely upon the dollar volume of income, the report asserted, and any graduation of rates should be based upon the relative percentage of the excess profits over normal profits. It should be recognized, it added, that "no corporation realizes an excess profit until it has earned at least its dividend requirements upon its outstanding preferred stock."

Draft Age Range Faces Fight

But Despite Scattered Opposition Measure Is Certain to Pass in House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Various sections of the Burke-Wadsworth military training bill aroused scattered opposition in the House today, but all critics apparently agreed that even a combination of their forces would not defeat the legislation next week.

As preparations to start debate Tuesday went on behind the scenes informed members predicted that the principal fights would develop over two provisions:

1. That fixing 21 to 44, inclusive, as the age range of men who would register and be subject to conscription.

2. That giving the Government power to take over industrial plants for defense purposes.

The draft of the bill approved by the House Military Committee contains the 21-44 age range, but several Representatives said they would seek to reduce the spread to 21 through 30, the age limits voted by the Senate when it passed the bill this week. On the other hand Representative Thomason, Democrat, of Texas, advocated registration of all men 18 through 64, inclusive, though only those 21 to 44 would be subject to the draft.

Some Republicans predicted that if the Senate plant conscription amendment were added to the measure by the House, it would make many more votes against the bill on final passage.

Representatives Smith, Democrat of Connecticut, and Brooks, Democrat, of Louisiana, planned a counter proposition to authorize the Government to take over defense plants only on a rental or lease basis. They said this would prevent the accumulation of too much industrial machinery in Government hands.

In addition to these two major issues, other questions which figured considerably in informal discussions of members were:

Whether the legislation should provide only for the training of men called up or whether the provision training and service should be permitted to stand.

Whether the Senate limitation of 900,000 on the number of land force trainees in service at any one time should be increased to 1,000,000—as recommended by the House committee—to provide an allocation for the navy as well.

Whether there should be safeguards to make certain that proper authority to handle all conceivable situations was vested in proposed local draft boards.

Although administration leaders and sponsors of the legislation gave assurances that there would be ample opportunity for debate, there were indications that discussion would not be as extended as in the Senate.

Representatives J. Joseph Smith (Dem., Conn.) and Overton Brooks (Dem., La.) planned a counter proposition to authorize the Government to take over defense plants only on a rental or lease basis, to prevent the accumulation of too much industrial machinery in Government hands.

Other Questions Up

Other questions which figured considerably in informal discussions were:

Whether the legislation should provide only for "training" or whether the provision "training and service" should be permitted to stand.

Whether the Senate limitation of 900,000 on the number of land force trainees in service at one time should be increased to 1,000,000—to provide an allocation for the navy as well.

Whether there should be safeguards to make certain that proper authority to handle all conceivable

Draft Foes Admit No Bloc Can Defeat Bill

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 31—Various sections of the Burke-Wadsworth military-training bill aroused scattered opposition in the House today, but all critics apparently agreed that even a combination of their forces would not defeat the legislation.

As preparations to start debate Tuesday went on, informed members predicted that the principal fights would develop over two provisions:

1. That fixing 21 to 44, inclusive, as the age range of men who would register and be subject to conscription.

2. That giving the Government power to take over industrial plants for defense purposes.

The bill approved by the House Military Committee contains the 21-44 range, but several Representatives said they would seek to reduce it to 21 to 30, inclusive, the age the Senate limits. Representative R. Ewing Thomason (Dem., Texas) advocated registration of all men 18 to 64, inclusive, although only those 21 to 44 would be subject to the draft.

Some Republicans predicted that if the Senate plant conscription amendment were adopted by the House, it would make many more votes against the bill.

situations was vested in proposed local draft boards.

No Lengthy Debate Seen

Although Administration leaders and sponsors of the legislation gave assurances that there would be ample opportunity for debate, there were indications that discussion would not be as extended as in the Senate.

Plans called for general debate Tuesday and Wednesday, discussion of amendments Thursday and a vote by Saturday.

Hutchins Backs Draft, Asks Ban On Volunteers

Educator Call Selection 'the Only Way of Putting Right Man in Right Place'

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP).—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, said today that he favored reliance upon selective service for national defense to the point of prohibiting volunteer enlistments.

"The whole effort in any selective service," he averred in an interview, "is just what the name implies—to put people where they belong. Volunteering defeats that.

"You can't leave it up to the people to select the places for which they are best suited. Men volunteer, as a rule, not because they have aptitudes for certain branches of military or naval service, but because relatives or friends have enlisted previously, and they join up, usually with the outfits closest to their homes.

"If we go to war again there will be tremendous social pressure to volunteer. The only way to prevent that, and to be reasonably sure that persons are placed according to their qualifications, is to forbid volunteering.

"The principal virtue of selective service," Dr. Hutchins emphasized, "is one seldom mentioned: It is the only way we have of putting the right man in the right place. Manifestly, the effective operation of selective service depends upon a highly intelligent administrative personnel."

The forty-one-year-old university president, himself a veteran of the World War, cited a passage from Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," which he said indicated the futility and wastefulness of haphazard volunteering:

"Hitler said the worst mistake Germany made in the last war, causing an irreparable loss to the nation, was admitting to the army a host of enthusiastic young volunteers—the best blood of the country—which was sent into battle and mowed down."

It should be understood, Dr. Hutchins continued, that "all this military business is justifiable for national defense, not on the ground that it has any educational, moral or spiritual value. The greatest discipline of all is to have to do a job on your own, go through with it and deliver. The life of an army private is the opposite of that."

Dr. Hutchins said he was opposed to any attempt to link military training and education.

"Our principal mistake, educationally, in the last war was the effort to combine military preparedness and education, particularly in the organization of the Student Army Training Corps. The result was bad military training and bad education.

"You cannot train men for the army in colleges and universities any more than you can train industrial workers there. In order to get the best results in education and national defense the two must be separated."

The educator supported President Roosevelt's view that young people should continue the normal course of their education, unless and until they are called, but he said he was not in favor of exemption of college and university students as such.

"I cannot imagine anything worse," he asserted, "than to degrade our educational institutions by making them places to go to avoid the draft."

Curran Says Peace Draft Is Industrialists' Scheme

Maritime Union Chief Asks Fair Trial for Enlistments

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP).—Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, asserted today that peacetime conscription "is directed solely against the wage-earners" and part of an effort to "destroy the social and economic gains of the last few years."

Curran, who also is president of the C. I. O. Industrial Council of Greater New York, was one of the scheduled speakers at the "emergency peace mobilization" sponsored by "the committee to defend America by keeping out of war."

Delegates rallied for the first session of the three-day meeting amid accusations by critics that it is Communist controlled. Twenty-seven New York C. I. O. unions rejected Curran's appeal for funds for the meeting, stating it "would benefit the totalitarian nations."

In his prepared manuscript Curran said that organized labor was not opposed to national defense, but contends that until voluntary enlistment has been given a "free trial" peacetime conscription "smacks of Fascism."

The labor leader charged that "the great industrialists and bankers" were seeking through the dissemination of war propaganda to create fear and hysteria with a view to attacking "our work and living standards, and wiping out the trade unions as a factor in our economy."

Murray Plavner, New York, director of the National Foundation for American Youth, a so-called "pro-American" group backed by former heavyweight champion Gene Tunney, asserted that "the Communist leaders" of the American Youth Congress were prime movers in the mobilization idea.

Seek to Exempt Press, Radio in Industrial Draft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Rep. Smith (D., Conn.), said today steps would be taken to insure exemption of newspapers and radio stations from any final provision in the Burke-Wadsworth bill empowering the government to take control of manufacturing plants for national defense.

Smith and Rep. Brooks (D.) La., are drafting a substitute for the Overton-Russell amendment, adopted by the Senate, which would enable the government to condemn and take over "any existing manufacturing plant or facility" considered essential to national defense. Some legislators were of the opinion that "facility" might be construed to include newspapers or radio stations.

LABOR URGED BY ROOSEVELT TO AID DEFENSE

President Calls For Dedication Of All To "Common Purpose"

Assures Workers Support Will Not Be At Cost Of Lower Standards

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 31—President Roosevelt said in a Labor Day statement tonight that wage earners, farmers and business men could view with satisfaction the improvement in their lot and that of the nation "in the last seven years."

That improvement has come, he asserted, "largely as a result of a far-reaching economic and social program conceived in Democratic principles and dedicated to the common good."

Urges Aid For Defense

Because of the defense program, Mr. Roosevelt said, this Labor Day calls for a more than ordinary observance and for the dedication of labor, management, farmers and government to a common purpose of protecting and continuing "this great democracy."

He assured wage earners that their contribution would not be "at the cost of lowered labor standards or impaired social advances." These wage earners, he said, are well aware of the great economic and social gains they have made "in the last seven years."

Material and economic advances since 1933, the President said, "have been accomplished in a democracy, for a democracy and by a democracy and they can only be retained and expanded through a continuation of the principles and practices to which we as a nation have always been committed and which we are determined shall be unchanged."

Among Gains Noted

Among the gains, the Chief Executive noted:

Nine million more jobs now than in 1933 in non-agricultural employment, aside from work for more than 2,000,000 additional persons for the WPA, CCC and NYA.

An increase in pay rolls of manufacturing industries in the same period by "the enormous weekly total of $110,000,000."

Cash income of American farmers $3,000,000,000 greater last year than in 1932, exclusive of $807,000,000 in benefit payments. Promises of a further increase this year.

Combined net profits of $648,000,000 for 400 leading industrial firms in the first six months of 1940—"a very large gain over last year" and a contrast with 1932 when "most corporations were showing little or no profit."

"These are material gains of which we may well be proud," the President asserted. "And they have been accompanied since 1933 by such social advances as are embodied in the social security program, for which this and future generations will always be thankful."

30.24-4645

U. S. Defense: Plans' Bottleneck Broken

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 31—Newly placed orders for airplane engines—once called the bottleneck of the defense program—today brought production prospects abreast of the army-navy goal of a 25,000-plane fleet in the next two years.

With new plant facilities under construction and output increasing steadily, a survey showed more than 40,000 motors for all types of planes ordered for delivery by mid-1942.

At the rate of 1½ engines per plane, figuring in multiple-motored craft, experts estimated this total would be more than adequate to meet the goal defense officials have set.

New Plants Needed

To obtain the expanded production of plane engines new plants will have to be built. In the war and navy announcements of the new orders, specific dates for beginning and completing these plants were not given.

In another step toward building a more powerful air defense, the War Department awarded contracts yesterday for 687 planes costing $100,728,742. The total was divided into 410 interceptor pursuit planes and 277 heavy bombers, and the department said the award brought to 2,677 the number of planes ordered out of 4,247 provided for in 1940-41 appropriations.

Of the 2,677 planes, however, only 743 were listed as combat ships, while the remainder were chiefly training planes.

Defense Industries Spread Out

Other defense developments included disclosure by army officials of a plan for spreading strategic defense industries over five inland areas comprising, roughly, all sections of the country 200 miles or more from coasts or international boundaries.

Army Secretary Henry L. Stimson sought to avoid conflict between manpower and industrial production needs by requesting release from the National Guard of all officers and men holding key positions in defense industries.

Stimson, preparing for expected mobilization of the guard next month, sent the request to commanding officers in every State. It was an advisory instruction, Federal authorities having no direct jurisdiction over the guard in peacetime.

Largest Engine Contracts

The two largest engine contracts let so far were made public by the army and navy this week. They call for the manufacture of 20,000 Wright motors by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and 17,000 Pratt & Whitney motors by United Aircraft Corporation.

Previously 3,000 Rolls-Royce motors were ordered from the Packard Motor Company—which also agreed to produce 6,000 for Great Britain—and arrangements were made with General Motors Corporation to produce Allison aircraft engines.

These contracts, and others yet to come, foreshadow a huge expansion of manufacturing facilities. Only a few months ago Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., coordinator of British and American purchases, said engines constituted a defense bottleneck because of limited production space.

Emphasis is expected to be placed on inland locations for new plants to avoid vulnerable concentrations.

Under this policy the plan for the five strategic inland areas was developed. It is intended to place in each area such industries as a small-arms plant, an ammunition-loading plane and perhaps an aircraft factory.

The five divisions, still subject to change, are roughly, first, a strip starting with northern Indiana and running westward; second, a section including parts of four States centering around Virginia; third, a strip starting with southern Indiana and running westward; fourth, eastern Tennessee and the inland areas of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; fifth, a section starting with western Tennessee and running south and west.

Reports Given On Relief In 14 Countries At War

$9,770,335 Collected In U. S. And $6,009,088 Spent Since September, 1939

Washington, Aug. 31 (AP)—The State Department today announced 293 organizations and individuals in the United States had reported receiving $9,770,335 and spending $6,009,088 for relief in fourteen belligerent countries from September 6, 1939, through last July.

The reports, made under laws requiring registration of foreign-relief activities exclusive of the American Red Cross, also showed contributions in kind valued at $1,097,808 had been sent abroad in the same period.

A total of $823,160 was spent for administration, including publicity campaigns, by the reporting registrants. They also reported an unexpended balance of $2,959,733 in cash and materials valued at $268,201 on hand on July 31.

Torpedoing Reported

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 31—Mackay Radio picked up a message today stating that the Belgian passenger ship Ville de Hasselet, a former American liner, had been torpedoed.

No details were given in the message, which was sent by station KGT in England.

The ship, an 8,862-ton vessel, formerly the United States liner American Trader, left New York for Liverpool on August 11. She was one of eight United States liners sold last February to the Societe Maritime Anversoise of Antwerp.

After her sale she was placed on the New York-Liverpool-Glasgow-Manchester-Belfast run and had made several round-trip crossings of the Atlantic.

Three Previously Sunk

She reached Liverpool August 22 and was expected to leave yesterday for the United States.

If confirmed, her sinking would raise to four the number sunk of the eight sold to the Belgian firm.

The former passenger liner President Harding was the first to be lost. Four sailors were killed when she was bombed, machine-gunned and beached near Ostend, Belgium, May 14.

The former American Merchant was torpedoed without warning June 19 in the Bay of Biscay. Survivors who arrived in New York two days ago reported four men were killed.

Mackay Radio picked up an SOS August 18 from the Ville de Gand, formerly the American Importer. She was torpedoed about 300 miles west of Ireland. The United States Line has received reports from half of the crew of fifty-four. The others are unreported.

TELL HOW BRITISH SEIZED SHIPMATES

Passengers On U. S. Liner Puzzled By Action Of Officials At Bermuda

Rolls Of War Film Taken From American Photographer By Force

[By the Associated Press]

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 31—Puzzled officers and passengers of the American Export liner Exochorda told tonight how British authorities at Bermuda, disregarding the captain's protests, removed three German subjects from the ship without explanation and seized rolls of war film from an American photographer after a scuffle.

The vessl, which arrived today from Lisbon, Portugal, with 166 passengers, also lost 425 pouches of mail to British censors at the Bermuda stop.

Capt. Wenzell Habel said he believed the incident was the first since the start of the war in which passengers had been taken off a vessel flying the American flag.

He said British authorities asked by name for Dr. Herbert Block, 37; Adolf Sandhaus, 41, and Hans Schiffmann, 33.

Refused All Comment

The British made no comment, Captain Habel said, and refused either to entertain his protest of their action or to explain why they wanted the three passengers.

He said that they questioned a fourth passenger, Sigmund Egelhardt, 59, a jeweler and uncle of Sandhaus, but did not take him off.

Sandhaus, passengers related, told the British he was an Austrian who never had been in Germany, but who had spent months in German concentration camps in Belgium and France before he was released after the capitulation of France.

Dr. Block had told passengers that he was en route to Boston to teach political economy in a college. They did not recall the name of the college.

En Route To Richmond

Schiffmann had informed shipboard acquaintances that he was en route to Richmond, Va., to visit relatives whom he did not name.

More exciting to passengers than the removal of the three Germans, however, was the seizure of film from Frank W. Van Lew, of Lawton, Okla., a photographer employed by the European Picture Service, a continental organization with outlets in the United States.

Van Lew said he had been given sixteen rolls of German war films in Switzerland and that some of the films, made by Germans, showed action in the historic British retreat from Dunkerque, France.

When the British censor demanded the films the photographer said a general scuffle ensued on the ship's deck.

Police Used Force

Later, he said, the censor went ashore and "came back with three big police officers who took them from me forcibly."

Van Lew said that during the past several months he had sent 2,200 still pictures to the United States by clipper planes, with assurance that the planes would not stop at Bermuda, but that only 166 pictures ever reached New York.

Among other things taken from him, Van Lew said, was his Phi Beta Kappa certificate and his University of Oklahoma diploma.

Severty of the passengers were United States citizens and the remainder mainly Jewish refugees.

In the ship's strongbox was $2,964,350 in gold from the Banco Portugal, consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank, and a private case of gold and jewels worth $42,000, from the Bank of London and South Africa, consigned to the Commercial Bank and Trust Company in New York.

SAYS BRITAIN HAS WON

Lothian Finds Evidence of Victory Is Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, said today he saw increasing evidence that his country has won the battle of Britain through this autumn, and thus made ultimate victory in her war with Germany more certain.

Only two weeks of weather favorable for an attempted invasion of the British Isles remain, he told reporters.

The war, Lothian predicted, will go into the winter with Britain steadily gaining strength and striking harder blows at Germany.

NEW YORK, AUG. 31-(AP)-FORTY-SIX FRENCH SAILORS FROM FOUR SHIPS INTERNED IN CANADIAN PORTS SAILED FOR SPAIN TODAY ON THE 6,000-TON SPANISH FREIGHTER, MAGALLANES.

THE SEAMEN ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM MONTREAL IN "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" OF CANADIAN AUTHORITIES, WHO ARRANGED THEIR PASSAGE AS FAR AS SPAIN.

THEY WERE NOT PERMITTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH ANYONE.

THE SHIP, PAINTED BRIGHT ORANGE AND YELLOW, AND WITH SPANISH FLAGS PAINTED ON EACH SIDE, ALSO CARRIED 196 OTHER PASSENGERS, MOST OF THEM BOUND FOR BILBAO.

NEW . . . . 31-(AP)-COUNT RENE DE CHAMBRUN, FORMER AIDE TO THE FRENCH MILITARY ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON, SAID TODAY THAT "THE COMMON SUFFERING IN FRANCE HAS BEEN GREAT BUT IT HAS RESULTED IN A UNIFIED NATION."

THE COUNT, SON-IN-LAW OF FRENCH VICE-PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL AND AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AS A DIRECT DESCENDANT OF THE MARQUISE LAFAYETTE, ARRIVED ON THE YANKEE CLIPPER WITH HIS WIFE. HE SAW ACTION IN FLANDERS.

"THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IS BEING SOLVED VERY RAPIDLY," HE SAID. "ONE AND A HALF MILLION PERSONS HAVE RETURNED FROM FREE FRANCE TO OCCUPIED AREAS. THE AMERICANS HAVE DONE A FORMIDABLE JOB OVER THERE, FEEDING THE REFUGEES."

THE CLIPPER, DELAYED FIVE DAYS BY BAD WEATHER, LEFT LISBON FRIDAY. BRITISH CENSORS AT BERMUDA REMOVED 3,030 OF THE 5,030 POUNDS OF MAIL ABOARD.

ANOTHER PASSENGER WAS THOMAS WASSON, FORMER U.S. CONSUL AT VIGO, SPAIN, EN ROUTE TO A NEWLY ESTABLISHED CONSULATE IN SOUTH AFRICA. HE CONFERRED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD WITH HENRY S. VILLARD, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE NEAR EASTERN DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASSON ALSO VISITED BRIEFLY WITH HIS FATHER, THE REV. DR. EDMUND WASSON, RETIRED CLERGYMAN, OF (357 PARKER STREET) NEWARK, N.J., HIS MOTHER AND OTHER RELATIVES. HE THEN HURRIED TO A BROOKLYN PIER TO BOARD THE STEAMSHIP WEST LASHAWAY, BOUND FOR AFRICA.

JR1113PED

NEW YORK, AUG 31-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT BERMUDA HAVE REMOVED THREE GERMAN SUBJECTS FROM AN AMERICAN VESSEL IN WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST ACTION OF THE KIND SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

CAPT.WENZEL HABEL OF THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXOCHORDA, ENROUTE FROM LISBON TO NEW YORK, RADIOED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS YESTERDAY THAT BERMUDA OFFICIALS HAD TAKEN THE THREE INTO CUSTODY BUT "DECLINED TO GIVE REASON."

HE IDENTIFIED THE PASSENGERS AS DR.H.BLOCK, A.SANDOUS AND H. SCHIFFMAN.

THE EXOCHORDA IS SCHEDULED TO DOCK HERE TODAY (12:30 P.M. EST)

MA652AED

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 52ND WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM AUG. 25 TO AUG. 31, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	---------SUNK BY----------			TONNAGE KNOWN	DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	8	2	1	55,617	2	18
GERMANY	7	2	0	51,709	0	0
FRANCE	1	0	0	10,387	460	0
PANAMA	0	1	0	5,845	0	0
SWEDEN	2	0	0	5,388	0	0
FINLAND	1	0	0	3,868	2	0
TOTALS	19	5	1	132,814	464	18
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	427	180	227	2,975,387	7,132	6,681
GRAND TOTALS	446	185	228	3,108,201	7,596	6,699

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN 395; GERMANY 88; NORWAY 72; SWEDEN 58; GREECE 52; FRANCE 43; NETHERLANDS 37; DENMARK 33; ITALY 25; FINLAND 19; BELGIUM 9; ESTONIA 9; YUGOSLAVIA 4; PANAMA 3; LITHUANIA 3; POLAND, SOVIET, IRAN, ARGENTINE, RUMANIA, JAPAN, LATVIA, SPAIN, PORTUGAL 1 EACH. TOTAL 859.

WE210PED

30.24-4647

30.24-4647

UNDATED PLANE CLAIMS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE, CARRYING ON AN ALMOST UNCEASING AERIAL ASSAULT ON THE BRITISH ISLES, CLAIMED A DECIDED ADVANTAGE IN PLANE VICTORIES OVER THE BRITISH DURING THE 52ND WEEK OF THE WAR.

A TABULATION FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING LAST SUNDAY, SHOWED THAT GERMANY REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF 432 BRITISH PLANES IN THAT PERIOD WHILE ADMITTING THE LOSS OF 120.

THE BRITISH ASSERTED THEY HAD DESTROYED 253 GERMAN PLANES AT A LOSS OF 89 BRITISH PLANES.

THE DAY-BY-DAY TOTALS FOR THE WEEK FOLLOW:-

	GERMANY		BRITAIN	
	BRITISH PLANES DESTROYED	GERMAN ADMITTED LOSSES	GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED	BRITISH ADMITTED LOSSES
AUG. 25	72	14	55	11
AUG. 26	70	21	47	15
AUG. 27	3	1	4	0
AUG. 28	44	15	28	14
AUG. 29	21	7	11	3
AUG. 30	98	34	62	25
AUG. 31	124	28	46	21
TOTALS	432	120	253	89

BRITISH IN FIRST RAID ON HEART OF BERLIN; GERMANS AGAIN RAID LONDON--THUS EUROPE'S BIG BELLIGERENTS MARKED THE END OF ONE YEAR OF WAR IN EUROPE.

ON SEPT. 1, 1939, ADOLF HITLER, HIS TERRITORIAL DEMANDS REBUFFED, ORDERED HIS LEGIONS INTO POLAND. BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY TWO DAYS LATER.

SINCE THEN FRANCE, POLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG HAVE FALLEN. OF THE POWERS CHALLENGING HITLER, BRITAIN ALONE REMAINS IN THE FIGHT.

THE COST:

IN BLOOD, ESTIMATED: 3,300,000 TO 5,300,000 DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

IN SHIPS, MERCHANT AND NAVAL: MORE THAN 3,075,000 TONS.

IN PLANES: THE BRITISH SAY THE GERMANS HAVE LOST MORE THAN 4,000; THE GERMANS SAY BRITISH LOSSES EXCEED 5,000. NEITHER SIDE ADMITS MORE THAN A MERE FRACTION OF THESE FIGURES.

ITALY, WHO CAME IN JUST BEFORE FRANCE SURRENDERED, CLAIMS MORE THAN 300 PLANES DESTROYED, ADMITS LESS THAN 60 LOSSES OF HER OWN. ITALIAN-BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES LIKEWISE HAVE BEEN FEW.

~~IN DESTRUCTION: HERE AGAIN THERE IS A BIG SPREAD BETWEEN CLAIMS AND ADMISSIONS. MUCH OF THE LOW COUNTRIES~~

IN DESTRUCTION: HERE AGAIN THERE IS A BIG SPREAD BETWEEN CLAIMS AND ADMISSIONS. MUCH OF THE LOW COUNTRIES, NORTHERN FRANCE AND POLAND IS DEVASTATED. BUT AS FOR GERMANY AND BRITAIN, THE CENSOR'S PENCIL LARGELY HAS HIDDEN.

GERMANY REPORTS THAT WITHIN 12 MONTHS NAZI AIRMEN HAVE DROPPED 5,000,000 BOMBS WEIGHING MORE THAN 75,000 TONS AND ENOUGH TO FILL 50 AMERICAN TRAINS OF 30 CARS EACH.

THE BRITISH SAY THEY, TOO, HAVE DUMPED COUNTLESS TONS OF BOMBS ON GERMANY AND THE TERRITORY SHE HAS CONQUERED.

WE120PED

WNP (SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

THE WAR THAT STARTED JUST A YEAR AGO WITH THE SUDDEN INVASION OF POLAND HAS SERVED AS A CONTINUOUS DEMONSTRATION THAT SURPRISE IS STILL THE DEADLIEST OF WEAPONS.

STATESMEN, ARMY GENERAL STAFFS AND MILITARY EXPERTS ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION HAVE BEEN AS MISTAKEN AS THE MAN IN THE STREET IN ANTICIPATING THE CONFLICT'S COURSE.

EVEN ADOLF HITLER AND HIS ADVISERS, WHO POSSESSED THE INITIATIVE FROM THE START, MUST HAVE BEEN STARTLED REPEATEDLY AT THE POWER OF THE MILITARY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FORCES THEY CALLED INTO BEING.

THE PRESTIGE OF THE PROPHETS HAS GONE WITH THE REPUTATION OF THE GENERALS WHO ERRED. THERE WERE A FEW FORGOTTEN PREDICTIONS OF AN EVENTUAL BURIAL OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NAZI AND COMMUNIST DICTATORS, BUT WHO ASIDE FROM THE PRINCIPALS THEMSELVES ANTICIPATED THE ACTUAL ALLIANCE BETWEEN HITLER AND SOVIET RUSSIA'S JOSEPH STALIN?

HARDLY A MILITARY MAN FORESAW WITH ANY DEGREE OF CERTAINTY THE DESTRUCTION OF POLAND THREE WEEKS AFTER THE FIRST BLITZKRIEG WAS LAUNCHED LAST SEPTEMBER 1. THE INVASION OF NORWAY WAS AS COMPLETE A SURPRISE TO THE WORLD AT LARGE AS IT WAS TO THE UNSUSPECTING NORWEGIANS THEMSELVES.

NOT EVEN THE GLOOMIEST OF ALLIED CASSANDRAS VOICED A WARNING THAT THE ARMY OF FRANCE, WHICH NEUTRAL OFFICERS OFTEN TERMED THE WORLD'S FINEST, WOULD BE WIPED OUT AS AN ORGANIZED FORCE IN LESS TIME THAN REQUIRED FOR THE CONQUEST OF POLAND.

IT IS NO SECRET THAT THE FOREMOST AMERICAN ARMY MEN WERE AS DECEIVED AS FRENCH AND BRITISH LEADERS AS TO THE STRIKING POWER OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE.

AFTER MUNICH, FRANCE AND BRITAIN WERE FAR LESS CONFIDENT, BUT THEY FELT FAIRLY SECURE BEHIND THE MAGINOT LINE AND THE BRITISH FLEET. IF WAR CAME, IT WAS TO BE RELATIVELY ECONOMICAL, WITH THE ALLIES ON THE DEFENSIVE WHILE GERMANY WAS SQUEEZED INTO SUBMISSION BY A BLOCKADE. WHAT WAS FEARED WAS "TOTAL WAR" BY AIR ON CIVILIAN POPULATIONS BEFORE THE ALLIES BUILT UP THEIR OWN DEFENSES AGAINST THIS NEW PERIL.

FOR MONTHS THE STRATEGY APPEARED SO EFFECTIVE THAT AN ITALIAN GENERAL IN FEBRUARY SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER 30 YEARS WAR LIKE THAT OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

IT IS MOSTLY FORGOTTEN NOW, BUT THE PREDICTIONS WERE CONFOUNDED AS COMPLETELY A QUARTER CENTURY AGO. IN 1914 A SHORT WAR OF MANEUVER WAS GENERALLY ANTICIPATED INSTEAD OF THE BLOODY FOUR-YEAR STALEMATE THAT EVENTUATED. GENERALS WERE DECEIVED AS WELL IN 1870 WHEN FRANCE WENT UNDER SO QUICKLY.

WITH THE UPSETS OF THE LAST YEAR FRESH IN THEIR MINDS, MILITARY MEN ARE INCLINED WITH REASON TO BE CAUTIOUS NOW. THE GREATEST SURPRISE OF ALL WOULD BE THAT THERE WERE NO MORE SURPRISES IN STORE. IF HITLER'S BAG OF TRICKS SHOULD BE NEARING EXHAUSTION, STUBBORN BRITAIN APPEARS STILL CAPABLE OF STARTLING THE WORLD.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE AMS BUDGET)

HY1246PES The War Today - DeWitt MacKenzie

THE POINT OF IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE ARISING FROM THE AXIS-IMPOSED "SETTLEMENT" OF THE RUMANIAN-HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL QUARREL IS THAT HERR HITLER PROBABLY (THOUGH NOT CERTAINLY) HAS AVERTED FOR THE MOMENT A BALKAN UPHEAVAL WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN A CALAMITY FOR HIS BLITZKRIEG AGAINST ENGLAND--ALREADY RUNNING FAR BEHIND SCHEDULE.

TRUE, THE BALKAN POT WAS BOILING ANGRILY THIS MORNING. NOT ONLY WERE TEMPERS RUNNING HIGH IN RUMANIA AND HUNGARY (ESPECIALLY THE FORMER, WHO LOST GREAT TREASURE TO HER NEIGHBOR), BUT GREECE WAS CLEANING GUNS BECAUSE OF FEARS OF ITALIAN AGGRESSION.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR WAS STALKING THE WESTERN BOUNDARIES OF HIS PRESERVES, WHICH IS A MANNER OF DESCRIBING MYSTERIOUS WAR MANEUVERS. HE WAS MOVING CIRCUMSPECTLY, AFTER HIS FASHION, BUT WITH RUMBLINGS IN HIS THROAT WHICH MIGHT DENOTE EITHER DISSATISFACTION OR PLEASANT ANTICIPATION.

STILL, DESPITE THE TENSION THE MAILED FIST OF THE AXIS POWERS OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO KEEP THE LID HAMMERED DOWN FOR THE TIME BEING. IF AND WHEN THEIR PRESSURE IS LESSENED, WATCH OUT.

THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHER FEATURES OF THIS GERMAN-ITALIAN MOVE WHICH ARE WELL WORTH CONSIDERATION:

30.24-4649

(1). THE ARBITRARY DECISION OF MESSRS HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, WHEREBY SOMETHING LIKE HALF OF THE FINE PROVINCE OF TRANSYLVANIA IS RIPPED OFF FROM RUMANIA AND RETURNED TO HUNGARY WHICH LOST IT IN THE WORLD WAR, IS GOOD ONLY SO LONG AS HITLER IS HEAD MAN IN EUROPE. IT'S LENGTH OF LIFE DEPENDS ON WHETHER HE WINS THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

(2). THE MANNER IN WHICH HITLER HANDLED THIS SITUATION IS AN EXCELLENT ILLUSTRATION OF THE RULE WHICH OBSERVERS GENERALLY EXPECT HIM TO IMPOSE ON HIS "NEW EUROPE" IF HE DOES WIN THE WAR. HE TOOK TWO NEUTRAL AND SOVEREIGN COUNTRIES, KNOCKED THEIR HEADS TOGETHER AND SAID IN EFFECT:-"DO THIS FAST, AND NO NONSENSE."

(3). MAINTENANCE OF "PEACE" IN THE BALKANS IS, AS INDICATED, VITAL TO THE AXIS ASSAULT ON BRITAIN. BUT THIS "PEACE" CANNOT GIVE TO HITLER THE SUPPLIES WHICH HE SO SORELY NEEDS FROM THIS PRODUCTIVE REGION. THE CROPS OF THE DANUBIAN BASIS, ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT GRANARIES,

UNDATED--FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY DEWITT MACKENZIE XXX WORLD'S GREAT GRANARIES, ARE SAID BY EXPERTS TO BE THE POOREST IN TEN YEARS. FURTHER, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HAS FALLEN OFF HEAVILY BECAUSE ALL THE BALKAN STATES ARE STANDING AT ARMS.

THE PEACE WHICH THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN HAS CONJURED OUT OF HIS FIST CAN'T ALTER THOSE FACTS, THOUGH OBVIOUSLY IT DOES AMELIORATE THE SITUATION.

(4). KING CAROL'S CHANCES OF GETTING BACK THE TERRITORIES WHICH HE HAS LOST TO RUSSIA, BULGARIA AND NOW TO HUNGARY, WOULD SEEM TO REST WHOLLY WITHIN HIMSELF. THE ONLY BALM THERE IS IN GILEAD FOR HIM IS THE MAXIM THAT GOD HELPS THEM WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

HE HAD THE BACKING AND FRIENDSHIP OF BRITAIN, BUT LOST THAT. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE ONLY WAY HE EVER WILL GET BACK HIS DOMAINS IS WITH HIS OWN TWO HANDS, IF THE TIME EVER ARRIVES WHEN HE CAN USE THEM.

(5). THE TIME HASN'T YET ARRIVED FOR THE SHOWDOWN BETWEEN HITLER AND STALIN WHICH MANY OBSERVERS CONFIDENTLY EXPECT. THEY STILL SPEAK TOGETHER, BUT WITH GUNS STRAPPED ON THEIR HIPS.

RUSSIA'S AMBITION HAS BEEN TO HAVE CONTROL OF THE LOWER DANUBE IN RUMANIA, THE BLACK SEA COAST, AND THE DARDANELLES, THUS BLOCKING GERMANY'S SIMILAR DESIRE. THE OPERATIONS OF EACH OF THEM IN RUMANIA ARE INIMICAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE OTHER.

THE POSITION IS STILL THE SAME AS IT WAS AT THE END OF JUNE WHEN RUSSIA FORCED RUMANIA TO CEDE BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUKOVINA TO THE SOVIET. GERMAN LEGATION SOURCES IN BUCHAREST AT THAT TIME DECLARED THAT GERMANY COULDN'T PERMANENTLY ALLOW RUSSIA TO DOMINATE THE MOUTH OF THE DANUBE AND NORTHERN BUKOVINA BECAUSE OF THE MILITARY DANGER AND THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIA BLOCKING GERMANY'S APPROACHES TO THE BLACK SEA.

SEP 1

THE PRESENT AWARD OF TRANSYLVANIAN TERRITORY ERECTS A BARRIER WHICH TENDS TO HAMPER RUSSIA'S PROGRESS SOUTHWARD, AND STRENGTHENS HITLER'S HAND. THUS THE MOVE CANNOT BE AGREEABLE TO MOSCOW.

HERE AGAIN, SETTLEMENT OF RUSSO-GERMAN DIFFERENCES IN AMBITION AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN. IF HITLER'S DOESN'T WIN, HERE IS ANOTHER SPOT OF BOTHER FOR HIM.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR, NOW BECOME MAINLY A SLOW, DESTRUCTIVE FIGHT FROM THE AIR, FOUND NAZI WARPLANES STILL HAMMERING AWAY AT ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, WHILE RAF BOMBERS POUNDED AT GERMAN TERRITORY AND EVEN DROPPED EXPLOSIVES ON THE CENTER OF BERLIN.

BRITISH PLANES RENEWED THEIR ATTACKS ON NORTHERN ITALY'S INDUSTRIAL AREA WHILE THE BRITISH FLEET BOMBARDED BARDIA AND

TUESDAY, AUG. 27--NIGHT "CHAIN RAIDERS" ATTACK LONDON FOR SIX HOURS, BUT DO LITTLE DAMAGE; BERLIN HAS SECOND AIR RAID, LONDON IS THREATENED WITH REPRISALS FOR BOMBINGS OF CIVILIANS; BRITISH SAY SIX TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, INCLUDING FIAT WORKS, BARDIA AND BOMBA BOMBARDED BY NAVY; HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED IN RUMANIAN-RUSSIAN BORDER CLASHES, HUNGARIAN AND RUSSIAN PLANES SHOT DOWN BY RUMANIAN AIRMEN.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28--LONDON DEFENDERS FIGHT OFF TWO WAVES OF DAYLIGHT RAIDERS; BERLIN REPORTS HEAVY AIR ATTACKS ON BIRMINGHAM, CHATHAM; ROME SAYS HAIFA BOMBED; PORT SAID ATTACKED FOR FIRST TIME; GERMANS SAY SURFACE RAIDER SANK BRITISH SHIP IN INDIAN OCEAN; GERMAN AND ITALIAN DIPLOMATS RUSH FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE TO PRESERVE PEACE IN BALKANS; FRENCH CHARGE BRITISH FOMENT REBELLION IN CHAD, FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

THURSDAY, AU. 29--NAZI RAIDERS ENGAGE IN DAY-LONG ATTACKS ON VITAL BRITISH PORTS AND INDUSTIRAL WORKS AND GERMAN SPOKESMEN CLAIM HEAVY DESTRUCTION OF PORTSMOUTH NAVAL BASE. BOTH SIDES INSIST MORALE OF THEIR PEOPLE UNSHAKEN. TEN REPORTED KILLED IN BERLIN BOMBING BY RAF; CASUALTIES BELIEVED HEAVY IN LONDON. THE FRENCH CAMEROONS AND CONGO FOLLOW LEAD OF CHAD TERRITORY IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA IN PLEDGING TO FIGHT BY BRITAIN'S SIDE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30--GERMANY FORCES RUMANIA TO CEDE HALF OF TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY IN AN AXIS-DOMINATED CONFERENCE, WHILE RUSSIA BEGINS SECRET MANUEVERS;

BOMBA IN THE AFRICAN THEATER OF WAR.

ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT, THE AXIS-POWERS HAD ANOTHER "MUNICH" SUCCESS, FORCING RUMANIA AT A CONFERENCE IN VIENNA TO CEDE HALF THE PROVINCE OF TRANSYLVANIA BACK TO HUNGARY, WHICH LOST IT IN THE WORLD WAR SETTLEMENT.

THE DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT IN BRIEF:

SUNDAY AUG. 25--LONDON, STARTING THE LAST WEEK OF A YEAR OF WAR, IS SUBJECTED TO REPEATED AIR RAID ALARMS AND SOME BOMBING: GERMANY REPORTS NUMEROUS AIR, PORT OBJECTIVES BOMBED, INCLUDING ROLLS ROYCE MOTOR PLANT; BRITISH ADMIT CONSIDERABLE AIRPORT DAMAGE, BUT TELL OF EXTENSIVE BOMBING IN GERMANY, INCLUDING ATTACK ON DAIMLER-BENZ ARMORED CAR PLANT AT STUTTGART; BOMBS KILL THREE IN IRELAND; GREEKS SEND TROOPS TO ALBANIAN BORDER DISTRICTS; HUNGARY CALLS THOUSANDS OF RESERVISTS FOLLOWING BREAKDOWN OF TRANSYLVANIA NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUMANIA.

MONDAY, AUG. 26--BERLIN IS RAIDED FOR THREE HOURS FOR FIRST TIME IN WAR, BUT FEW BOMBS ARE DROPPED, AND NO DAMAGE REPORTED; BRITISH SAY ARMS PLANT AT BERLIN ATTACKED; AFTER SIX RAIDS ON LONDON IN 48 HOURS, NAZI FLIERS CENTER ON DOVER AND FOLKESTONE; 50 KILLED IN MIDLANDS AND SOUTHEAST ENGLAND; ITALIAN EDITORIAL SPOKESMAN WARNS EGYPT NOT TO HELP BRITAIN; DUKE OF GUISE, PRETENDER TO FRENCH THRONE, DIES.

FIRST ADD--UNDATED WEEK OF WAR (BY AP) X X X SECRET MANUEVERS; OVER 500 GERMAN PLANES HAMMER FROM NOON UNTIL LONG AFTER SUNSET AT LONDON'S DEFENSES, BOMBING THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS AND CAUSING FOUR GENERAL ALARMS. NAZI SPOKESMEN CLAIM WIDESPREAD DAMAGE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THAT RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE, INCLUDING KRUPP ARMAMENT WORKS AT ESSEN.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31--RAF BOMBERS HIT CENTER OF BERLIN FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY. GERMANY REPLIES BY SENDING WAVES OF NAZI WARPLANES AGAINST LONDON AFTER INTENSIVE NIGHT OF RAIDING. LONDON HAS SIX AIR RAID WARNINGS. SOUNDS OF DISCONTENT ARE HEARD IN RUMANIA; BUCHAREST GOVERNMENT CIRCLES REPORT THAT GERMAN AIR BASES AND HEADQUARTERS FOR NAZI TANK CORPS AND MOTORIZED UNITS ARE TO BE ESTABLISHED ON RUMANIAN SOIL.

TA652PED